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HISTORY
—OF—
CUMBERLAND CO.,
MAINE.

With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

W. W. Clayton

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PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS & PECK.

—1880.—

PREFACE.

THE history of Cumberland County comprised in the present volume has been compiled according to the following plan :

I. A General History of the County.

II. A history of the City of Portland.

III. A history of each of the towns of the county.

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IV. Biographical Sketches, with portraits, on steel, wood, and stone, of men of more or less prominence in different parts of the county, arranged according to their respective towns, or in connection with the histories of those interests with which the subjects have been most intimately identified in their business or professions.

The advantages of this arrangement, we think, are obvious. While it furnishes to each town its appropriate history, much more economically than could be afforded in separate volumes, it also gives the publisher a larger territory in which to dispose of his work, and in that degree enables him to add to its excellence and value. It also conduces to a more orderly and systematic classification of the materials which make up the volume. It is common to include in town histories a great deal of matter that is of a general character, or common to all the towns, and such matter is usually repeated in each separate history of a town. But in the plan of the present work these repetitions are entirely avoided by placing all the matter of a general character in the general history, and only that which is strictly local in the town histories.

The plan of the work is such as is deemed, upon the whole, best adapted to the orderly classification of the large amount of matter which such a county must necessarily furnish,—a county whose settlement dates back *two hundred and fifty years*, and whose varied resources and interests have been developed by a people remarkable for their intelligence, thrift, and enterprise. It would be strange if such a people, during a period of two and a half centuries, in many respects the most eventful of modern times, had not made history enough to fill one volume, however large, to say nothing of the doings of their savage predecessors, or of the voyages of discovery and efforts at colonization which prepared the way for their advent to these shores.

In this preparatory history Maine evidently took the lead, being the first to plant the standard of civilization on the New England coast. This is true, whether we consider the French or the early English settlements. Maine was the beginning, and not the outgrowth of an older colony : the early promoters of settlements on her shores—the Pophams, the Gilberts, and the Gorges—were, in truth, the fathers of New England colonization. Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his associates procured the first New England charter in 1606, and the second in 1620; and Gorges was active in the mean time in promoting settlements upon the coast of Maine, at least a dozen years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. He was among the first to persuade the Pilgrims to leave Holland, and procured for them their final charter, upon which all the legal titles of the “Old Colony” are based.

But this history belongs to the State rather than to a single county: in the present work the writer has attempted only such an outline of the early discoveries and settlements in Maine as seemed necessary to fairly connect the subject with his local history. This is given in two or three of the preliminary chapters.

It is unnecessary here to enumerate the authors consulted in the present volume, as they are generally referred to in the foot-notes or in the text of the work. Much is due, however, to the labors of our predecessors, especially to those of the late Hon. William Willis, LL.D., the historian of Portland, and a large contributor to other historical collections, whose eminent and exhaustive labors have left little to be undertaken in the way of original research within the limits of the subjects treated of by him. The most that we have attempted in that direction has been a thorough examination and comparison of the works of this author with other sources of evidence and information, with a view to obtaining the most accurate facts of history. To this we have added a large amount of original matter relating to the city of Portland, to the towns, to several important chapters of the general history, and many biographical sketches of citizens.

The history contained in the present volume has been compiled with great care and labor, yet it has been a pleasure to the writer. The citizens of the county, in nearly every locality, have manifested an interest in the work, and many have freely and cheerfully aided in the collection of materials. Our thanks, and those of the publishers, are due to Gen. J. Marshall Brown, of Portland, for valuable aid and suggestions. Also to Hon. W. W. Thomas, Sr., Hon. Nathan Clifford, Hon. Edward Fox, Hon. Lot Morrill, Hon. Charles W. Goddard, William E. Gould, Esq., Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., George E. B. Jackson, Esq., Fabius M. Ray, Esq., Nathan Webb, Esq., Gen. Charles P. Mattocks, and others, of Portland; to Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Brunswick; and to Mr. S. M. Watson, librarian, by whose courtesy we have had access to many books of reference in the city library, and to the valuable collections of the Willis Room in that institution.

In connection with the town histories, our thanks are also due to Hon. Warren H. Vinton, of Gray; Hon. N. S. Littlefield and Professor A. F. Richardson, of Bridgton; Hon. Robert Eads, of Naples; G. Holden, Esq., of Otisfield; Capt. Augustus W. Corlis, of Yarmouth; James Banks and Seth Bailey, Esq., of Freeport; Col. Samuel True, of Cumberland; Capt. H. Hight, of Scarborough; Hon. William Goold and Thomas L. Smith, of Windham; Moses Plummer, of Pownal; Charles P. Haskell, Esq., and Rev. Otis Sawyer, of New Gloucester; Hon. Horatio J. Swasey, of Standish; Hon. Frederick Robie and Hon. John A. Waterman, of Gorham; Samuel Ingalls and Daniel T. Richardson, Esq., of Baldwin; Hon. Jesse Plummer, of Raymond; Samuel S. Brown and Lyman W. Holden, of Casco.

Besides these many other gentlemen have aided us in procuring matter for our local histories of towns and villages, whose names are too numerous to be mentioned in this connection. We are indebted to the editors of the city and county press, to the clerk of the courts and his assistants, to many clergymen and members of school boards and town clerks, who have courteously and freely rendered us assistance in various ways.

December 24, 1879.

W. W. C.

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PLAN OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY MAINE.



HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE.

BY W. W. CLAYTON.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES ON THE COAST OF MAINE.

Discovery of Verrazano—Charts of New France—Norumbega—
French Fort on the Penobscot—Expedition of De Monts—Voyages
and Charts of the Coast, by Champlain—French Settlement at St.
Croix.

OUR local history may be properly introduced by some general remarks respecting the early voyages and discoveries on this coast. It was only six years after Columbus had discovered the West India Islands that the Cabots (John and Sebastian) sailed from England, and, making a voyage to North America, passed along this coast, though nothing definite is learned from them respecting it. Twenty-six years later, in 1524, the coast of Maine was discovered by Giovanni da Verrazano, an Italian navigator, who had been sent on an exploring expedition by Francis I., king of France. The name Norumbega, by which it was called by the natives, was taken to France, and probably to Italy, by this explorer, and soon found its way into the maps and charts of those countries as a designation of the coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the semi-tropical regions towards Florida. Thus, in the charts of Ramusio, the Italian geographer, prepared, as he says, for students in Italy, in 1556, there is a chart of New France, in which the coast south-westward from Nova Scotia appears under this ancient aboriginal name. The remarks accompanying this chart were made by Crignon, the French geographer, who had accompanied the famous French captain, Parmentier, in his voyage to America in 1529. He says, "Going beyond the Cape of the Bretons, there is a country contiguous thereto, the coast of which trends to the west a quarter southwest to the country of Florida, and runs along for a good five hundred leagues, which coast was discovered fifteen years ago by Master Giovanni da Verrazano in the name of the king of France and Madame la Regente; and this country is called by many 'La Francaes,' and even by the Portuguese themselves. Its end is towards Florida under 78° west and 38° north. The inhabitants of this country are a very pleasant, tractable, and peaceful people. The country abounds with all sorts of fruits. There grow oranges, almonds, wild-grapes, and many other fruits of odoriferous trees. The country is named by the natives 'Norumbega,'

and between it and Brazil is a great gulf in which are the islands of the West Indies discovered by the Spaniards."*

This first name, applied by European geographers to the coast of Maine, was afterwards used in a more restricted sense. Thus we find André Thevit, the French navigator who visited the Penobscot in 1556, applying it to that river, probably because it was deemed, at that time, the chief river, and therefore entitled to the general name of the country. Describing his entrance into the Penobscot, he says, "Here we entered a river which is one of the finest in the world. We call it Norumbega. It is marked on some charts as the Grand River. The natives call it Agency. Upon its banks the French formerly erected a small fort, about ten leagues from its mouth. It was called the Fort of Norumbega, and was surrounded by fresh water."† We learn from this that the French, at a very early day, claimed the eastern part of the State of Maine; that charts had been made of its coasts and principal rivers, and that they had built a fort on the Penobscot, ten leagues above its mouth, before the year 1556. Thirty-two years before this Verrazano had taken possession of it in the name of the king of France, and had formed some sort of a league or treaty with the natives.

The maps of Ramusio, above referred to, were made from the study of the original charts and reports of voyages undertaken by the Spanish, Portuguese, and French navigators. In his remarks accompanying the collection he says he "had compiled these maps, such as they were, not because he thought them perfect or complete, but because he wished to satisfy the desire of Italian students, entertaining the hope that in some time to come they would be improved."‡

The results of the voyages of Champlain along the coast of Maine, in 1605-6, were embodied in a carefully-prepared chart, and, in connection with a personal narrative of his expeditions, published in Paris, in 1613. "It is almost incredible," says the author of a late paper read before the Maine Historical Society, on the subject of these voyages, "that, in the histories of the United States, New England, and Maine, scarcely an allusion is made to this expedition under Champlain. Bancroft devotes a few lines to the op-

* Maine Historical Collections, vol. i. p. 231.

† Singularities of Antarctic France, otherwise called America.

‡ Maine Hist. Coll., vol. i. p. 227.

erations of De Monts, under the dates of 1605-6, but does not mention Champlain's agency. Williamson, quoting from Belknap, gives the same date. Folsom notes the landing at Saco. Judge Godfrey gives a somewhat detailed account of the discoveries in the Penobscot, but erroneously makes the date 1605, and De Monts one of the party. Palfrey gives three pages to Gosnold, one to Pring, and one to Weymouth, but dismisses the French discoveries in a few disparaging lines, emphasizing the fact of their having landed at Cape Cod, but giving no account of the detailed operations on the coast of Maine.*

Happily, the time has come when a truer history of these events can be written without any coloring from the prejudices of nationality and religion; and to this end the valuable paper of the author above quoted furnishes an important contribution. We shall follow General Brown's paper substantially in the remaining portion of this preliminary chapter:

"In 1603, Champlain sailed with Du Pont-Gravé and explored the St. Lawrence. The following year he joined the company of De Monts, not, as some historians assert, the pilot of the expedition, but especially commissioned, it would appear, by the king himself, a royal geographer, ordered to make discoveries and prepare maps and charts, and report directly to the crown. Three years he remained here, faithfully carrying out, under circumstances of great hardship and peril, the instructions he had received, and the record he has left is a marvel of accuracy, patience, and indomitable courage. The entire coast line of the Gulf of Maine was reconnoitered and described, and charts made of the principal harbors, which were, in 1613, published at Paris under his own supervision.

"The expedition of De Monts was prepared with great deliberation, and its composition arranged with thoughtful reference to the needs and possibilities of the future colony. The company numbered on its rolls soldiers inured to foreign service, sailors who were familiar with American waters, skilled mechanics, and gentlemen of rank.

"De Monts was the first to leave France, sailing from Havre de Grace on the 7th of April in a vessel commanded by Captain Timothée; with him were the Sieurs de Poutrincourt and Champlain, and other gentlemen. Three days later, on the 10th, the other vessel, commanded by Captain Morel, of Honfleur, with the Sieur de Pont-Gravé and the rest of the company, sailed with stores to join De Monts at Canceau, which had been selected as the rendezvous.

"When at sea, however, De Monts changed his plans and directed his course to a port farther to the westward. On the 1st of May he sighted Sable Island, on the 8th the main land at Cape la Héve, and on the 10th made a harbor at the present Liverpool, called by him 'Port Rossignol.' On the 13th the party disembarked at 'Port au Mouton,' and proceeded to erect shelters, having determined to await here the arrival of their consort, in search of whom a small party was sent toward Canceau in a shallop with letters of advice.

"Meanwhile, on the 19th of May, Champlain, accom-

panied by the Sieur Ralleau, secretary of De Monts, and ten men, left 'Port au Mouton' for the purpose of making a reconnaissance of the coast. He rounded Cape Sable, passed along the west coast of Nova Scotia, and penetrated the Bay of Fundy to nearly the site of Annapolis, and then returned to 'Port au Mouton' about the middle of June. On the following day the company, now increased by the arrival of the other vessel, abandoned their temporary shelters. Following the course which Champlain had previously taken, they diligently explored the south and north shores of the Bay of Fundy, but without determining upon the place for their settlement. Leaving the mouth of the St. John River, and proceeding westward, they landed first upon an island, which, from the great number of birds resembling magpies (*margos*), they named 'L'Isle aux Margos' (the little cluster is now known as 'The Wolves'). Farther to the westward could be seen other islands, says Champlain, one of large extent, called by the natives 'Manthane,' a name which, under the disguise of 'Menan,' it still bears.

"After leaving 'Isles aux Margos' they came to a river in the main land, and passing by the present site of Eastport, they entered the broad expanse of Passamaquoddy Bay. Ascending the river, they came to a point where were two islands, on the larger of which the little colony disembarked and began at once the necessary preparations for their winter's residence. The narrative of Champlain gives a simple but vivid picture of this diminutive settlement of the 'Holy Cross,' so short-lived that its very site was for more than a century unknown. It is now called Neutral, or De Monts Island, and the river is fitly called by the name which the ill-starred adventurers piously gave to the first organized attempt to plant a colony on the shores of Maine.

"It is well known that the vexed question of the precise northeastern boundary of the United States was only determined by the identification of this island, so that in more senses than one the little spot has acquired a national importance.

"On the last day of August De Poutrincourt was sent back to France with Secretary Ralleau, the former to make arrangements for his own adventure at Port Royal, the latter to put in order some of the affairs of the company. What followed we give, as nearly as space will allow, in Champlain's own words:

"After the departure of the vessels,' he says, 'the Sieur de Monts determined to send an expedition, without loss of time, along the coast of *Norumbegue*, and this he committed to my charge, which was much to my liking. To this end I left St. Croix the 2d of September, 1604, with a *pattache* of seventeen or eighteen tons, twelve sailors, and two savages as guides. This day we found the vessels of the Sieur de Poutrincourt, which were anchored at the mouth of the river on account of the bad weather, and from this spot we could not move until the fifth of the same month, and then when two or three leagues at sea the fog came up so thick that we soon lost their vessels from sight. Continuing our course along the coast we made this day some twenty-five leagues and passed by a great quantity of islands, shallows, and reefs, which extend seawards in places more than four leagues. We have named the islands "*Les isles Rangées*." . . . This same day we passed quite near an island which is some four or five leagues long and were nearly lost on a little rock just under water which made a small hole in our bark near the keel. . . . The island is very high, and so cleft in places that at sea it appears as if seven

* Gen. John Marshall Brown, of Portland.

or eight mountains were ranged side by side. . . . I have named this island "*L'isle des Monts-deserts*;" its latitude is $44\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The next morning, 6th of September, we made two leagues and perceived a smoke in a creek which was at the foot of the mountains and saw two canoes propelled by savages, who came within musket shot to reconnoître us.'

"At this point, which would appear to be on the southern or southwestern shore of Mount Desert, Champlain appears to have anchored for the night, for he says that on the following day, which was the 7th of September, the natives returned, and after receiving presents in exchange for fish and game, consented to guide the adventurers to their own home at *Peintegouët*, where they said their chief *Bessabez* was.

"We quote again from Champlain :

"I think that this river is the same called by several pilots and historians *Norumbegue*, and which has been described by most of them as broad and spacious, with very many islands, with its entrance in 43° to $43\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of latitude, or, according to others, in 44° more or less. As for the longitude, I have never read or heard any one speak of it. They say, also, there is a great city well peopled with savages, adroit and skillful, and used to the manufacture of cotton. I am sure that most of those who speak of these things have never seen them and derive their authority from men who know no more than themselves. I am ready to believe that there are some who have seen the mouth of the river (*i.e.*, the bay), because there are a great many islands there and it is in 44° . But there is no appearance of any one's having entered there, for they would have described it in quite another fashion in order to rid many of the doubt. I shall, therefore, narrate truly all that I have discovered and seen from the beginning as far as I have been.'

"Champlain then describes in great detail the physical features of that wonderful portion of the coast called Penobscot Bay, which he makes extend from Mount Desert in the east to the promontory of *Bedabedec* on the west (the present Owl's Head). Midway, and out at sea, he describes that singularly picturesque island named by him '*Isle Haute*,'—a name it still bears. Fish of all kinds abound, and game, which make the numerous islands a frequent resort for the natives during the season. On the western shore are the mountains of *Bedabedec* (the Camden hills of the present day), and everywhere are wooded islands, low-lying rocks, and dangerous reefs. With the scrupulous care which characterizes him everywhere, he gives the necessary directions for entering the head-waters of the bay.

"Coming to the south,' he says, 'of the "*Isle Haute*," and ranging along the shore for a quarter of a league where are some rocks just out of water, and then heading to the west until you open all the islands which lie to the north of this island, and you may be sure that when you see the eight or nine summits of *Isle des Monts-deserts* and the heights of *Bedabedec* you are directly opposite the river of *Norumbegue*; to enter, you must head to the north towards the very high mountains of *Bedabedec*, and you will see no islands before you, and can enter safely with plenty of water.'

"Entering the bay, Champlain proceeded, under the guidance of the savages he had taken at Mount Desert, to the narrows at the mouth of the river, and ascended the river to the point where the Kenduskeag stream enters it at Bangor. He speaks with enthusiasm of the scenery, the river-banks covered with verdure, and here and there lovely stretches of meadow. At this point his progress was arrested by the falls. So he remained here and landed. The great oaks on the shore seemed to form a sort of park, to have been planted, he says, 'for pleasure,' but no city,

no population skilled in the domestic arts; neither there nor anywhere on shore or on island was, as he says, 'any town or village, or any appearance of there having been any,' only one or two squalid huts covered with bark after the fashion which they had seen practiced at the St. Croix and on the shores of the great bay.

"Here they met *Bessabez*, the chief or captain of the tribe, and *Cubahis*, who had jurisdiction over a family or tribe to the westward, perhaps at what is now Belfast. Great stir there was among the dusky natives at the sight of the strangers, dancing and singing, and much consumption of tobacco. But *Cubahis* drew himself apart from the noisy throng for a while, because, as the narrative says, 'it was the first time he had ever seen Christians.'

"On the 17th of September, the day after all these festivities, Champlain took the altitude and found $45^{\circ} 25'$ north latitude and began the descent of the river, and so continued coasting to the westward. At what we judge to be St. George's River their native guides left them, because the savages of the *Quinibeguy* were their enemies. We quote again :

"We ranged along the coast some eight leagues to the westward as far as an island distant some ten leagues from the *Quinibeguy*, where we were obliged to stop on account of bad weather and contrary winds; in one part of our route we passed a quantity of islands and breakers, very dangerous, and shelving out into the sea some leagues.'

"At this point the weather and head-winds, and the scarcity of provisions, compelled our hardy adventurers to retrace their steps. On the 23d of September, three weeks after leaving St. Croix, they set about on their return, and in nine days after were greeted by their companions.

"Champlain received no intelligence of any Europeans on the coast, and found no fixed settlements of natives. The savages lived on the head-waters of the rivers and along the great carrying-places which constituted a thoroughfare from one end of the Acadian Peninsula to another, so that, as Champlain was informed, one could go from the St. Croix to the St. John and so to Quebec, or to the Penobscot and Kennebec, and so by the Chaudière to the St. Lawrence. The vast network of rivers and lakes made communication easy and rapid. That no tidings were received of any Europeans on the coast is doubtless satisfactory evidence that at this time, in 1604, and indeed within the memory of the generation then living, there had been no attempt at colonization, or even any exploration of the country within the limits traversed by Champlain.

"During the month of Champlain's absence the little band had busied themselves to make preparations for the winter, and the accession to their number of the returned adventurers only gave new vigor to their efforts. Shelter was provided, but it was scanty enough for the inclement season, and disease of irresistible virulence clutched at these poor waifs from the shores of sunny France, and closed their eyes to all earthly things. When the spring opened the little cemetery had in it thirty-five graves,—nearly as many dead as living left to mourn their loss. Dispirited at such great misfortunes, De Monts resolved to abandon his plantation and return to France; but on the 15th of June the little band was gladdened by the news of the arrival of two vessels bringing men and provisions.

"On the seventeenth of the month," says Champlain, "the Sieur de Monts decided to seek for a place better suited for habitation than ours, and on the eighteenth he left the island of St. Croix with some gentlemen, twenty sailors, and two savages, *Pauoumas* and his wife, whom he did not wish to leave behind, and whom we took with us as a guide to the country of the *Almouchiquois*, hoping by means of her to see and learn more of the country, for she was a native of it.

"So ranging along the coast between *Menane*, which is about three leagues from the main land, we came to the southward of the "*Isles Rangées*" and anchored at one where there were so many crows that we named it "*Isle aux Corneilles*;" from thence we made "*L'isle des Monts deserts*," which is at the entrance of the river *Norumbegue*, as I have said before; thence we went some five or six leagues among several islands."

"These were doubtless the Fox Islands, and here they found a good harbor. On the 1st of July they set sail to the westward and made some twenty-five leagues, passing the islands and reefs Champlain had noticed in the previous voyage, and reaching the mouth of the *Quinibeguy*, as Champlain says, they anchored some three hundred yards from the entrance in five or six fathoms.

"At the entrance there is an island quite high which we have named "*La Tortue*," and between this and the main land are some scattered islands and rocks, covered at high water, but the sea breaks over them. The "*Isle de la Tortue*" and the river are SSE. and NNW."

"They were delayed here by the fog, but on the 5th of July they began the exploration of the river. They were now obviously in the Sheepscot River, which seems to have been called also *Quinibeguy* by the natives. At some distance up the river they narrowly escaped being lost on a rock which they grazed in passing; farther on they met some savages in two canoes; by the aid of the wife of their guide they accosted these hunters and secured their services as guides to their chief *Manthoumermer*. Proceeding some miles, they passed through a beautiful country with fine meadow-lands and little streams; then they passed by an island some four leagues long, and at last reached the head of the river, probably where is now Wiscasset. Here was *Manthoumermer*, their chief, and some twenty-five or thirty savages. There was at first some timidity on the part of the natives, but the conference resulted amicably, presents were exchanged, and a species of offensive and defensive alliance concluded between the two parties. On the following morning, under the guidance of the savages, the party descended the river by another passage than that of the previous ascent, with the intention of reaching a lake, so called, which appeared to be a well-known resort of neighboring tribes. What follows we give in Champlain's words:

"Passing by some islands, each of the savages left an arrow near a cape by which all must pass; they believe that unless they do this the devil will bring about some misfortune; they live in this superstition as well as many others. Near this cape we passed a fall of water; but it was not done without great difficulty, for although we had a fair and fresh wind, and carried all the sail we possibly could, we were obliged to take a hawser ashore and fasten it to the trees and then pull with all our strength, and thus by main force and the favoring wind we got through. The savages who were with us carried their canoes along the shore, being unable to make headway with their paddles. After having passed the fall we saw beautiful meadow-lands. I was much astonished at this fall because we descended easily with the tide, but at the fall it was against us, but above the fall it ebbed as before, much to our satisfaction. Pursuing our route, we came to a lake which is three or four leagues long, with islands in it. Here descend two rivers, the *Quinibeguy*, which comes from the northeast, and another, which comes from the northwest, by which *Marchim* and *Sazinou* were to come; but having waited the whole of this day

without seeing them we resolved to keep our time employed, and so weighed anchor and came to the mouth of the river."

"Time will not permit a full translation of the very interesting description which follows. It is evident that Champlain ascended the Sheepscot to the northern extremity of Westport, descended the river on the west side of the island, passed close to what is now called Hockamock Point, pulled the vessel through upper Hellgate and so entered the Kennebec proper, and passed on to Merry-meeting Bay. The descent was made by the true channel to the site of Fort Popham, where they probably anchored, unless they made a harbor a little farther to the westward. From the Indians Champlain received an accurate description of this noble river; they told him it was the great route to the St. Lawrence, and explained to him the connection between it and the Chaudière, describing, in fact, the very route by which, one hundred and seventy years later, the intrepid Arnold carried his brave little army to the very walls of Quebec. They further told him that there were no Indians on the coast, but that in the interior, probably meaning Norridgewock, they lived and cultivated the soil.

"On the 8th of the month the party, previously detained by the fog, set sail to the westward, probably taking a direct course for the headland of Cape Elizabeth, for they passed without entering Casco Bay, which Champlain describes as full of islands, and beyond them to the west great mountains where dwells a savage chief named '*Aneda*.' The next day coasting along they saw signs of habitations, smokes in the main land which seemed to invite them, and many of the natives, more than eighty in number, dancing and gesticulating on the shore. The vessel came to off what is now Old Orchard Beach, and anchored inside of what is now Stratton's Island. Here there was a friendly conference with the natives, and from this point they made a visit to an island, 'which,' in Champlain's language, 'is very beautiful, having fine oaks and walnuts; the soil is cultivated, and bears vines with good grapes in their season. They were the first we had seen since leaving Cape '*La Héve*.' This we called '*L'isle de Bacchus*.' One can with difficulty recognize under this description the Richmond Island of the present day. The lofty oaks and walnuts and luxuriant vines have disappeared, and all that remains of the spot which, perhaps more than any other on the coast, with the exception of Pemaquid, was in the early days the resting-place of trade and active enterprise, is a bare, wind-swept field, uninviting to all but the storm-beaten sailor who seeks shelter under its lee.

"At high water,' Champlain continues, 'we weighed anchor and entered a little river (the Saco), which we could not do sooner on account of a bar, on which at low tide there is but one-half a fathom of water, but at the flood a fathom and one-half, and at the spring tide two fathoms; within are three, four, five, and six,'—a very accurate description of the physical features apparent to this day. Champlain, with his customary exactness, enters into minute details of the habits, appearance, and character of the people. 'The river,' he says, 'was called the river of the *Chouacoet* country.' They landed and examined the little gardens of the inhabitants; Champlain and De Monts were

interested in the culture of maize. 'They plant,' says the narrative, 'in gardens, sowing three or four grains in one spot, and then with the shell of the "*signoc*" they gather a little earth around it: three feet from that they sow again, and so on.'

"We can scarcely improve, even now, on this method of planting that wonderful grain which Champlain calls 'wheat of India,' and we Indian corn. A word may be in place with reference to the singular agricultural implement used by the natives. Champlain says it was the shell of the *signoc*, a remarkable fish, to which, later on, he gives some pages of description. It was simply the curious shell of the horseshoe crab, and those who are familiar with it can readily understand how serviceable it may have been in their simpler gardening operations. Champlain made a chart of this harbor, giving all the prominent features of the coast and river line, with soundings, just as he had conscientiously done before at the Kennebec, at St. Croix, on the shore of the Bay of Fundy, and Nova Scotia. These were all studies for the maps which, as royal geographer, it was his special mission to prepare.

"On the 12th of the month, or probably on the 11th, because he says it was on Sunday and Sunday was on the 11th, the little band left '*Chouacoet*.' They made some twenty miles to the westward, but contrary winds compelled them to anchor; on the mainland where they went ashore were meadow-lands of great extent, but only two natives were seen, who fled at their approach. They saw great quantities of starlings, whose song, like the blackbirds of their own country, doubtless brought many thoughts of France; and there were wild grapes also, and walnuts, and luxuriant verdure. The coast, he says, was sandy, as indeed it had been since they left the Kennebec. The headwind continuing, they retraced their route some six miles, and anchored at the harbor at Cape Porpoise, which Champlain calls '*Port aux Isles*,' on account of the three islands which furnish shelter there. But his observing eye had noticed the entrance of the Kennebunk River, and he gives also a very correct description of this harbor, with such sailing directions as would make the passage easy to any navigator who might follow him. His computation of the latitude of this point is correct to within five one hundredths of a degree. It was not until the 15th of the month that they were able to proceed upon their journey. By the long sea beaches of Wells and York and Hampton they coasted, but with no inducement to seek a harbor; and so as the sun was setting they steered to the southward, passed the Merimac and its surrounding marshes, which in the dim twilight seemed like a great bay, caught a glimpse in the east of the Isles of Shoals, and at last anchored, under the shelter of Cape Ann, to await the day.

"We have no immediate interest in their explorations to the southward; it is interesting to know that they crossed Massachusetts Bay, entered on the 18th of the month the harbor in which, fifteen years later, the Pilgrim Fathers found their home, rounded the sandy promontory of Cape Cod, and terminated their southward journey at what is now Nanset. Evidently no knowledge of Gosnold's expedition had reached our adventurers, for Champlain gives his own names to the places he visited, and to Cape Cod gives the

more appropriate designation of *Cap Blanc*, the White Cape.

"On the 25th of July, De Monts, finding his stores rapidly diminishing, decided to return to St. Croix. On his return he stopped again at *Chouacoet* and here had an interview with '*Marchim*,' the Sagamo of Casco Bay, 'who,' says Champlain, 'had the reputation of being one of the bravest men of his country, and he had a fine manner, and all his gestures and movements were grave and dignified, savage though he was.' They gave him presents, and he in return gave them a young Etechemin from the eastward, an Indian boy whom he had made prisoner in some foray. From the Saco they proceeded to the Kennebec, arriving there on the 29th of July. Here they had an interview with a chieftain named *Anassou*.

"Again we quote from Champlain:

"He told us there was a vessel six leagues from the harbor which had been engaged in fishing, and the people on board had killed five savages of this river, under the pretense of friendship, and according to his description we judge them to be English, and named the island where they were "*Le Nef*," because at a distance it had that appearance.'

"(That is, it looked like the hull of a ship.) This was Monhegan, and in these few lines are the only allusions by Champlain to contemporary English discoveries on the coast. The vessel was the '*Archangel*,' under George Weymouth.

"From the Kennebec our adventurers steered for '*Isle Haute*,' arriving on the last of July, where they anchored awaiting the dawn. August 1st they proceeded to *Cap Corneille*, where they passed the night; on the 2d they arrived at the old plantation at St. Croix, where they found a vessel with supplies from France.

"With reference to this second voyage of Champlain, a few points are to be noticed. The previous discoveries were passed by without further investigations; the party did not even enter Penobscot Bay, but the exploration of the Sheepscot and Kennebec was thorough.

"The Indians were in the interior, and while they appeared to have had some knowledge of Europeans, it was not of such a character as to warrant an opinion that, within their memory, there had been any white settlements on the coast. *Chouacoet* was the most important point discovered, and here appears to have been the only settlement of the aborigines which had a permanent character.

"Dissatisfied, both with his settlements at St. Croix, and his discoveries to the south and west along the coast, De Monts now determined to transplant his colony to Port Royal. He himself returned to France. But Champlain could not leave his work unfinished; he decided to remain, and his simple, modest narrative gives us a vivid picture of the preparations made for the ensuing winter. His hope, as he says, was to make new discoveries in the direction of Florida.

"On the 1st of March, 1606, the *Sieur du Pont-Gravé* fitted out a vessel of about eighteen tons. On the 16th, all being ready, they set sail, but were obliged to seek a harbor on an island to the south of Grand Menan. On the following day they made some fifty miles to the westward, probably near Mount Desert, but a severe storm so buffeted them that, in the little harbor where they had an-

chored, they were driven ashore. After repairing the frail bark they returned to Port Royal. On the 29th of April they made another attempt, only to meet with fresh disasters, for, at the entrance to Port Royal, they were again cast ashore, losing their vessel, and running imminent risk of their lives.

"Disheartened at these disasters, and the non-appearance of the vessels which were expected with supplies, Du Pont decided to return to France, and, on the 16th of July, they abandoned Port Royal, leaving two men who had bravely volunteered to remain and guard the property which was left behind. After having rounded Cape Sable, however, they were gladdened by the sight of a shallop, in which was Sieur Ralleau, secretary of De Monts. He announced the arrival of the 'Jonas,' a vessel bringing new accessions, under the command of Poutrincourt, to the colony, among others the versatile advocate Lescarbot, the future historian of New France. So they gladly retraced their steps, and, on the 31st of July, arrived once more at Port Royal. The new-comers set to work with commendable vigor, and the story of their daily avocations, as narrated by Lescarbot, is exceedingly entertaining; but with this our limits will not permit us to dwell. Du Pont decided to return to France and take with him all the company who passed with him the previous winter, with a few exceptions. Among these Champlain, who says, 'I remained also, with the Sieur de Poutrincourt, intending, by the grace of God, to finish and perfect the chart which I had commenced of the country and the coast.'

"After one ineffectual attempt, the party left Port Royal on the 5th of September, 1606. On the 7th they anchored in the St. Croix; on the 8th they visited, in a small boat, the island where De Monts had spent the dreary winter of 1604-5. They found some traces of the gardens, still bearing some of the pot-herbs planted so long before, and some grain self-sown, and in excellent condition. Returning to their vessel, they coasted to the westward, to proceed directly to the extreme limit of the discoveries of the preceding year; so to lose no time, on the 12th they turned towards Chouacoet, and reached the river on the 21st. Lescarbot gives some details of this nine days' voyage.

"They were four days in reaching Penobscot Bay, having stopped en route to repair their little craft. Passing through the Fox Islands, they reached the mouth of the Kennebec, where they were again in peril on account of the 'great currents which are peculiar to the place.' It would appear also from Lescarbot that the party landed at Cape Elizabeth before reaching Saco, but upon this point there is some doubt. Champlain adds that the Indians at Chouacoet had finished their harvest, and that he did not fail to taste the grapes on the island of Bacchus, which were ripe and quite good. From this point they made Cape Ann, and so to the southward; but the voyage was without fruit. In a conflict with the natives they lost several of their company. On the 28th of October they set sail from Malabarre for the Isle Haute. On the 31st, between Mount Desert and the mouth of the Machias, they lost their rudder, and were in imminent peril. With much ingenuity they succeeded in reaching a harbor, but not until the 14th of November, after many dangers and disasters, did they

reach Port Royal. Of their enthusiastic reception, the feasting and masquerading which followed, the long winter enlivened by Lescarbot's wit, and the bonhomie of their versatile and vivacious nation, our limits will not permit us to give any description. For the purpose of this hasty investigation we have nothing to do with the future of the colony. So far as we know, the three voyages of Champlain are the first thoroughly intelligible contribution to the cartography of Maine."

A few remarks respecting the earliest French settlements on this coast will close the present chapter. On the 8th of November, 1603, De Monts received of Henry IV. of France, the charter under which the settlement at Port Royal, already referred to, was made. The charter of Acadia embraced all the country from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degrees of north latitude, although the territory was never practically claimed farther west than the Kennebec. De Monts having obtained a commission as Lieutenant-General of France, in 1604, fitted out the expedition of which we have already given an account in connection with the operations of Champlain. He sailed to the mouth of the St. Croix, where the company spent one winter, and then proceeded to establish a colony on the other side of the Bay of Fundy, at a place called by them Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia. From this place the Jesuit mission was established on one of the coast islands of Maine, called Mount Desert.

De Monts having retired from the colony at Port Royal, Poutrincourt, one of his companions, assumed command, and in 1608 sent Biencourt, his son, to France for supplies of men and provisions for the colony. Two Jesuit priests, Biard and Mossé, returned with the expedition to take charge of the spiritual interests of the plantation, and to extend their missionary labors among the Indians. Soon their ambition to rule also the civil affairs of the colony manifested itself, and a quarrel arose between them and the government. Biencourt, in the absence of his father in France, caused the priests to remove to Mount Desert, where they established a mission and erected a fort called St. Sauveur.* Here they planted gardens, laid out grounds, and entered with zeal upon the work of their mission; but they were not permitted long to enjoy this state of seclusion. The occupation of Port Royal, St. Croix, and Mount Desert, with a small post at the mouth of the Penobscot, the garrisoning of these posts, and the disposition of the French to extend their settlements still farther to the west, aroused the alarm of the government established by the first English settlers in Virginia, and, in 1613, they sent Capt. Argall to dislodge the French. In the summer of that year he seized the forts at Mount Desert, St. Croix, and Port Royal, and carried their ship and pinnace, together with their ordnance, cattle, and provisions, to Jamestown. The French power in this quarter was thus interrupted, and it was a number of years before it recovered from this disaster. The conflicting claims growing out of the respective French and English charters were never finally settled till the downfall of Canada, nearly a hundred and fifty years later.

* Sullivan, p. 156. Hutchinson, xxiii., p. 3.

The English occupied the country exclusively as far east as the Kennebec, and the French, except when dispossessed by treaty or actual force, had exclusive occupation as far west as the Penobscot. The country between these two rivers was debatable land, both parties continually claiming it, and each occupying it by intervals. In the commission to the French Governor before the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Acadia is described as extending to the Kennebec, and the whole was then ceded to the English. But in the construction of that treaty, the French restricted the territory to Nova Scotia.

CHAPTER II.

EXPLORATIONS AND TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS BY THE ENGLISH.

Penobscot and Casco Bays Discovered by Martin Pring—Voyage of Captain Weymouth—Situation of Pentecost Harbor—Charter of King James I.—First New England Colony—Fort St. George—Captain Smith—Sir Ferdinando Gorges—Various Trading and Fishing Voyages to Maine.

Up to the beginning of the seventeenth century no attempt had been made by the English to plant a colony in North America. Exploring vessels had been sent out by the government, under the command of John and Sebastian Cabot, as early as 1498 and 1499, and had sailed along the northern coast of the United States, but nothing further was done in this direction for more than a century. In 1602, Gosnold sailed along the coast of Maine, and in 1603, Martin Pring discovered Penobscot and Casco Bays, and sailed six miles up the Saco River. The voyage of George Weymouth, in 1605, was the first attempt which had been made to sail due west from England to the coast of North America. His course brought him to Monhegan Island, eighteen miles from the main land at Boothbay. He anchored three miles north of the island, which he named St. George, in honor of his patron saint, in a harbor which he called Pentecost Harbor. The vessel in which he arrived was named the "Archangel." He remained upon the coast for several weeks, proceeding in his pinnace sixty miles up a most excellent river, and carrying home with him five Indians, whom he treacherously decoyed into his vessel, three of whom he gave to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, by whom one of them was sent back in 1607 with Capt. George Popham.

James Rosier, an English gentleman, who accompanied Capt. Weymouth as chronicler, wrote a glowing account of the newly-discovered country in 1605, but omitted all names and observations of latitude and longitude, in order to prevent navigators of other nations from seeking the same spot. The consequence has been that the river has been guessed to be the Hudson, the James, the Saco, and more recently the Penobscot, the Kennebec, and the arm of the sea north of Monhegan, running up to South Thomaston, and known as the St. George. Capt. George Weymouth also discovered the fishing-banks, which are still known as the George's banks; and although his name has failed to displace the olden Indian name of Monhegan, there is a strong presumption that the nameless river which

he found may still wear, like the banks, the name of his patron saint. Dr. Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire, however, conjectured that Weymouth had ascended the Penobscot River, and this opinion was generally followed, until the late John McKeen, of Brunswick, suggested that Rosier's description better fitted the Kennebec; and a few years later the Rev. David Cushman, of Warren, contended that the St. George River was intended. All these conjectures were set at rest by the publication, in 1849, by the Hakluyt Society (and afterwards by the Historical Societies of Maine and Massachusetts) of William Strachey's account of the Popham settlement, written not later than 1618, and preserved in manuscript in the British Museum. Strachey was the secretary of the Virginia Company, and was in Virginia from 1610 until 1612. He says, in so many words, that Capt. Weymouth made a search "sixty miles up the most excellent and beneficyall river of the Sachadehoc," and that Weymouth's report was the occasion of the expedition under Capt. Popham in 1607, when an attempt was made to found a colony on the Sagadahoc. But the Sagadahoc is only another name for the waters of the Kennebec below Merrymeeting Bay, including the waters which flow out through the passage opposite to Bath into the Sheepscot, and the Sheepscot itself, which may be regarded as one of the mouths of the Kennebec.

The expedition of Capt. Weymouth, together with the active movements of the French at this period, served to awaken an interest in England, and in April, 1606, a charter was obtained from King James for the whole extent of country lying between the thirty-fourth and forty-fourth degrees of north latitude. This large tract was divided between two companies; the first, reaching to the forty-first degree of north latitude, was bestowed upon a London company, the founders of the settlement at Jamestown, Va.; and the northern part was granted to a company of adventurers in the town of Plymouth. Under this charter the adventurers sent out colonies in 1607. With the colony destined for Virginia we have nothing to do in this connection. The one from Plymouth, destined for the northern shores, consisted of two ships and one hundred men, under command of Capt. George Popham, as president, and Capt. Raleigh Gilbert, as admiral. They sailed from Plymouth on the 31st of May, and arrived at Monhegan, on the coast of Maine, August 11th, and thence continued on to the Kennebec, where they planted themselves on the west bank of the river, upon the peninsula now known as Hunnewell's Point, called by the Indians *Sabino*. This was the first English colony, not merely in Maine, but upon the whole New England coast. Here they erected Fort St. George, on the site of which the United States government has built a fort called Fort Popham, in honor of the first governor or president of the colony.*

Although the ample preparations and other circumstances attending the expedition show that the adventurers intended to make a permanent settlement, yet a succession of peculiarly unfavorable circumstances terminated

* In August, 1862, the Maine Historical Society, and a very large concourse of people, assembled here to celebrate the two hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the planting of the colony.

the hopes and existence of the colony in one year from its commencement. They retired from the contest with savage and inhospitable nature with strong prejudices against the country, feeling, as Smith has said, that it was a "cold, barren, rocky, mountainous desert." Prince says that "they branded the country as over cold, and not habitable by our natives." "The colony," says Willis, "arrived late in the season, and had but little time to make those preparations which were necessary to protect them from the severities of our climate in an inhospitable wilderness."

From this time, for several years, little was done on the coast of Maine except fishing and trading with the natives. The two principal actors in this enterprise were Sir Francis Popham and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the latter, as a future ruler and promoter of colonization, destined to play a very important part in the affairs of the colony. In 1614 an expedition was fitted out by these gentlemen, under command of Capt. John Smith, "to take whales, and also to make trial of mines of gold and copper." If these failed, "fish and furs were then to be their refuge."* Smith adds, "We found this whale-fishing to be a costly conclusion; we saw many and spent much time in chasing them, but could not kill any, they being a kind of *jubartes*, and not the whale that yields fins and oil, as we expected." They were also disappointed in the mines, and he thinks the representation was "rather the device of the master to get a voyage than any knowledge he had of any such matter." During this voyage Captain Smith left his vessel, and with eight men in a boat traversed the whole coast from Penobscot to Cape Cod. He describes Casco Bay as follows: "Westward of Kennebeke is the county of *Aucoisco*, in the bottom of a large, deep bay, full of many great isles, which divide it into many great harbors."†

In 1615, Capt. Smith was again employed by Gorges and others to visit New England, with a view of beginning a settlement there. For this purpose he was furnished with two ships, and a company of sixteen men to leave in the country. He was driven back to port in a violent storm, which carried away his masts. On the second attempt he was captured by the French. It does not appear that this celebrated adventurer ever came to America after 1614. He published his description of New England in London, in 1616, and died in that city in 1631.‡

Every year after this vessels were sent to the coast to trade with the natives and to fish, many of which made profitable voyages. In 1615, Sir Richard Hawkins sailed from England with a commission from the Council of Plymouth§ to do what service he could for them in New England, but on his arrival here he found a destructive war prevailing among the natives, and he passed along the coast to Virginia.||

In 1616 four ships from Plymouth and two from London made successful voyages and obtained full cargoes of fish,

which they carried to England and Spain. Sir F. Gorges also, the same year, sent out a ship under the charge of Richard Vines, who afterwards became prominent in the early history of Maine. He passed the winter at the mouth of Saco River, from which circumstance the place received the name of Winter Harbor, which it still bears.

In 1618, Capt. Edward Rocroft was sent by Gorges in a ship of two hundred tons to fish upon the coast. He captured a French brig lying in one of the harbors, sent her crew in his own ship to England, and retained the brig with a view to winter here, but some of his men conspiring to kill him and run away with the prize, he put them on shore at Sawguatock (Saco), and in December sailed for Virginia. The men who were thus left succeeded in getting to Monhegan Island, where they spent the winter, and were relieved in the spring by Capt. Desmer, in another of Gorges' ships. It is probable that at this time buildings or temporary shelters had been erected upon the island, as it had become a convenient resort for fishermen.

CHAPTER III.

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

Tribal Divisions—Abenagues—Etechemins—Sokokis—Canibas—Anasagunticooks—Migration of the Tribes Eastward—Tarratines—Vincent de St. Castine—Tabular Statement of Indians in Maine—Noted Chiefs and Sachems.

THE Indians who inhabited this portion of Maine at the time of the advent of the first Europeans were undoubtedly all of one race or tribe,—the *Abenagues*, or "Men of the East." Farther to the eastward there dwelt the *Etechemins*, or "Eastland People," who were a tribe, or rather a number of tribes, belonging originally to the same general family. Williamson says, "They were all, without doubt, descendants of the same original stock, and for an unknown period after the discovery of America the tribes were probably members of the same political family, differing little in language, looks, habits, or ideas of confederative union." It would appear from the testimony of Capt. Francis, of the *Penobscot* tribe, who is admitted to have been excellent authority on the subject, that the migration of the tribes was eastward from the Saco River, where the oldest of them had their ancient seat. He assured Mr. Williamson that all the tribes between the Saco and the St. John, both inclusive, were brothers; that the oldest lived on the Saco; that each tribe was younger as we pass eastward, like the sons of the same father; though the one at Passamaquoddy was the youngest of all, proceeding from those upon the rivers St. John and Penobscot. "Always," he says, "I could understand these brothers very well when they speak; but when the *Mickmacks* or the *Algonquins*, or Canada Indians speak, I cannot tell all what they say.¶

The *Abenagues* were divided into four tribes, viz.: the *Sokokis*, or *Saco*s, sometimes called *Sockhigones*, who lived on the Saco River; the *Anasagunticooks*, who held dominion upon the Androscoggin; the *Canibas*, or *Kenabes*, who had

* Smith's New England, p. 175.

† The same name is given to this bay by Jocelyn, and the natives about it are called the *Aucoiscoes* by Gorges in his America Painted to the Life, p. 43.

‡ Willis' History of Portland.

§ This council consisted of thirteen members, appointed by the king, for the management of the company.

|| Prince, ii. 43; quoted by Willis.

¶ Drake's Book of the Indians, iii., page 173.

their villages upon the Kennebec; and the *Wawenocks*, who inhabited the country eastward of Kennebec to and including the river St. George.

The *Sokokis*, or *Saco* Indians, were a numerous people till the first Indian war. The immediate residence of their sagamores was upon Indian Island, just above the lower falls. Two of them, Fluellen and Capt. Sunday, conveyed lands, but when their successor, Squando, died, the glory seemed to depart from the tribe, and it gradually wasted away. In 1615 there were two branches of the tribe and two principal villages. One was within the great bend of the river, at Pegwacket, or Fryeburgh; the other fifteen or twenty miles below, on the banks of the Great Ossipee. Here, before King Philip's war, they employed English engineers and carpenters, and built a strong fort of timber, fourteen feet in height, with bastions, intending it as a protection against the *Mohawks*.* The *Mohawks* and their associates of the Five Nations were at this time a terror to all the tribes of New England as far east as the Kennebec River. They had carried their conquests into Canada, subjugating the once powerful nation of the *Hurons*; had conquered and placed under tribute the tribes on Long Island and on the Connecticut; had subdued the *Eries* and Neutral Nation in Western New York, driven the *Adirondacs* from their strongholds across the St. Lawrence, conquered the *Andastes* of the Susquehanna, the *Delawares* on the bay and river of that name, and had carried their victorious arms into the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi. Smith, in his "History of New York," says that all the surrounding tribes had been conquered by them, and that they acknowledged their subjection by paying them tribute. The Five Nations were enemies of the French and allies of the English, and were a very important factor in determining which nation should hold permanent possession in North America.

There is one instance related in the history of New Hampshire in which the powerful aid of the *Mohawks* was invoked against the French Indians from Penobscot, the *Tarratines*, who were pushing their depredations as far west as the settlements in that region. In 1677 two messengers, Majs. Pinchon and Richards, were sent to the country of the *Mohawks* to secure their aid in driving out the *Tarratines*. They were kindly received, and promised to render the assistance sought. Accordingly, some parties of them came down the country about the middle of March, and the first alarm was given at Amoskeag Falls, where the son of Wonnolancet, being hunting, discovered fifteen Indians on the other side, who called to him in a language he did not understand; upon which he fled, and they fired nearly thirty shots at him without effect. Presently they were discovered in a woods near Cochecho. Maj. Waldron sent out eight of his Indians, whereof Blind Will was one, to make further discoveries. They were all surprised together by a company of *Mohawks*; two or three escaped, the others being all killed or taken prisoners. Will was dragged away by his hair, and, being wounded, perished in the woods on a neck of land formed by the confluence of Cochecho and Isinglass Rivers, which still bears the

name of Blind Will's Neck.† This was evidently a mistake on the part of the *Mohawks*, supposing that the friendly Indians sent out by Maj. Waldron, for purposes merely of inspection, were a band of the enemy. Blind Will had been a brave ally of the English in King Philip's war.

No people ever defended their native country with more valor and obstinacy than did the *Sokokis* theirs, especially in Lovell's war. A number of them, relinquishing the French interest in 1744 for the ranks of the English, at the siege of Louisbourg distinguished themselves among the bravest soldiers. Afterwards they could muster only about a dozen fighting men, and before the capture of Quebec the tribe had become extinct.‡

The *Anasagunticooks*, or *Amarascogins*, as they are called by Mather, Hubbard, and some others, were originally a numerous and powerful tribe, inhabiting the country upon the waters of the Androscooggin, from its source to Merrymeeting Bay, and on the west side of the Kennebec to the sea. At Pejepscot, or Brunswick Falls, they had their usual encampments or place of resort. This was one of the great trails or passes between the eastern and western tribes, where the savages met in council to plan expeditions against the English.§

The *Anasagunticooks* were a warlike people. A short distance above the Great Falls they had a fort, which was destroyed by the English in 1690. "No tribe," says Williamson, "was less interrupted in their fishing and fowling, and yet none were more uniformly and bitterly hostile towards the colonists." There were two reasons for this: the first was that the early European explorers, particularly the Portuguese and the English, had been treacherous towards them, decoying them into their vessels and kidnapping their chief men of rank, and taking them away to foreign countries;|| and in the second place they were under the influence of the French, who taught them to hate and distrust the English. The venal and mercenary character of some of the early traders also destroyed their confidence, and they wreaked their first revenge upon those of that class nearest to them. At the first sound of Philip's war they fell upon the plantation of Thomas Purchase, the original settler, killed his cattle, and carried away most of his effects. Tatumkin, Worumbo, and Hagkins, their sagamores, were brave men, but the tribe wasted away during the wars, and in 1744 they were able to muster only one hundred and sixty fighting men. Warumbo and five other sagamores sold the lands between Sagadahoc and Maquoit, to the sea and the islands, July 7, 1683.¶ These Indians were the earliest whom the French drew off to the *St. François* settlement in Canada.

† Belknap's History of New Hampshire, i. 125.

‡ Massachusetts Letter-Book, p. 114; Douglas, p. 158.

§ Sullivan, p. 178.

|| Casper Cortereal, the Portuguese navigator, in 1500, enticed fifty-seven of the natives (men and boys) on board his ship, and luring them below deck, closed the hatchways upon them, and carried them off to sell them as slaves in Spain.

Weymouth, the captain of the "Archangel," in 1605, kidnapped in a similar manner five natives, all men of rank, and took them, with their canoes, bows, and arrows, to England. One of them, Squantum, after his return, was the first Indian who visited the Pilgrims on their arrival at Plymouth. See Life of Miles Standish.

¶ Kennebec Claims, p. 7.

* See La Hontan; Gorges, p. 85; Hubbard's Indian Wars, p. 389.

When the Revolution commenced, there were only about forty of the tribe, who made the shores, the ponds, and the islands of the Androscoggin their principal home. Philip Will, who afterwards became a chief of this tribe, was in the siege of Louisbourg at the age of fourteen, and was taken prisoner by the French. Remaining with the remnant of his tribe, he was brought up in the family of Mr. Crocker, where he was taught to read and write the English language, and arithmetic. He was six feet three inches in height and well proportioned. The tribe made him chief, and for many years he was instrumental in preventing their utter extinction.*

The *Pejepscot* Indians were, in all probability, a sub-tribe of the *Anasagunticooks*. They had customary places of resort, if not permanent places of residence, at the Brunswick Falls, at Maquoit, and at Mare Point. It is now considered probable, from the remains and relics found there, that the latter was the place of one of their villages in the sixteenth century. The plague which broke out among them about the year 1615 or 1616 so reduced them that, in the latter year, they numbered only fifteen hundred warriors. They were still further reduced in number by warfare and other causes, so that there were, according to one authority, on Nov. 24, 1726, only five Indians in the tribe over sixteen years of age. John Hegan was their sachem at this time. Twenty-five years later there were one hundred and sixty warriors in the tribe. This was a large increase, but yet it shows how weak the tribe had become.

The settlement of the region occupied by this tribe, subsequent to the time of King Philip's war, presents continual scenes of carnage and destruction, midnight massacres and conflagrations, until the tribe itself became extinct.

The language of the *Abenaki* nation has been carefully studied by many competent students, but the difficulties in the way of thoroughly understanding the different dialects are so great that much uncertainty still exists, both as to the correct pronunciation and derivation, and also as to the meaning of very many of the names formerly applied to localities.

The *Canibas* had their residence on the Kennebec River, where, Hubbard says, "were great numbers of them when the river was first discovered." The tribe consisted of two or three branches; for while Monquine, Kennebis, Abbagadussett, between 1648 and 1665, in the capacity of chief sagamores, conveyed to the English all the lands (ten miles in width) on each side of the river from Swan Island to Wessarunsett River, Elderumken, another sagamore, made conveyances on Steven's and Muddy Rivers in 1670; and Essemenosque certified in 1653 that the region of Tecconnet belonged to him and the wife of Watchogo. The principal residence of Kennebis, the head-chief, and of his predecessors of the same rank and title, was on Swan Island, in a most delightful situation, and that of Abbagadussett between a river of his name and the Kennebec, on the northern borders of Merrymeeting Bay. The territories which the tribe claimed extended from the sources of the Kennebec to Merrymeeting Bay, and included the islands on the eastern side of the Sagadahoc to the sea.

While Jeffreys, Charlevoix, La Houtan, and others call this tribe the *Canibas*, the name of "*Norridgewocks*" is given them by Mather, Douglass, and most modern English writers,—evidently from the name of their famous village. This was the residence of the French missionaries, who early taught the tribe the forms of worship and doctrines of the Roman Catholic religion. The derivation of the name Norridgewock has been given as follows: "'Norridge' (*falls*), and 'wock' (*smooth water*), i.e., little falls and intervals of smooth water above and below."† This old village of the Indians was a very pleasant site opposite the mouth of Sandy River. It was the general and almost the only resort of the tribe immediately after their ranks became thinned, and a spot consecrated to them by every sacred and endearing association.

The *Wawenocks* inhabited the country east of the Kennebec to and including the St. George River. Capt. Smith, while in the harbor of the latter river, in 1608, was urged by the natives to pay court to the great Bashaba, the ruling prince or superior chief. The early colonists also, at the mouth of the Kennebec, were urged by the natives to pay their respects to this great chief. Moxus, Wegunganet, Wivourua, and succeeding sagamores sold lands to the English at Woolwich, Damariscotta, and other places in that quarter.

The habitation of the Bashaba was near Pemaquid. But subsequent to his death the principal headquarters of the tribe was on the westerly side of the Sheepscot River, near the lower falls. From this circumstance Hubbard speaks of them as the "*Sheepscot Indians*."

Broken and wasted by the disasters of the great war in which the Bashaba was slain, they were never afterwards either powerful or numerous. In 1747 there were only two or three families of them remaining, and in a few years after all of them were induced by the French to join the St. François settlement in Canada. They were a brave, active people. Capt. Francis said the name *Wawenocks* signifies "*very brave, fearing nothing*." According to Capt. Smith they were strong, beautiful, and very witty. The men had a perfect constitution of body; were of comely proportion and quite athletic. They would row their canoes faster, he says, with five paddles than his own men could their boats with eight oars. They had no beards, he says, and thought ours counterfeits. Their women, though of lower stature, were fleshy and well formed,—all habited in skins, like the men. This tribe was always in alliance with the *Canibas*, unchanging in peace and in war, and appear in this character till their last treaty with the English.

The other division of the aboriginal people of Maine,—the *Etechemins*,—inhabiting the eastern portion of the State, we can only briefly mention. The geographical territory of the tribes of this division is placed by Hermon Moll, upon his map of the English Empire in America, along the banks and at the heads of the rivers Penobscot and St. John, eastwardly to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and southwardly to the Bay of Fundy. The charter of Nova Scotia to Sir William Alexander, 1620, mentions the Bay of Fundy as dividing "the *Etechemins* on the north from

* Hutchinson, p. 266.

† Capt. Francis, quoted by Williamson, i. 467.

the *Souriquois*, or *Mickmacks*, on the south." This great tribe, or nation, of Indians was divided into the *Tarratines*, the native inhabitants of the Penobscot; the *Openagos*, or *Quoddy*, Indians, who had their residence on the Schoodic and Passamaquoddy Bay; and the *Marechites*, who inhabited the great River St. John, called by them the Ouygondy.

Of the *Tarratines*, Williamson says, "They were a numerous, powerful, and warlike people, more hardy and brave than their western enemies, whom they often plundered and killed." According to Hubbard and Prince, they kept the sagamores, between the Piscataqua and the Mystic, in perpetual fear. After the conquest and glory achieved in their battles with the Bashaba and his allies, they were not, like their enemies, wasted by disease and famine. They retained their valor, animated by success and strengthened by an early use and supply of firearms, with which they were furnished by the French. Less disturbed than the western tribes in the enjoyment of their possessions, and also more discreet, they were always reluctant to plunge into hostilities against the English, and hence were neutral, and were even supplied with provisions by Massachusetts during the first Indian war.*

The most notable fact in the history of these Indians was the settlement among them of the Baron Vincent de St. Castine, who married four or five wives of their nation, one the daughter of Madokawando, chief sagamore of the tribe. Born at Oleron, a province in France, Castine acquired an early taste for adventure. He was of noble birth, well educated, and of good abilities, all of which obtained for him an appointment of colonel in the King's Body-Guard, from which office he was transferred to the command of a regiment called the "Corignan Salières." Afterwards, through the influence of the Governor-General, the baron and his troops were transferred to Canada. At the close of the war the regiment was disbanded, and he himself discharged from the service. Taking umbrage probably at the treatment he received, and actuated by motives never fully divulged, as La Houtan says, "he threw himself upon the savages."

His settled abode was on the peninsula where D'Aulney had resided, and where he found means to construct a commodious house for trade and habitation. He was a liberal Catholic, though devout and punctilious in his religious observances, having usually in his train several Jesuit missionaries. He learned to speak with ease the Indian dialect; he supplied the Indians with firearms, and taught them the art of war; he traded with them, made them presents, and, being a man of fascinating manners and address, he soon gained a complete ascendancy over the whole tribe. He lived in the country about thirty years, and, as Abbé Reynal says, "conformed himself in all respects to the manners and customs of the natives." Castine had several daughters, to whom "he gave liberal portions and married handsomely to Frenchmen, and one son, 'Castine the younger,' who was a man of distinction and excellent character.

"The Governors of New England and of Canada, apprised of his influence, wealth, and military knowledge,

were, for obvious reasons, the courtiers of his friendship and favor."†

NOTED CHIEFS AND SACHEMS.

Madokawando, the great chief of the *Penobscot* tribe, was the adopted son of a chief called Assiminasqua. "He was not an enemy, nor do we learn that his people had committed any depredations until after some English spoiled his corn and otherwise did him damage."‡ The English, seeing that a storm was gathering, sent agents to try to conciliate the Indians. The latter in the course of the interview said, "We were driven from our corn last year by the people about Kennebec, and many of us died. We had no powder and shot to kill venison and game with to prevent it. If you English were our friends, as you pretend you are, you would not suffer us to starve as we did." A council was agreed upon at Taconnet. Mugg was sent as a messenger to Squando, and divers *Androscoggin* sachems had repaired to the place. On the arrival of the English they were honored with a salute, and conducted into the council-house. Madokawando presided over the negotiations; with him were associated Assiminasqua, Tarumkin, Hopehood, Mugg, and many attendants. Assiminasqua was the chief speaker, who said, "It is not our custom when messengers come to treat for peace to seize upon their persons, as sometimes the *Mohawks* do; yea, as the English have done, seizing upon fourteen Indians, our men, who went to treat with you,—setting a guard over them and taking away their guns. This is not all, but a second time you required our guns, and demanded us to come down unto you, or else you would kill us. This was the cause of our leaving both our fort and our corn, to our great loss."

This speech caused great embarrassment to the English, who could not but disapprove of the conduct complained of, and they told the Indians that the parties who did these things could not be punished, as they were beyond the reach of their jurisdiction. The Indians were not satisfied with this answer. In the afternoon Tarumkin was the orator. He said, "I have been to the westward, where I have found many Indians unwilling to make peace; but for my own part I am willing," which he confirmed by taking the English by the hand, as did seven or eight of his men, among whom were Mugg and Robinhood's son. The English had now, as they supposed, got matters under good progress, but Ma-

† Williamson gives the following table, showing the number of Indian warriors in Maine in 1615, or before they began to be reduced by wars with the whites:

Abenagues estimated thus,—

	Warriors.
<i>Sokokis</i>	900
<i>Anasagunticooks</i>	1500
<i>Canibas</i>	1500
<i>Wawenocks</i>	1100
	5,000

Etechemins thus,—

<i>Tarratines</i>	2400
<i>Openagos</i>	1400
<i>Marechites</i>	2200
	6,000

Total..... 11,000

The whole population of Indians at this time in Maine was estimated at thirty-seven thousand.

‡ Drake, Book of the Indians, iii., p. 104.

* 4 Massachusetts Records, pp. 50, 66.

Madokawando interposed: "What are we to do for powder and shot when our corn is consumed? What shall we do for a winter's supply? Must we perish, or must we abandon our country and fly to the French for protection?" The English replied that they would do what they could with the Governor. "Some might be allowed them for necessity." Madokawando added, "We have waited a great while already, and now we expect you will say *yes* or *no*." The English rejoined, "You say yourselves that many of the western Indians would not have peace, and therefore, if we sell you powder, and you give it to the western men, what do we *but cut our own throats*? It is not in our power, *without leave*, if you should wait ten years, to let you have powder." Here, as might reasonably have been expected, ended the negotiation, and massacre and bloodshed soon after desolated that part of the country. The firmness of Madokawando in adhering to the interests, and what he conceived to be the undoubted *rights* of his people, decided the fate of the English settlements. At the close of the war of 1675, this sachem's people had among them about sixty English captives. The historians of the war have all observed that his prisoners were remarkably well treated. A sister of this chief was taken prisoner by Major Waldron, at Pemaquid, in 1677, the sachem himself being absent on a long hunting tour. Madokawando planned and carried into execution the expedition against York, which, early in the morning on the 5th of February, 1692, laid the settlement in ashes, all except three or four garrisoned houses. About seventy-five of the inhabitants were killed and eighty taken prisoners. The wretched captives were hurried into the wilderness, and many of them died by the way. Rev. Shubael Dummer, the minister of the place, was one of the first victims; he was shot as he was mounting his horse at his own door. His wife was among the captives, and died in captivity. In this destruction of York some French were with Madokawando and his Indians, and it is believed that Baron Castine, his son-in-law, took part in the expedition.

In November, 1691, Madokawando and other eastern chiefs had signed a treaty with the English, in which they had agreed to surrender the English captives at Wells, in the spring. The time came, and the Indians were not there, being afraid, as was supposed, of the warlike appearance of the English. After waiting a while Capt. Converse surprised some of them and brought them in by force to the garrison at Storer's house, which he strengthened by the addition of thirty-six men. "These," says Mather, "were not come half an hour to Storer's house, on the 9th of June, 1691, nor had they got their Indian weed fairly lighted, and into their mouths, before fierce Moxus, with two hundred Indians, made an attack upon the garrison, but were repulsed, and soon drew off. Madokawando was not here in person, but when he knew of the disaster of his chief captain, he said, '*My brother Moxus has missed it now, but I will go myself the next year, and have the dog, Converse, out of his hole.*'"

The old chief was as good as his word. He appeared before the garrison, June 22, 1692. With him were Moxus, Egeremet, and Worumbo, and two French officers, Portneuf and Labroere. His men had incautiously alarmed the inhabitants by firing upon some cattle they met in

the woods, which, running in wounded, gave them timely notice to escape to the garrison. Converse had but fifteen men on duty, but fortunately two sloops with about as many more had arrived the day before. Disappointed in their attempt to take the garrison, the Indians attacked the vessels, setting fire to one of them by means of fire-arrows, but it was extinguished, and with their ammunition spent and General Labroere slain, they retired in the night after a two days' siege, leaving several of their dead behind. They took one Englishman, John Diamond, whom they tortured in a most barbarous manner.

On the 9th of May, 1694, Madokawando conveyed to Sir William Phips the tract of land, on both sides of the St. George's River, bounded east by Wessamesseke River, west by Hatthett's Cove Island, thence by a line to the upper falls of St. George's River; also Mastomquoog and St. George's Islands. He died in 1698, and was succeeded by Wenamowet. Before his death he had written to the Governor of Massachusetts to send a vessel to Sagadahoc with goods to redeem the captives. It was accordingly sent, and Atkinson, his wife, and about forty others were redeemed.

In 1690, Tobias Oakman was taken by the Indians at Black Point, at which time he says he personally knew Egeremet, who was then chief sachem of Kennebec; Squando, who was then chief sachem of Saco; Moxus, who was then chief sachem of Norridgewock; Sheepscot John, who was then chief sachem of Sheepscot; and Orumby (Worumbo), who was then chief sachem of Pejepscot.

Madokawando and Squando were the most powerful sachems with whom the early English colonists had to deal. They are described by Hubbard as "a strange kind of moralized savages; grave and serious in their speech, and not without some show of a kind of religion. It is also said they pretend to have received some visions and revelations by which they have been commanded to worship the great God and not to work on the Lord's day." These notions are attributed to their intercourse with Catholic priests. These two celebrated persons held in their hands for a time the destinies of the eastern country. Mugg was the *prime minister* of the Penobscot sachem, an active and shrewd leader, but who, by his intimacy with English families, had worn off some of the ferocities of the savage character.

Squando.—This chief, whom Mather calls "a strange, enthusiastical sagamore," was a sachem of the *Sokokis* or *Saco* tribe. Hubbard says he was "the chief actor, or, rather, the beginner" of the eastern war of 1675, and proceeds to account for the origin of the hostility of Squando by attributing it to the rude and indiscreet act of some English seamen, who either for mischief overset a canoe in which was Squando's wife and child, or to see if young Indians could swim naturally like animals of the brute creation, as some had reported.* The child went to the bottom, but was saved from drowning by the mother diving down and bringing it up. But "within a while after the said child died. The said Squando, father of the child, hath been so provoked thereat that he hath ever since set

* "They can swim naturally, striking their paws under their throat, like a dog, and not spreading their arms as we do."—*Jucelyn's Voyages*, 142.

himself to do all the mischief he can to the English." Squando instigated the burning of Saco, Sept. 18, 1675. His fertile and ingenious mind, like that of the great *Ottawa* chief, Pontiac, devised a fearful engine of destruction, wherewith they intended to attack and demolish the garrison. "A noise of axes and other tools had been heard in the neighborhood of the saw-mill, and it was expected the Indians were preparing some engine with which to accomplish their object, and it proved true. A cart with four wheels had been constructed, and on one end they had erected a breastwork, while the body of the cart was filled with birch-bark, straw, powder, and such like inflammable substances, for the ready consummation of their stratagem. The approach of this formidable machine dismayed some of the English in the garrison, but they were encouraged by their officers to stand to their posts. As the enemy were forcing their engine towards the garrison one of the wheels stuck in a gutter, which caused them to swing round nearly broadside to the English, who, taking advantage of the situation, poured into their assailants a deadly fire, which soon scattered them, and the garrison was not further molested."

Although Squando had been instrumental in the revolting murder of the Wakely family at Casco, on the 12th of September, 1675, the young girl (eleven years old) who had been taken captive, and had passed through all the tribes from the *Sokokis* to the *Narragansetts*, was restored by him to the English at Dover. Hubbard, referring to this act of Squando's, calls him a "strange mixture of mercy and cruelty," and Williamson observes that "his conduct exhibited at different times such traits of cruelty and compassion as rendered his character difficult to be portrayed." Hubbard, in one place, calls him "an enthusiastical, or, rather, diabolical, miscreant." Drake remarks, "His abilities in war had gained him this epithet."*

Squidragusset was a sachem over a tribe on the Presumpscot River, and a creek near the mouth of that river still bears his name. He and his company, in October, 1631, killed Walter Bagnall, a trader, who was the first to establish himself upon Richmond Island, burnt his house, and plundered his property. He subsequently conveyed lands on the Presumpscot to the English. He had an associate by the name of Black Will, who was hanged for his part in the murder of Bagnall, by a company which had been fitted out in Massachusetts to intercept a pirate on the coast, near Pemaquid. This was in 1633, on the return of the party to Richmond Island.

Moxus was sometimes called Agamagus. When delegates were sent into the eastern country to make peace with the Indians, in 1699, his name stood first among the signers of the treaty.† He concluded another treaty with Governor Dudley in 1702. The next year, in company with Wanun-gonet, Assacambuit, and a number of French, he invested Capt. March in the fort at Casco. After using every endeavor to take it by assault, they had recourse to the following stratagem: they began at the water's edge to undermine it by digging, but were prevented by the timely

arrival of an armed vessel under Capt. Southack. They had taken a vessel and a great quantity of plunder. About two hundred canoes were destroyed and the vessel retaken. Moxus was at Casco again in 1713, to treat with the English, and at Georgetown, upon Arrosic Island, in 1717, where he was attended by seven other chiefs.

Mugg was a chief among the *Androscoggins*, and one of the most conspicuous actors in the war of 1675-76. An account of his capture of the garrison at Black Point (Scarborough) will be found in another part of this history. This chief entertained ambitious plans for the conquest of the English. When Francis Card was a prisoner among his people he told him that he "had found out the way to burn Boston," and laughed much about the English, saying "he would have all their vessels, fishing-islands, and whole country," and bragged about his great numbers. Drake says he was killed at Black Point, May 16, 1677, and quotes the "History of New England," as follows: "Lieut. Tippin, who commanded the garrison, made a successful shot upon an Indian that was observed to be very busy and bold in the assault, who at that time was deemed to be Symon, the arch villain and incendiary of all the eastward Indians, but proved to be one almost as good as himself, who was called Mogg."

This chief must not be confounded with Mogg,—generally known as Mogg Megone,—who was killed at the time of Râle's death (1724), and who belonged to the Saco Indians.

Simon (or Symon, as the name is sometimes spelled) had his residence upon the Merrimac River, in the vicinity of Newbury, as late as 1677. He was associated with four others, Andrew, Peter, Godfrey, and Joseph, who were called "*Christian Indians*." Simon and Andrew are called by Hubbard "the two brethren in iniquity." They were probably the worst of a gang whose atrocities blacken the page of the early Indian wars. They burnt the house of Edward Weymouth, at Sturgeon Creek, in April, 1677; they fell upon the house of Thomas Kimball, of Bradford, killed him, and carried off his wife and five children into the wilderness. They were taken and imprisoned, and, according to a writer of that time, "should have been killed," but they made their escape, and Simon, with a band of Indians, came to Falmouth and shed the first blood here of the war, in the orchard of Anthony Brackett, who lived on what is now known as the Deering farm, near Back Cove, in the town of Deering. Brackett was compelled to give himself up as a captive or be shot on the spot. Nathaniel Mitton, a brother of Mrs. Brackett, was killed, and Brackett's wife and five children taken captives. The particulars of this attack on the settlement at Falmouth, the engagement, and the escape of the prisoners, are given farther on, in the history of the first Indian war.

Kankamagus and Worumbo were the two chiefs who, with their band of Indians, fell upon Colonel Church on his landing at Casco, in September, 1690. Church had taken Worumbo's fort on the Androscoggin, about twenty-five miles from its mouth, and among the prisoners were Kankamagus' wife and sister and four children, and two children of Worumbo. A few days after, Church landed at Casco, and the Indians, who had hastened there and were waiting in ambush, fell upon him by surprise, and were not beaten

* Book of the Indians, iii., p. 104.

† Magnolia, vii. 94.

off for some time, and then only by hard fighting. This was on the 21st of September. Church had seven men killed and twenty-four wounded, two of whom died in a day or two after.*

Hopehood was a chief nearly as celebrated and as much detested in his time as the chiefs of whom we have spoken. He was chief of the *Androscoggin* tribe, often called the *Norridgewocks*, and was the son of Robinhood. Our first notice of him is in Philip's war, at an attack on a house in Newichewannock, now Berwick. Fifteen persons (all women and children) were in the house, and Hopehood, with only one besides himself (Andrew, of Saco, whom we have before mentioned), thought to surprise them, and would have accomplished their purpose but for a young woman in the house who held the door till all the others had made their escape unobserved. He and his companions hewed down the door and knocked the girl on the head, and, supposing her to be dead, left her. They took two children, whom a fence had prevented from escaping, killed one, and carried off the other alive. The young woman afterwards recovered. This chief, and his Indians and French allies, destroyed the settlement of Salmon Falls in January, 1690, taking two forts, reducing twenty-seven houses to ashes, taking fifty-four prisoners, and burning two thousand domestic animals in the barns which they set on fire.†

Monquine, *alias* Natahanada, the son of old Natawormett, sagamore of the Kennebec River, sold to William Bradford and others all the land on both sides of the river, "from Cussenocke upwards to Wessernunsicke," Aug. 8, 1648. The signature to the deed is "Monquine, *alias* Dumhauda." Then follows: "We, Agodoademago, the sonne of Washe-mett and Tassucke, the brother of Natanahada, do covenant freely unto the sale to Bradford, Paddy, and others."‡

Kenebis was a sachem, from whom it has been supposed the name of the Kennebec River was derived. In 1649 he sold to Christopher Lawson all the lands on the Kennebec, up as high as Taconnet Falls, now Winslow. The latter place was the residence of the great chief Essiminasqua. The residence of Kenebis was upon Swan Island. This island was purchased of Abbigadosset, in 1667, "by Humphrey Davy, and afterwards claimed by Sir John Davy, a sergeant-at-law."

CHAPTER IV.

CHARTERS AND LAND-GRANTS.

Charter of 1620—Council of Plymouth—Settlement of the Pilgrims—Grant to Sir William Alexander—Sir Ferdinando Gorges—Capt. Thomas Mason—Grants by the Plymouth Council—Surrender of the Charter to the King—Summary of Grants under the Charter—Character of the Early Settlements.

In 1620 a new charter was obtained of King James by the Northern Company, bearing date November 3d. It embraced the territory lying between the fortieth and forty-eighth parallels of north latitude, including the country

from Philadelphia to the Bay of Chaleur, which empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The patentees were the Duke of Lenox, the Marquises of Buckingham and Hamilton, the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and thirty-four others, who were styled the council, established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England, in America.

Under this patent were all the grants made which originally divided the country between the Hudson and the Penobscot Rivers; beyond these bounds the patent of 1620 had no practical operation.

While these patentees were procuring a new charter, the more successfully to prosecute their designs of private emolument, another company was arising of an entirely different character, who, without concert with the patentees, or without their concurrence, and it may even be said without any design of their own, were to give the strongest impulse to the colonization of New England, and to stamp their peculiar features upon its future destinies. The English residents at Leyden had determined to seek security and freedom of worship in the wilderness of America, and in the summer of this year commenced their voyage for the Hudson River. But, either by design or accident, they fell short of their destination, and arrived at Cape Cod on the 10th of November, 1620. In this neighborhood they resolved to remain, and having selected the spot which they named Plymouth, they established there the first *permanent settlement* that was made in New England. The French had then a plantation at Port Royal, and the English had settlements in Virginia, Bermuda, and Newfoundland. The nearest plantation to them was the one at Port Royal.

On the 10th of September, 1621, the northeastern part of the territory included in the charter to the Council of Plymouth was granted by James I. to Sir William Alexander.§ This was done by the consent of the company, as Gorges, in his description of New England, declares. The grant, to which the name of Nova Scotia was given, extended from Cape Sable north to the St. Lawrence; thence by the shore of that river and round by the sea to the first point; included Cape Breton and all the islands within six leagues of the western, northern, and eastern parts, and those within forty leagues south of Cape Sable. Sir William was engaged in this adventure by becoming acquainted with Capt. Mason, who a short time before had returned from Newfoundland. In 1622, Sir William Alexander subdued the French inhabitants within his grant, carried them prisoners to Virginia, and planted a colony there himself.||

New England being now brought into notice by the respectability of the persons who had engaged in its cause, and especially by the profits derived from the fish and fur trade, the intercourse with it was yearly increasing. In 1621, ten or twelve ships from the west of England procured full cargoes of fish and fur; in 1622, thirty-five ships; in 1623, forty ships; and in 1624, fifty ships were engaged in the same trade. So great seems to have been

* Letter of Col. Church to Governor Hinckley, of Plymouth.

† Belknap's History of New Hampshire.

‡ *People of Plymouth*.—William Paddy died in Boston. His grave-stone was dug out of the rubbish under the old State-House in 1830.

§ 2 Prince, p. 111.*

|| 2 Haz., p. 387, quoted by Willis.

the excitement in this new channel of speculation that the Plymouth Company found it necessary to procure a proclamation from the king, bearing date Nov. 6, 1622, to prevent "interloping and disorderly trading" upon the coast.* It is alleged in the proclamation that persons without authority committed intolerable abuses there, not only by destroying timber and throwing their ballast into the harbors of the islands, but by selling warlike implements and ammunition to the natives, and teaching them their use.

Aug. 10, 1622, the Council of Plymouth granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason, two of their company, "all the lands situated between the rivers Merrimack and Sagadahock, extending back to the great lakes and the river of Canada."†

In 1623 they sent over David Thompson, Edward and William Hilton, and others, who commenced a plantation upon the west side of the Piscataqua River, which was the first settlement in New Hampshire, and the beginning of the present town of Portsmouth.‡ Gorges and Mason continued their joint interest on the Piscataqua, having procured a new patent in 1631, including all their improvements on both sides of the river, until 1634, when they made a division of their property;§ Mason took the western side of the river, and Gorges the eastern, and they each procured distinct patents for their respective portions, which they afterwards separately pursued.

Gorges did not confine his attention exclusively to Piscataqua, even while he continued a partner in the Laconia patent; for in February, 1623, we find that he had already a plantation established upon the island of Monhegan. This was probably for the accommodation of the fishermen; but it had become of sufficient importance to draw thither the persons settled in Massachusetts Bay for supplies.|| This plantation must have been commenced in 1621 or 1622, and was the *first* which continued for any length of time upon any part of the territory of Maine. Monhegan is a solitary island, about twelve miles southeast of Pemaquid Point, which is the nearest main land. From this island the transition to the main was easy; and from the concourse of vessels to this neighborhood in the fishing season, it might naturally be expected that here settlements would be early formed. Such appears to have been the fact, and we find that in 1625 a settlement was commenced at New Harbor, on Pemaquid, which continued to increase without interruption until the destructive war of 1675.

On the 15th of July, 1625, John Brown, of New Harbor, purchased of Capt. John Somerset and Unongoit, two Indian sachems, for fifty skins, a tract of land on Pemaquid, extending eight miles by twenty-five, together with Muscongus Island.¶ The next year Abraham Shurt was sent over by Alderman Aldsworth and Giles Elbridge, merchants of Bristol, as their agent, and was invested with power to purchase Monhegan for them. This island then belonged

to Abraham Jennings, of Plymouth, of whose agent Shurt purchased it for fifty pounds.

In 1626 the government of Plymouth colony established a trading-house on Bagaduce Point, at the mouth of the Penobscot, and first gave this name to that river. The Indian name was Penobsceag, or Penobscook; the French called it Pentaqueatte, or Pentegoet.** The Baron de St. Castine afterwards erected his fort upon the site of the old trading-house, and that spot, together with the adjacent territory, still perpetuates the name of one of the most persevering enemies the early colonists had to contend with. In 1632 the French rifled this trading-house of property to the value of about five hundred pounds sterling.

The same government, having obtained a patent on the Kennebec, erected in 1628 a house for trade up the river, and furnished it with corn and other commodities for summer and winter.††

In 1628, Thomas Purchase settled upon land now included within the limits of Brunswick, having obtained a patent from the Plymouth Council. George Way was associated with him in the patent, which included lands lying on both sides of the Pejepscot, on the eastern end of Androscoggin River, on the Kennebec River, and Casco Bay.‡‡

In 1628 the Massachusetts Company procured a charter from the Council of Plymouth, and in June sent over Capt. John Endicott and a few associates to take possession of the grant. They arrived in September at Naumkeag (Salem), and laid the foundation of that respectable town and the colony of Massachusetts.

In 1629, Aldsworth and Elbridge sent over to Shurt a patent from the Council of Plymouth for twelve thousand acres of land on Pemaquid, bounded north by a line drawn from the head of the Damariscotta to the head of the Muscongus River, and from thence to the sea, including the islands within three leagues of the shore. Here was commenced the first permanent settlement on the main land within the territory of this State by any European power. Thomas Elbridge, the son of Giles, the patentee, came over a few years afterwards and held a court within this patent, to which many of the inhabitants of Monhegan and Damariscove repaired, and made acknowledgment of submission. This place, from its numerous harbors and islands, possessed many advantages of trade as well as of farming and fishing, and rapidly increased in population and business. An additional grant was made to the same persons in 1632, in which it is recited that the land is "next adjoining to this place, where the people or servants of said Giles and Robert are now settled, or have inhabited for the space of three years last past."§§

On the 12th of February, 1630, the Council of Plymouth made two grants on the Saco River, each being four miles upon the sea, and extending eight miles into the country.

* Jeremiah Dummer's Mem., 1, 3d sec., Mass. Hist. Coll., p. 232.

† 1 Hutchinson, p. 285. Hub. N. E., p. 614.

‡ Pr. 133, An. of Portsmouth.

§ 1 Belk., N. H. App.

|| Pr. 127, Morton's Mem., 109.

¶ Report of Mass. Com. on the Pemaq. Title, 1811, 107.

** Sullivan's Hist. of Maine, 36, 38, and 9 Mass. Hist. Coll., 209.

†† Pr. 62, 2d part.

‡‡ History of Brunswick.

§§ In 1675 there were not less than one hundred and fifty-six families east of Sagadahoc, and near one hundred fishing-vessels owned between Sagadahoc and St. George's River.—*Sil. Davis' Statement to the Council in 1675.*

The grant upon the west side of the river was made to John Oldham and Richard Vines. Oldham had lived in the country six years, partly within the Plymouth and partly within the Massachusetts jurisdiction, and Vines had become acquainted with the country by frequent voyages to it, and spending one winter in the place where his patent was situated. It is mentioned in the deed that the patentees had undertaken to transport fifty persons there within seven years, to plant and inhabit it. The conditions were complied with, and Vines, who was the manager of the colony, took possession, June 25, 1630, and entered with zeal and ability into the means of converting it into a source of profit.

The patent upon the east side of the river was given to Thomas Lewis and Richard Bonighton. The patentees undertook to transport fifty settlers there in seven years at their own expense. Livery of seizin was given June 28, 1631, and the proprietors, in person, successfully prosecuted the interest of their patent. Such were the beginnings of the towns of Biddeford and Saco, and the lands continue to be held under those patents to this day.

Oldham* never appears to have entered upon his grant. Vines occupied it fifteen years, and sold it in 1645, in which year, or early the next, he went to Barbadoes, where he probably died. Lewis died on his estate previous to 1640, without male issue. Bonighton continued to enjoy his portion of the patent to a ripe old age, when he was gathered to his fathers, leaving a large estate to his children.†

In 1630 the colony of Plymouth procured a new charter from the council for a tract of land fifteen miles on each side of the Kennebec River, extending as far up as Cobbisecontee. Under this grant they carried on trade with the Indians upon the river for many years, and in 1660 sold the title for four hundred pounds sterling to Messrs. Tyng, Brattle, Boies, and Winslow.‡

March 13, 1630, a grant was made to John Beauchamp, of London, and Thomas Leverett, of Boston, England, of ten leagues square, between Muscougus, Broad Bay, and Penobscot Bay. Large preparations were immediately made for carrying on trade there, and agents were employed. This was originally called the Lincoln grant, and afterwards the Waldo patent, a large part of it having been held by Brigadier Waldo, to whose heirs it descended. It now forms the county of Waldo.§

In the course of the year 1630 the Council of Plymouth granted to John Dye and others forty miles square, lying between Cape Porpoise and Cape Elizabeth. This was named the Province of Ligoniam, though commonly known in early times as the *Plough* patent, either from the ship called the "Plough," which brought over the first company, or from the circumstance that the adventurers were generally husbandmen, while the usual employment of others upon the coast was fishing and commerce. The first company arrived at Winter Harbor, in the summer of 1631, in the ship "Plough," but, not being satisfied with the prospects of the

country, most of them continued on to Boston and Watertown, where they were soon broken up and scattered. In 1643 the grant fell into the hands of Alexander Rigby, under whom a government was established. This subject will be adverted to more particularly hereafter. The claim to soil and sovereignty in that province occupies considerable space in the history of this portion of Maine, and gave birth to a conflict with Gorges, which was only settled by the submission of all parties to the government of Massachusetts.

The next grant we meet with was that of Black Point, now part of Scarborough, to Thomas Cammock, dated Nov. 1, 1631. This was made also by the Council of Plymouth, and extended from Black Point River to the Spurwink, and back one mile from the sea. Cammock is supposed to have been a relative of the Earl of Warwick, one of the members of the council. He was one of the company sent to Piscataqua, and was there as early as 1631. Possession of his grant, which included Stratton's Islands, lying about a mile from the Point, was given to him by Capt. Walter Neale, May 23, 1633.|| The patent was confirmed to him by Gorges in 1640; the same year he gave a deed of it to Henry Jocelyn, to take effect after the death of himself and wife. He died in the West Indies in 1643; Jocelyn immediately entered upon possession, and married Margaret, his widow. The tract is now held under this title, by conveyances from Jocelyn to Joshua Scottow, July 6, 1666.

Dec. 1, 1631, the Council of Plymouth granted to Robert Trelawny and Moses Goodyear, merchants of Plymouth, England, the tract lying between Cammock's patent and "the Bay and River of Casco, extending northwards into the main land as far as the limits and bounds of the lands granted to the said Capt. Thomas Cammock do and ought to extend."¶ This included Cape Elizabeth, but Winter, the agent of the proprietors, contended for a larger extent north than seemed to be within a just construction of the grant, which, under the management of Winter's attorney and executor, Robert Jordan, led to a severe contest of many years' continuance.** The limit claimed included nearly all the ancient town of Falmouth and part of Gorham. In 1640 the court decided that Fore River was the true northern boundary of the grant, being the "Casco River" named in the patent; but a certificate was soon after obtained and sent to England, founded, as was claimed, on the statements of the Indians and ancient settlers, that the court had made a mistake, and that the Presumpscot was the true Casco River. This again revived the controversy, and kept open a most unhappy quarrel, which lasted during the lives of the first settlers.††

In 1634, Edward Godfrey procured of the Council of Plymouth a grant to himself and associates, Samuel Maverick, William Hooke, and others, of twelve thousand acres of land on the north side of the river Agamenticus.

|| York Records.

¶ Ibid.

** See History of Cape Elizabeth, in this volume.

†† There is a tradition in the Jordan family that the wife of a son of the first Robert Jordan, needing some papers to keep her pastry from burning, took from a chest of papers Trelawny's patent and used it for that purpose, which thus perished, like many other ancient and valuable manuscripts.

* Oldham was killed by the Indians off Block Island, July 20, 1636. — *Winthrop*.

† Folsom's Hist. of Saco and Biddeford.

‡ Archives of Maine Historical Society.

§ Willis' Hist. of Portland.

The same year another grant was made of twelve thousand acres on the west side of the river to Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of Sir Ferdinando. Edward Godfrey had settled at Agamenticus, now York, in 1632, two years before his patent was obtained. He was for several years an agent for the Laconia Company at Piscataqua. After he established himself in Maine his activity and intelligence soon brought him into notice. Sir Ferdinando Gorges appointed him a counselor of his province in 1640; in 1642 he was mayor of Gorgiana. He was chosen Governor by the people in the western part of the province in 1649, and was the first in Maine who exercised that office by election. He died about 1661.

We have now touched briefly upon all the grants and settlements made upon the coast of Maine previous to 1634. It will be perceived that the grants were all obtained from the Council of Plymouth, notwithstanding the patent to Gorges and Mason of 1622, which extended from the Merrimac to Sagadahoc, and nominally covered the whole territory. From this circumstance it would be natural to conclude that the patent of 1622 was unexecuted, and that no title passed by it; and it appears by the opinion of Sir William Jones, the attorney-general in 1679, that the "grant was only sealed with the council seal, unwitnessed, no seisin endorsed, nor possession ever given with the grant."* This idea is corroborated by the facts that Gorges was sitting at the council board, and was a party to all the subsequent conveyances which parcelled out the land within the limits of that patent; and that both he and Mason received a grant with six or seven others in 1631 of a small tract on both sides of the Piscataqua, which included the improvements they had previously made there. If the patent of 1622 were valid, it would have been wholly useless to have procured another within the same limits.

The settlements which commenced at Plymouth in 1620 now dotted the whole coast from Cape Cod to the Bay of Fundy; they were indeed few and far between, but an intercourse was kept up among them by their common weakness and wants, as well as for the purposes of trade. And although Massachusetts was the most powerful of the whole, and from motives of religious zeal, no doubt sincere, discountenanced the less strict settlers upon this coast, who on such matters differed from them both in doctrine and practice, she fain would profit by their fish and fur, which enabled her to procure from Europe articles of the first necessity for the infant colony.

John Jocelyn, the traveler, who visited his brother Henry at Black Point in 1638, sailed along the coast from Boston to that place in July. He says, "Having refreshed myself for a day or two upon Noddle's Island, I crossed the bay in a small boat to Boston, which was then rather a village than a town, there being not above twenty or thirty houses."† "The 12th day of July I took boat for the eastern parts of the country, and arrived at Black Point, in the province of Maine, which is 150 miles from Boston, the 14th day. The country all along, as I sailed, being no other than a mere wilderness, here and there by the sea-side a few scattered plantations with as few houses."‡

* 1 Hutch., 285; Hub., 614.

† Jocelyn's Voyages, 19.

‡ Ibid., 20.

The Council of Plymouth continued their operations until June 7, 1635, when they surrendered their charter to the king. During their existence as a corporation, a period of fourteen years and seven months, they were not inactive. In 1621 they relinquished a large proportion of their patent in favor of Sir William Alexander, and assented to a conveyance by the king to him of all the territory lying east of the river St. Croix and south of the St. Lawrence, embracing the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

It may not be amiss to recapitulate here in a brief manner the various grants of the Plymouth Council within the limits of the State of Maine. They are as follows:

1. 1622, Aug. 10, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason, from Merrimac to the Kennebec Rivers.

2. 1626, Nov. 6, to the Plymouth adventurers a tract on Kennebec River, which was enlarged in 1628.

3. 1630, Jan. 13, to William Bradford and his associates, fifteen miles on each side of the Kennebec River, extending up to Cobbisecontee; this grant Bradford transferred to the Plymouth adventurers.

4. 1630, Feb. 12, to John Oldham and Richard Vines, four miles by eight miles on the west side of the Saco River at its mouth.

5. 1630, Feb. 12, to Thomas Lewis and Richard Bonighton, four miles by eight, on the east side of Saco River at the mouth.

6. 1630, March 13, to John Beauchamp and Thomas Leverett, ten leagues square, on the west side of Penobscot River, called the Lincoln or Waldo patent.

7. 1630, to John Dy and others the province of Ligonias, or the Plough patent, lying between Cape Porpoise and Cape Elizabeth, and extending forty miles from the coast.

8. 1631, Nov. 1, to Thomas Cammock, Black Point, fifteen hundred acres.

9. 1631, Dec. 1, to Robert Trelawny and Moses Goodyeare, a tract between Spurwink River and Casco Bay.

10. 1632, June 6, to Thomas Purchase and George Way, a tract known as Pejepscot, lying between the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers and Casco Bay, including the present town of Brunswick.

11. 1632, to Robert Aldsworth and Giles Elbridge, a tract on Pemaquid Point.

12. 1634, to Edward Godfrey and others, twelve thousand acres on the river Agamenticus.

13. 1634, to Ferdinando Gorges twelve thousand acres, on the west side of the river Agamenticus.

We take the following quaint description of the settlements in Maine in 1670, five years before the first outbreak of Indian hostilities, from "John Jocelyn's Voyages":§

"Towns there are not many in this province. *Kittery*, situated not far from Pascataway, is the most populous. Next to that, eastward, is seated by a river near the sea *Gorgiana*, a majoraltie, and the metropolitan of the province. Further to the eastward is the town of *Wells*. Cape Porpus, eastward of that, where there is a town of the same name, the houses scatteringly built; all these towns have store of salt and fresh marsh, with arable land, and all well stocked with cattle. About 8 or nine miles to the Eastward of *Cape Porpus* is *Winter Harbour*, a noted place for fishers; here they have many stages. *Saco* adjoins to this, and both make one scattering town of

§ Jocelyn returned to England in 1671.

large extent, well stored with cattle, arable land and marshes, and a saw-mill. Six miles to the eastward of *Saco*, and 40 miles from *Georgiana*, is seated the town of *Black Point*, consisting of about 50 dwelling-houses, and a magazine, or *doganne*, scatteringly built; they have store of neat and horses, of sheep near upon 7 or 800, much arable and marsh, salt and fresh, and a corn-mill. To the southward of the *Point* (upon which are stages for fishermen) lie two small islands; beyond the *Point*, North eastward runs the river of *Spurwink*. . . .

"Four miles from *Black Point*, one mile from *Spurwink River*, eastward, lieth *Richmond's Island*, whose long. is $317^{\circ} 30''$ and lat. $43^{\circ} 34'$; it is 3 miles in circumference, and hath a passable and gravelly ford on the north side, between the main and the sea at low water; here are found excellent whetstones, and here likewise are stages for fishermen. Nine miles eastward of *Black Point* lieth scatteringly the town of *Casco* upon a large bay, stored with cattle, sheep, swine, abundance of marsh and arable land, a corn-mill or two, with stages for fishermen. Further eastward is the town of *Kennebec*, seated upon the river. Further yet eastward is *Sagadehook*, where there are many houses scattering, and all along stages for fishermen; these two are stored with cattle and corn lands. . . .

"Twelve miles from *Casco Bay*, and passable for men and horses, is a lake called by the Indians *Sebug*, on the brink thereof, at one end, is the famous rock shaped like a *moose deer* or *helk*, *diaphanous*, and called the *Moose Rock*. Here are found stones like *chrystals* and *lapis specularis* or *muscovia glass*, both white and purple. . . .

"From *Sagadehook* to *Nova Scotia* is called the *Duke of York's province*, here *Pemaquid*, *Montinicus*, *Mobegan*, *Capeanawhagen*, where *Capt. Smith* fished for whales, *Muscatuquid*, all filled with dwelling-houses and stages for fishermen, and have plenty of cattle, arable land, and marshes."

Mr. Jocelyn also in the same book gives the following account of the occupations and character of the ancient inhabitants, page 207 :

"The people in the *Province of Maine* may be divided into magistrates, husbandmen or planters, and fishermen; of the magistrates some be royalists, the rest perverse spirits, the like are the planters and fishers, of which some be planters and fishers both, others meer fishers.

"Handicraftsmen there are but few, the tuncelor or cooper, smiths and carpenters are best welcome amongst them, shopkeepers there are none, being supplied by the *Massachusetts* merchants with all things they stand in need of. English shoes are sold for 8 or 9 shils. a pair, worsted stockings of 3s. 6d. for 7 and 8s. a pair, *Douglas*, that is sold in *England* for 1 or 2 and 20 pence an ell, for 4s. a yard, serges of 2 or 3s. a yard, for 6 and 7 shillings.

"They have a custom of taking tobacco, sleeping at noon, sitting long at meals, sometimes four times a day, and now and then drinking a draught of the bottle extraordinarily * *. They feed generally upon as good flesh, beef, pork, mutton, fowl, and fish as any in the world besides. Their servants, which are for the most part English, will not work under a half a crown a day, when they are out of their time, although it be for to make hay, and for less. I do not see how they can, by reason of the dearness of clothing. If they hire them by the year, they pay them 14 or £15 at the year's end, in corn, cattle, and fish; some of these prove excellent fowlers, bringing in as many as will maintain their master's house, besides the profit that accrues by their feathers.

"The fishermen take yearly upon the coast many hundred kentals of cod, hake, haddock, polluck, &c., &c., which they split, salt, and dry at their stages, making three voyages in a year. When they share their fish, which is at the end of every voyage, they separate the best from the worst, which is known when it is clear like a lanthorn horn and without spots; the second sort they call refuse fish, that is, such as is salt-burnt, spotted, rotten, and carelessly ordered; these they put off to the *Massachusetts* merchants, the merchantable for 30 and 32 reals a kental (112 pounds), the refuse for 9 and 10s. the quintal. The merchants send the merchantable fish to *Lisbon*, *Bilbo*, *Burdeaux*, *Marsiles*, *Talloon*, *Rochel*, *Roan*, and other cities of *France*, to the *Canaries* with claw-board and pipe-staves, which is there and at the *Charibs* a prime commodity. The refuse fish they put off at the *Charib Islands*, *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, &c., who feed their *Negros* with it.

"To every shallop belong four fishermen, a master or steersman, a

Midshipman, and a foremast man and a shore man, who washes it out of the salt and dries it upon bundles and tends their cookery.

"These often get in one voyage 8 or £9 a man, but it doth some of them little good, for the merchant to increase his gain by putting off his commodity in the midst of their voyages, and at the end thereof comes in with a walking tavern, a bark laden with the legitimate bloud of the rich grape, which they bring from *Phial*, *Madera*, *Canaries*, with brandy, rum, the *Barbadoes* strong water, and tobacco; coming a shore he gives them a taster or two, which so charms them, that for no persuasions will they go to sea, although fair and seasonable weather for 2 or 3 days, nay, sometimes a whole week, till they are wearied with drinking, taking a shore 2 or 3 hhd. of wine and rum to drink when the merchant is gone.

"They often have to run in debt for their necessaries on account of the lavish expense for drink, and are constrained to mortgage their plantations, if they have any, and the merchant, when the time is expired, is sure to turn them out of house and home, seizing their plantations and cattle, poor creatures, to look out for a new habitation in some remote place, where they begin the world again.

"Of the same nature are the people in the *Duke's province*, who, not long before I left the country, petitioned *Mass.* to take them into their government."

CHAPTER V.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Sovereignty not granted by the Original Charter—Right of Government secured by *Gorges*—Province of *New Somersetshire*—First General Court of *Maine*—Province of *Ligonia*—Effect of the Civil War in *England*—*Richard Vines*—*George Cleaves*—*Alexander Rigby*—The Governments of *Gorges* and *Rigby* Overthrown—Independent Government under *Edward Godfrey*—Submission to the Authority of *Massachusetts*.

THE patent granted by *James II.* to the "Council for the Affairs of *New England*," Nov. 3, 1620, contained powers of civil government to the council and their successors, but it soon became a question whether these powers were transferable, with a conveyance of any part of the territory within the limits of the grant. This point, it is believed, was never directly decided, although it may be inferred from the practice of some of the patentees that the general impression was adverse to such transfer. The *Massachusetts* patentees and *Sir Ferdinando Gorges* each procured a confirmation of their grants from the king, with power to govern their respective provinces. But with regard to *Mason's* grant of *New Hampshire*, which was not confirmed by the king, the two chief justices of *England* agreed that it conveyed no right of sovereignty, the great Council of *Plymouth*, under whom he claimed, "having no power to transfer government to any."

The surrender of their charter by the *Plymouth Council* in June, 1635, prepared the way for the establishment of civil government in the province. On the 25th of April, 1635, a short time before the surrender of their charter, the council had a meeting at *Whitehall*, in *London*, at which they prepared a declaration of the causes which induced them to take this important step, as follows :

"For as much as we have found by a long experience that the faithful endeavors of some of us that have sought the plantation of *New England*, have not been without frequent and inevitable troubles as companions to our undertakings from our first discovery of that coast to the present, by great charges and unnecessary expenses, and also by depriving us of divers of our dear friends and faithful servants employed in that work abroad, whilst ourselves at home were

assaulted with sharp litigious questions, both before the privy council and the parliament, having been presented as a grievance to the commonwealth. The affections of the multitude were thereby disheartened, and so much the more by how much it pleased God about that time to bereave us of the most noble and principal props thereof, as the Duke of Lenox, Marquis of Hamilton, and many other strong stays to the weak building. Then followed the claim of the French ambassador, taking advantage of the divisions of the sea-coast between ourselves, to whom we made a just and satisfactory answer. Nevertheless, these crosses did not draw upon us such a disheartened weakness as there only remained a carcass, in a manner breathless, till the end of the last parliament, when the Massachusetts Company obtained their charter, and afterwards thrust out the undertakers and tenants of some of the council; withal riding over the heads of those lords and others that had their portion assigned unto them in their late majesty's province."

After a further enumeration of grievances they say they found matters "in so desperate a case," by reason of the complaints made against them and the procedure in Massachusetts, they saw no remedy for "what was brought to ruin," but for his majesty to take the whole business into his own hands.

"After all these troubles, and upon these considerations, it is now resolved that the patent shall be surrendered unto his majesty."

In the same instrument they provided for all existing titles made by them, and prayed the king to confirm the grants which they had divided among themselves. These were recorded in a book which accompanied the surrender. In that division the territory now called Maine was distributed to three of the patentees; Gorges' share extended from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec, or Sagadahoc; another portion was between Sagadahoc and Pemaquid; the third from the Pemaquid to the St. Croix.* The proprietors of the two latter divisions are not named, and there appears to be no evidence that any occupation was had of them under this title. The division among the patentees was made by lot, on the 3d of February, 1635, the grant was executed April 22d,† and on the 7th of June following the president and council made a full transfer of their charter to the king. They at the same time urged upon the king the necessity of taking away the charter of Massachusetts, and of appointing from among the lords proprietors a general governor for the whole territory, which probably would have been done but for the breaking out of the civil war.

We have only now to follow the history of one division of this great charter,—that granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, which embraced the original province of Maine, extending from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec River. Gorges lost no time in improving his acquisition. He gave to his province the name of New Somersetshire, from the county in England in which his estates were situated, and the same year sent over as Governor his nephew, Capt. William Gorges.‡ The proprietor could establish no civil government without authority from the king, and Gorges was therefore indefatigable in procuring the necessary requisite for perfecting his title to the sovereignty, as well as to the soil of his province. His labors for this object were crowned with complete success April 3, 1639; but

prior to this William Gorges had arrived in the country, and held at Saco, March 21, 1636, the first court in this State of which we have any record. The members of this court are styled commissioners, and the record commences as follows:

"At a meeting of the commissioners at the house of Capt. Richard Bonighton, in Saco, this 21st day of March, 1636, present Capt. Richard Bonighton, Capt. William Gorges, Capt. Thomas Cammock, Mr. Henry Jocelyn, Gent., Mr. Thomas Purchase, Mr. Edward Godfrey, Mr. Thomas Lewis, Gent."§

"At this court four persons were fined five shillings each for getting drunk. George Cleaves|| was fined five shillings for rash speeches, and 'Mr. John Bonighton¶ for incontinency with Ann, his father's servant, is fined forty shillings, and said Ann twenty shillings, and he to keep the child.' The jurisdiction of this court seems to have been co-extensive with the limits of the province, the commissioners present being from each extremity, and from the centre. It does not appear that it was held by virtue of any commission, although that fact may be reasonably inferred. We have been able to find no record of this court later than 1637; but the few memoranda that have been preserved prove to us that the early settlers, notwithstanding the smallness of their number, were influenced by the same litigious spirit and the same passions which characterize a denser population, and a more refined state of society. Actions of trespass and slander occur frequently on the record.**

"In 1636 the court passed an order, 'That every planter or inhabitant shall do his best endeavor to apprehend or kill any Indian that hath been known to murder any English, kill their cattle, or in any way spoil their goods, or do them violence, and will not make them satisfaction.' While they were thus endeavoring to protect their own rights from the aggression of the natives, they were not unmindful of the duties they owed that race; and the next year the same court ordered that Arthur Brown and Mr. Arthur Macworth make John Cosins†† give full satisfaction to an Indian for a wrong done him.

"What sort of government or civil regulation existed, previous to the establishment of this court, we have no means of determining. Probably each plantation regulated its own affairs and managed its own police without aid from or communication with the others. The usual mode in the other colonies, in absence of higher authority, was by agreement among the settlers, in writing, called a combination. Such was the course adopted at Plymouth, at Piscataqua, and in the western part of Maine in 1649; and it

§ Cammock and Jocelyn lived at Black Point, now Scarborough; Purchase lived at Pejepscot, now Brunswick; Godfrey, at Agamenticus, now York; Lewis, at Winter Harbor, near the present Biddeford Pool.

|| We find this name spelled *Cleeves* by Mr. Willis, but other authorities and the uniform modern spelling give it as above.

¶ John Bonighton was the son of Richard; he was notorious for turbulence and insubordination during his life.

** Willis' Hist. Port.

†† Cosins was born 1596; he lived on an island near the mouth of Royall's River, in North Yarmouth, which he bought of Richard Vines, 1645, and which still bears his name, until he was driven off in the war of 1675. He moved to York, where he died at a very advanced age, after 1683.

* Gorges' Narrative.

† 1 Haz., 383; Doug., 387.

‡ Jocelyn, 1 Chron. Chalm. Annals, 473.

is believed, from the following record, that this was done at Winter Harbor :

"Feb. 7, 1636. It is ordered that Mr. Thomas Lewis shall appear the next court-day at the now dwelling-house of Thomas Williams, there to answer his contempt, and to shew cause why he will not deliver up the *combination* belonging to us, and to answer such actions as are commenced against him."

"In the settlement upon the Neck, and at the mouth of Presumpscott River, the number of inhabitants was so small, that, connected as the persons in each were to its head, there was probably no call for the exercise of civil authority before the existence of courts here. And in regard to the plantation on Richmond's Island, we may suppose that Winter, under his general authority, controlled all its affairs.

"It appears by the records of the earliest court, that the forms of the trial by jury were observed, which have ever since continued, although in the early stages of our history, more power over issues of fact was assumed and exercised by the court than is consistent with modern practice.

"In the confirmation of Gorges' title by the king, in 1639, powers of government were conferred almost absolute.* In this charter, the name it now bears, was first bestowed in honor of the king's wife, who held a province of that name in France. It is described as extending from the Piscataqua River to the Kennebec, and up those rivers to their furthest heads, or until one hundred and twenty miles were completed, with all the islands within five leagues of the coast. The religion of the Church of England was established as the religion of the province. The charter conferred upon Gorges an unlimited power of appointment to office: to make laws with the assent of the majority of the freeholders; to establish courts from which an appeal laid to himself; to raise troops, build cities, raise a revenue from customs, establish a navy, exercise admiralty jurisdiction, erect manors, and exclude whom he chose from the province. Such powers were never before granted by any government to any individual, and he succeeded in procuring them by the most untiring efforts, all the other members of the council having failed to accomplish a similar object. His grandson, Ferdinando, in his account of America,† says,—

"He no sooner had this province settled upon him, but he gave public notice that if any would undertake by himself and his associates, to transport a competent number of inhabitants to plant in any of his limits, he would assign unto him or them such a proportion of land as should in reason satisfy them, reserving only to himself a small high rent as two shillings or two shillings six pence for a hundred acres per annum."

"The following extract, from Sir F. Gorges' narrative, will show the manner in which he regulated the administration of the province :

"First, I divided the whole into eight bailiwicks or counties, and those again into sixteen several hundreds, consequently into parishes and tythings as people did increase and the provinces were inhabited. The form of government: 1st. In my absence I assigned one for my lieutenant or deputy, to whom I adjoined a chancellor for the determination of all differences arising between party and party, for *meum* and *tuum*, only next to him, I ordained a treasurer for receipt of the public revenue; to them I added a marshal for the managing the militia, who hath for his lieutenant a judge-marshal and other officers

to the marshal court, where is to be determined all criminal and capital matters, with other misdemeanors or contentions for matters of honor and the like. To these I appointed an admiral with his lieutenant or judge for the ordering and determining of maritime causes. Next, I ordered a master of the ordinance, whose office is to take charge of all the public stores belonging to the militia, both for sea and land; to this I join a secretary for the public service of myself and council. These are the standing councillors, to whom is added eight *deputies*, to be *elected* by the freeholders of the several counties, as councillors for the state of the country, who are authorized by virtue of their places to sit in any of the aforesaid courts, and to be assistants to the president thereof.‡

"This magnificent outline was never filled up; the materials were lamentably deficient. Gorges proceeded on the 2d September, 1639, to appoint his officers, and granted a commission at that time to Sir Thomas Jocelyn, Richard Vines, Esq., his steward-general, Francis Champernoon,§ Esq., his nephew, Henry Jocelyn and Richard Bonighton, Esquires, William Hooke,|| and Edward Godfrey, Gent., as counselors, for the due execution of justice in his province, and established in the same commission certain ordinances for their regulation.¶ Another commission was issued by him on the 10th of March following, in which the name of Thomas Gorges, whom he styles his cousin, is substituted for Sir T. Jocelyn, but similar in other respects to the former. He gives as a reason for the new commission the uncertainty whether the other arrived, and his desire that justice might be duly executed in the province. The first commission did arrive, and a general court was held under it, at Saco, June 25, 1640,** before Thomas Gorges reached the country. This was the *first general court* that ever assembled in Maine, and consisted of 'Richard Vines, Richard Bonighton, and Henry Jocelyn, Esquires, and Edward Godfrey, Gent., counselors unto Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Kt., proprietor of this province for the due execution of justice here.' It does not appear that any deputies were present. The following officers were sworn at this court, viz., Vines, Bonighton, Jocelyn, and Godfrey, as counselors, Roger Garde, register, Robert Sanky, provost-marshal, Thomas Elkins, under-marshal, Nicholas Frost, constable of Piscataqua, Mr. Michael Mitton, constable of Casco, and John Wilkinson, constable of Black Point. This court had jurisdiction over all matters of a civil or criminal nature arising within the province. At the first session there were eighteen entries of civil actions and nine complaints.

"Thomas Gorges arrived in the course of the summer; Winthrop†† says of him that 'he was a young gentleman of the Inns of court, a kinsman of Sir F. Gorges, and sent by him with a commission for the government of his prov-

‡ Narrative, p. 46. This narrative was written in 1640, and published by his grandson in 1658; he also says in it (p. 50): "I have not sped so ill, I thank my God for it, but I have a house and home there, and some necessary means of profit by my saw-mills and corn-mills, besides some annual receipts, sufficient to lay the foundation of greater matters now the government is established." The unfortunate knight did not anticipate so soon being deprived of his possessions, and stripped of all his golden prospects.

§ Champernoon lived in Kittery.

|| William Hooke lived in Agamenticus or Kittery. Sir Thomas Jocelyn, I think, never came to this country. I find no subsequent mention of him.

¶ Sull., Appen.

** Y. Rec.

†† 2 Winth., 9.

* Haz., i. 442,

† Ibid., 49.

ince of Somersetshire. He was sober and well disposed, and was very careful to take advice of our magistrates how to manage his affairs.' He held his first court at Saco, Sept. 8, 1640, assisted by the counselors before mentioned.* At this session there were pending twenty-eight civil actions, of which nine were jury trials; and thirteen indictments, which were tried by the court without the intervention of a jury; four of them were against George Burdett, minister of Agamenticus, for adultery, breach of the peace, and incontinency, and what appears singular, Burdett recovered judgment in two actions for slander against persons for reporting the very facts for which he was at the same court found guilty and punished. The court passed an order that the General Court should be held at Saco every year, on the 25th of June; they also divided the province into two parts, one extending from the Piscataqua to Kennebunk; the other from Kennebunk to Sagadahoc; and in each division established an inferior court, to be held three times a year, which had cognizance of all cases except 'pleas of land, felonies of death, and treason.' An order also was passed that all the inhabitants 'who have any children unbaptized should have them baptized as soon as any minister is settled in any of their plantations.'

"The government seemed now to have been placed on a respectable footing, and to have afforded hope of permanency; but in 1642 the civil war broke out in England, the influence of which extended to the colonies, and destroyed all that Gorges had so long labored to establish. He was a firm Episcopalian and royalist, and joined the king's party with the same zeal which had governed all his former life; although he was more than seventy years old, he did not hesitate to buckle on his armor and trust himself once more to the chance of war in defense of his principles and the person of the king. But interested individuals were not idle to take advantage of this state of things to aggrandize themselves, and to gratify feelings of jealousy and hatred against those who were unfriendly to them or stood in their way. Among such, circumstantial evidence would seem to place George Cleaves. Early in 1643 we find him in England, and the 7th of April of that year,† Col. Alexander Rigby, an ardent republican, and a member of parliament, purchased of the surviving proprietors of the province of Ligonis, or a part of them, a conveyance of their charter. It is inferred that he was stimulated to this undertaking by Cleaves. Cleaves probably took advantage of political prejudices in England, to gain power in the province for himself; he had not been noticed by Gorges among the officers of his government; and with Trelawny and his agent he had openly quarrelled. He therefore addressed himself to Rigby, who had warmly espoused the republican side, and no doubt persuaded him to engage in the speculation of purchasing Ligonis, which was a dormant-title, and under existing circumstances, but a nominal interest, in the hope that by the aid of political machinery it might be elevated to a real and valuable estate. We are inclined to the opinion that Cleaves was active in this measure, because he was appointed by Rigby his first deputy for the government of the province, and because he suc-

ceeded in obtaining a confirmation from him of the valuable grant in Falmouth, originally made to him by Gorges in 1637. Another circumstance which throws suspicion upon Cleaves, is an attempt upon the character of Richard Vines, the leading supporter of Gorges. On the 28th of April, 1643, he procured a commission from the parliament, directed to Governor Winthrop, Arthur Macworth, Henry Bode,‡ and others, to examine into certain articles exhibited by him to parliament against Vines. It appeared at the court held at Saco in October, 1645, that Cleaves had himself affixed the names of the principal planters, viz., Macworth, Watts, Alger, Hamans, West, Wadleigh, Wear, Robinson, etc., to the petition to parliament without any authority from them, and which they severally, under oath in court, disclaimed; declaring 'that they neither saw nor knew of said articles until the said George Cleaves did come last out of England,' and that they 'could not testify any such things as are exhibited in the said petition.' It does not appear that Governor Winthrop accepted the commission, and Macworth and Bode both refused to act. Cleaves arrived at Boston, in 1643, with his commission from Rigby, to act as his deputy in the government of Ligonis.§ Knowing that he should have to contend against an authority already established, he petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts to afford him their protection. This they declined doing, but were willing that the Governor should write an unofficial letter in his favor. They wished probably to render what assistance they could to a representative of the popular party in England, without involving themselves in the result of its ill success. The letter of the Governor did not have the desired effect of procuring the submission of Gorges' friends to the authority of Cleaves; for when Cleaves proclaimed his commission at Casco, and called a court there, Vines, the deputy of Gorges, opposed his proceeding, and called a court at Saco. The inhabitants, of course, divided, those of Casco principally joined Cleaves, although some dissented, as appears by an order of the court, held at Saco, October, 1645, assuring them of protection.|| Vines was resolutely supported by Macworth, in Casco, and, it may be supposed, by the principal inhabitants of Saco and Black Point, and he was elected deputy Governor for the following year. In this juncture, Cleaves wrote to Vines that he would submit the decision of the question, as to jurisdiction, to the government of Massachusetts, until a final determination could be had from England; but Vines not only declined the arbitration, but imprisoned Richard Tucker, who was the bearer of the communication, and required a bond for his appearance at court and his good behavior, before he released him. Upon this violence, Cleaves and his party, about thirty in number, wrote to the Governor of Massachusetts for assistance, and offered themselves as parties to the confederacy of the united colonies. The Governor returned an answer un-

‡ Bode lived in Wells.

§ 2 Winth., 154; Hub., 368.

|| "Ordered by joint consent that we will aid and protect the inhabitants of Casco Bay as namely, Mr. Arthur Macworth and all others in confederacy with us there, and their estates from all opposition, wrong, and injury, that may be offered them by Mr. George Cleaves or any under him." Y. Rec.

favorable to their claim for admission to the confederacy, objecting that 'they had an order not to receive any but such as were in a church way.*' Afterward, in April, 1644, Vines went to Boston with a letter from the commissioners of Sir F. Gorges, and between twenty and thirty other inhabitants of the province; but without effect; they would render aid to neither party: and although their predilections were undoubtedly on the side of Rigby, with their usual cautious policy they withheld themselves from any interference in the disputes here, recommending both parties to live in peace, until the controversy should be definitively settled by the authorities in England. Cleaves continued to maintain a feeble sway, and must eventually have submitted to the authority of Gorges, had not the party of Rigby been triumphant in England; the distress to which he was reduced will appear from his letter to the government of Massachusetts of July 3, 1645:

"To the honoured governour and deputy governour, and court of assistants of the Massachusetts colony, these. Honoured sirs, may it please you, I have lately received from Mr. Rigby, letters of instruction and advice to proceed in the government of Ligonía, and because we are opposed by Mr. Vines and others, his confederates, that we could not proceed according to our instructions, and being daily threatened, and are still in danger of our lives, and also to have ourselves seized on by them for not submitting to a pretended authority to them given by Sir F. Gorges, without any lawful commission, and thereupon we are in danger of being ruined and undone, unless the Lord do move your hearts to protect us with your assistance. I do not hereby presume to direct you, but humbly crave leave to show mine opinion, which is that if you will be pleased to write but your general letter to our opponents to deter them from their illegal proceedings, and a letter to our people of Ligonía, to advise and encourage them, that notwithstanding Mr. Vines and the rest do oppose, that they may and ought to adhere to Mr. Rigby's lawful authority. I hope you may not need to put yourselves to any further trouble to finish the work, but in so doing you will much oblige Mr. Rigby unto you all, who doubtless would have sent over other order at this time if he had known the injuries offered him and us. These letters now come are in answer of my letters sent to him on my first arrival and not of my last nor of the . . . of the commissioners, as you may see by the date of them. I herein shall send you Mr. Rigby's letter of request to you and also a letter of his to me, whereby you may see how the parliament approves of his proceeding, and that we may expect further orders forthwith, and in the interim we do most humbly beseech you to afford us such speedy assistance as the necessity of our present condition requires, and we shall forever petition the throne of grace for you all, and rest your humble servants. George Cleaves, for and in behalf of the people of Ligonía.†

"This letter produced no alteration in the policy of Massachusetts, and in October following, Vines held his court as usual, assisted by Richard Bonighton, Henry Jocelyn, Francis Robinson, Arthur Macworth, Edward Small, and Abraham Preble.‡ It being represented at this court, 'that not having heard from Sir Ferdinando Gorges of late for establishment of government,' they proceeded to elect Richard Vines, Esq., deputy Governor for the year, and 'if he should depart, Henry Jocelyn to be deputy in his place.' They also laid a tax for the charges of the General Court, in which Casco is assessed ten shillings, Saco eleven shillings, Gorgiana§ one pound. Piscataqua, which

included Kittery and Berwick, two pounds ten shillings. The certificates before referred to, respecting the articles exhibited against Vines by Cleaves, were offered, and his practices censured; but some allowance is undoubtedly to be made by us for the unfavorable light in which Cleaves appears in this transaction, since we receive the representation of it from bitter and prejudiced opponents, who acted under the highest degree of excitement, and having no opportunity to hear the exculpation of the accused party.

"Vines sold his patent to Dr. Child in October, 1645, and soon after left the province.¶ Henry Jocelyn succeeded to the office of deputy Governor. The contest had increased to such a height, that in the beginning of 1646 Cleaves was threatened with personal violence; he therefore once more appealed to Massachusetts to aid him in this emergency. The other party also making their representations to the same power, that government addressed a letter to each of them, persuading them to suspend their hostilities, and live in peace until the arrival of the next ships, by which it was expected that an order would come from the commissioners of the colonies to adjust the controversy. On receiving these letters, both parties came to the determination of referring the subjects of contention between them to the arbitration of the court of assistants of Massachusetts, to be held at Boston, June 3, 1646. At the time appointed, Cleaves and Tucker appeared in support of Rigby's title, and Henry Jocelyn and Mr. Roberts for Gorges.¶

"The result of this arbitration was inconclusive and unsatisfactory. Winthrop** says,—

"Upon a full hearing, both parties failed in their proof. The plaintiff (Cleaves) could not prove the place in question to be within his patent, nor could derive a good title of the patent itself to Mr. Rigby, there being six or eight patentees, and the assignment from only two of them. Also the defendant had no patent of the province, but only a copy thereof attested by witnesses which was not pleadable in law. Which so perplexed the jury that they could find for neither, but gave in a *non liquet*. And because both parties would have it tried by a jury, the magistrates forebore to deal any further in it."

"The government of Massachusetts were undoubtedly quite willing that the cause should take this direction, they preferred to keep neutral and not identify themselves with either party until they could safely do it under the decision of the commissioners for the plantations in England. This decision arrived soon after, and declared Rigby to be the 'rightful owner and proprietor of the province of Ligonía, by virtue of conveyances, whereby the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing the said province is settled.' The

1641, by the name of Agamenticus; the next year a new charter was granted, giving it the name of Gorgiana; Thomas Gorges was appointed the first mayor by the charter. This tax exhibits the relative value of the settlements in Maine at that time, if Casco were fully taxed, of which, from its having a separate government, there may be some doubt.

¶ Vines must have had one daughter at least. I find a petition to Andros on Massachusetts files from Vines Ellacott for Cousins' Island in Casco Bay, in which he styles himself a grandson of Capt. Richard Vines.

¶ I think there must be some mistake in this name; I find no such person in the province at that time; a Giles Roberts subsequently lived at Black Point. I have thought it probable that Francis Robinson was intended; he was a respectable magistrate of Gorges' Court at this period, and lived at Saco.

** 2 Winth., 256.

* 2 Winth., 155.

† From files in Secretary's office, Mass.

‡ Robinson lived in Saco, Macworth in Casco, Preble in Agamenticus. These persons may be supposed to be the leaders in their respective plantations of the party of Gorges.

§ Agamenticus, now York, was incorporated as a city by Gorges in

commissioners further ordered that all the inhabitants of said province should yield obedience to Rigby; and the government of Massachusetts was required, in case of resistance, to render support to his authority.*

"Winthrop† says that the decision of the commissioners brought the bounds of the patent to the sea-side, when by the language of it, it fell twenty miles short: this explains what he before said in speaking of the evidence adduced by Cleaves in support of Rigby's title, that the grant did not cover the disputed territory.

"This decree was the result of political events in England; the republican party was now triumphant, and Gorges, who had been taken prisoner at the siege of Bristol in 1645, and imprisoned, was probably now dead:‡ although, why the title to the province of Ligonía was not good, as to the soil at least, may be difficult to comprehend. The patent bears date previous to the title of Gorges, setting aside the grant of 1622, which appears never to have been executed; the proprietors came over and took possession, and no evidence remains that the patent was ever relinquished, or the title revoked. But the sovereignty or the right of government is placed on a different ground, and not having been transferred to the proprietors that we have any evidence of, must have reverted to the king, with the surrender of the grand patent by the Council of Plymouth. The question then arises, whether the charter of the king to Gorges, conveyed the right of government to him within the province of Ligonía, which was then held under another and distinct title. But this question we shall not stop to discuss.

"Cleaves, now triumphant over his adversaries, assumed undisputed sway in the whole province of Ligonía, extending from Cape Porpoise to Cape Elizabeth, including both. Under this government were the settlements at Cape Porpoise, Winter Harbor and Saco, Black and Blue Points, now Scarborough, Spurwink, Richmond's Island, and Casco. Saco was the largest, and the next, those of Spurwink and Richmond's Island. He immediately commenced making grants in his newly acquired territory: as early as May, 1647, he granted to Richard Moore four hundred acres in Cape Porpoise, and in September of the same year he conveyed to John Bush a tract 'in the village of Cape Porpus;' he also made grants in Scarborough and Falmouth, all of them as the agent of Col. Alexander Rigby, president and proprietor of the province of Ligonía.§

"Records of only three courts held by Cleaves are now to be found, and these are very imperfect; one relates to a court held at Black Point, by George Cleaves, Henry Jocelyn, and Robert Jordan, in which merely the appointment of an administrator is noticed; and the others held at Casco, in September and December of the same year, exhibit the proceedings which took place on the petition of Robert Jordan, the executor of John Winter, for the allowance of his claim against Trelawny. The style of

the court, as we learn from Jordan's petition, was the 'General Assembly of the Province of Ligonía.' We owe the preservation of this record to the vigilance of private interest, and not to the care of public officers. The repeated changes in government, the confusion of the times, but most of all, the desolation spread over the whole eastern country by Indian hostilities, have been fatal to the preservation of any perfect records either of the courts or towns.

"INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT.

"After the decision which separated Ligonía from the province of Maine, and the death of Gorges, the people in the western part of the State, in 1649, formed a combination for their own government, and elected Edward Godfrey their Governor;|| the first General Court under this combination was held at Gorgiana (York), in July of that year. In consequence of the state of affairs in England, which deprived them of the aid of their chief proprietor, they petitioned parliament in 1651, to take them under their protection and confirm their independent government;¶ but parliament not regarding their petition, they were obliged in 1652 to submit to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Hutchinson, speaking of this period and this province, says, 'the people were in confusion and the authority of government at an end.'**

"We have no means of determining with precision how the government in Ligonía was constituted. We find a general assembly in existence, and suppose it was formed upon the plan of that in Massachusetts, or of that proposed by Gorges: that is, by assistants or counselors appointed by the president or his deputy, and deputies chosen by the people. In fact Edward Rigby, son of Alexander, in a letter written in 1652 to the province, speaks of the *six assistants* and *the judges*. The proceedings of the assembly in September, 1648, are subscribed by George Cleaves, deputy president, Wm. Royall, Henry Watts, John Cossons, Peter Hill, and Robert Booth.†† We meet with nothing in the records which indicate that the affairs of the province were not correctly administered, and conducted without confusion or interruption, until the death of Rigby, the chief proprietor, which took place in August, 1650.‡‡ After the news of this event, the old opposition to Rigby's government was revived, and we may conjecture from Edward Rigby's letter, before referred to, that the object of the opposition was to form a *combination* and establish an independent government; he writes, that if they do 'not desist from their private and secret combinations and practices and join with him, his deputy and other officers for the peace of the province, he will take such course as shall not only force a submission, but also a reparation for all their misdeeds.' This letter was dated London, July 19, 1652, and addressed to 'Mr. Henry Joceling, Mr. Robert Jordan, Mr. Arthur Macworth, Mr. Thomas Williams, as also to Robert Booth, Morgan Howell, John Wadleigh,

* Sullivan, 314, who cites an ancient British manuscript.

† 2. 320.

‡ In June, 1647, Gorges' friends, in the western part of the State, addressed a letter to his *heirs*.

§ Rigby was a sergeant at law, and one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the kingdom of England; Cleaves was styled deputy president.

|| Sul., 320.; 1 Mass. H. Col.

¶ Sul., 322.

** 1 Hut., 163.

†† Royall and Cossons were from Westcustogo, now North Yarmouth, Hill and Booth were from Saco, and Watts from Scarborough.

‡‡ 1 Haz., 570; Sul., 317.

Jonas Bailey, Thomas Morris, Hugh Mosier, and to all others whom these may concern, these present in Ligonias.* It appears by this letter, that Cleaves was then in England, for he says, 'I shall with all convenient speed, not only send back Mr. Cleaves, but a near kinsman of my own.'

"How the government was conducted after this time we have no means of ascertaining; Cleaves did not return until after Feb. 20, 1653, and although the majority of the inhabitants of Cape Porpoise and Saco submitted to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, in 1652, he contrived to keep up some show of power in the eastern part of the province until the submission of the remaining inhabitants in 1658.

"Massachusetts having now extended her jurisdiction to the Saco River, continued her exertions, without relaxation, to spread it over the whole of her claim. But she was resisted in the eastern part of the province, both upon political and religious grounds. The most influential men east of Saco River were decidedly Episcopalian in their form of worship, and looked with dread upon the uncompromising, and we may add, untolerating spirit of the puritan government of Massachusetts. At the head of this party were Robert Jordan, Henry Jocelyn, and Arthur Macworth, all firm in the faith, possessing great influence, and determined to resist while there was hope of success. On the other hand, George Cleaves and others were stimulated in their opposition by the possession of power which they were anxious to maintain. In 1654, Jordan was committed to prison in Boston, and, about the same time, he and Jocelyn were summoned by the General Court to appear before the commissioners at York, which they declined doing; in 1657 a letter was addressed to them by the government, but without effect, urging them to meet their commissioners at York 'appointed for settling government in the eastern parts.'†

"In 1655, Cleaves went to Boston in behalf of the inhabitants of Ligonias to protest against the proceedings of Massachusetts. On the 24th of October the government returned him a formal answer, in which they urged their claim, exhibiting their patent and the report of the persons who had surveyed their bounds; they stated that they desired to treat the inhabitants of the province which fell within their limits with civility and friendship, but insisted on their right to the jurisdiction over the territory to their utmost eastern limits. They say,—

"We have not endeavored to infringe the liberties of the planters of those lands, but have offered them the same with ourselves, nor to enrich or ease ourselves by taxing their estates, we expect no more than what they formerly did, viz., to bear their own charges; nor do we seek to put upon them that which we ourselves would count unequal, viz., to be subject to such laws and constitutions made by others without their consent.‡

"In August, 1656, seventy-one persons, inhabitants of Saco, Cape Porpoise, Wells, York, and Kittery addressed a petition to Cromwell, praying to be continued under the government of Massachusetts, alleging that they were 'a

people few in number, and those not competent to manage weighty affairs, our weakness occasioning distraction, our paucity division, our meanness contempt.'§

"In 1657, the General Court appointed new commissioners, and issued a new summons to the inhabitants east of Saco River to meet them at York, which they failing to do, the commissioners issued another notice requiring the inhabitants to appear at the General Court to be held in Boston, Oct. 14, 1657. But instead of regarding this summons, Cleaves sent in a paper, 'wherein he declared,' as the court in their records state, 'against the legality of their proceedings and the resolution of the inhabitants to deny submission to them.' The court then add,—

"We do hereby declare our right and claim to those parts, and the injurious refusal of the inhabitants there, concerning which we shall seriously advise what for the future may be most expedient for us, yet for the present, judge it best to surcease any further prosecution.'||

"Notwithstanding this declaration, they did not long 'surcease' further to prosecute their claim; for in May following (1658) they appointed commissioners to proceed to the *disputed territory* to receive the submission of the inhabitants. The commissioners were required 'to repair to Black Point, Richmond's Island, and Casco, or some such one place, within the county of York, as they shall judge meet, there to take in the inhabitants thereof into our jurisdiction.'¶ The commissioners in their return say, that having issued summonses to all the inhabitants residing within the line proposed to appear before them,

"After some serious debate of matters betwixt us, removal of some doubts, and our tendering some acts of favor and privilege to them, the good hand of God guiding therein, by a joint consent; we mutually accorded in a free and comfortable close.**

"The form of submission was as follows:

"We, the inhabitants of Black Point, Blue Point, Spurrwink, and Casco Bay, with all the islands thereunto belonging, do own and acknowledge ourselves to be subject to the government of Massachusetts Bay, in northeast, as appears by our particular subscriptions in reference to those articles formerly granted to Dover, Kittery, and York, which are now granted and confirmed unto us, together with some additions as upon record doth appear.'

"This was signed by twenty-nine persons, of whom the thirteen following lived in Falmouth, viz.: Francis Small, Nicholas White, Thomas Standford, Robert Corbin, Nathaniel Wallis, John Wallis, George Lewis, John Phillips, George Cleaves, Robert Jordan, Francis Neale, Michael Mitton, Richard Martin. The remainder, with the exception of John Bonighton, who lived in Saco, were inhabitants of Black and Blue Points.

"The following is the substance of the articles of agreement entered into between the inhabitants and the commissioners, and may be found at large on York Records:††

"1. The obligations entered into were to be void if the jurisdiction of Massachusetts was not allowed by the government of England.

"2. Indemnity and oblivion 'freely granted.'

* Williams and Booth lived in Saco, and submitted to Massachusetts in 1653; Howell lived in Cape Porpoise, and Wadleigh in Wells, and they severally submitted in 1653. Morris and Mosier lived in Casco Bay, and Bailey at Black Point.

† Massachusetts Records.

‡ 1 Haz., 598.

§ Haz., 608.

|| Massachusetts Files.

¶ Massachusetts Records.

** Ibid.

†† B. i., p. 78. The first volume of the collections of the Maine Historical Society will also contain this document.

"3. The privileges granted to Dover, Portsmouth, Kittery, Wells, and Saco, granted to the people here.

"4. In appeals to Boston, the appellant to have cost if he recover, if not, to pay treble cost.

"5. To have copies furnished them of the privileges granted Dover, etc.

"6. *Their civil privileges not to be forfeited for differences in religion, 'but their regulations therein must be according to penal laws.'*

"7. Those places formerly called Black Point, Blue Point, and Stratton's Islands henceforth to be called *Scarborough*.

"8. 'Those places formerly called Spurwink and Casco Bay from the east side of Spurwink River to the Clapboard Islands in Casco Bay, shall run back eight miles into the country, and *henceforth shall be called by the name of Falmouth.*'

"9. Falmouth and Scarborough shall immediately establish their bounds.

"10. 'The towns of Falmouth and Scarborough shall have commission courts to try causes as high as fifty pounds.'

"11. The two towns of Scarborough and Falmouth are to send one deputy yearly to the court of election, and have liberty to send two if they see cause.

"12. The name Yorkshire is given to so much of the former province of Maine as fell under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and in consideration of its extent, and the difficulty of obtaining the presence here of any of the assistants, it is granted:

"1. That with the consent of the inhabitants of the aforesaid towns of Scarborough and Falmouth, we do constitute and appoint the right trusty Henry Jocelyn, Esq., Mr. Robert Jordan, Mr. George Cleaves, Mr. Henry Watts, and Mr. Francis Neale commissioners for the year ensuing, invested with full power, or any three of them, for the trial of all causes without a jury within the liberties of Scarborough and Falmouth, not exceeding the value of fifty pounds, and every one of said commissioners have granted them magistratical power to hear and determine small causes, as other magistrates and assistants, whether they be of a civil or of a criminal nature.'

"Any of said commissioners were authorized to grant warrants, examine offenders, commit to prison, administer oaths, and to solemnize marriages, and any *three* of them were empowered to commission 'military officers under the degree of a captain.' Jocelyn Jordan, Capt. Nicholas Shapleigh, Mr. Edward Rishworth, and Mr. Abraham Preble were invested with 'magistratical power throughout the whole county of York.' Five associates were authorized to be chosen yearly for the county courts, instead of three, and a court was appointed to be held in September of every year at Saco or Scarborough, as well as at York.*

"These and some other regulations, not important to be noticed, having been adopted, and the commissioners having declared that 'the change of the government hath made no change in any man's former right, whether in respect of lands, chattels, goods, or any other estate whatsoever,' they adjourned on the 16th of July, 1658."

PURCHASE OF MAINE BY MASSACHUSETTS.

In 1676 the jurisdiction of Massachusetts over Maine and New Hampshire was annulled. The enemies of the

colony in England had besieged the ear of the king and so far abused it as to create a prejudice which gave the inhabitants on this side of the Atlantic no little uneasiness. A *quo warranto* was issued, and they were required by a letter from the king, dated March 10, 1676, to send over agents to answer the charges exhibited against them. They were so far successful as to procure a confirmation of the charter with its original bounds, but the jurisdiction of Massachusetts over Maine and New Hampshire was annulled, and those provinces respectively restored to the heirs of Gorges and Mason.

When this decision reached the colony, its government, ever watchful over its interests, immediately took measures to secure the province of Maine by purchase. For this purpose they employed John Usher, a merchant of Boston, to negotiate with Mr. Gorges, a grandson of Sir Ferdinando, for the purchase of his property. The undertaking was successfully accomplished, and Usher received a deed of the whole province from Piscataqua to Sagadahoc, in 1677, which, on the 15th of March, 1678, he by indenture conveyed to the government and company of Massachusetts for twelve hundred and fifty pounds sterling.

This ended all controversy between Massachusetts and the Gorges family respecting the soil and government of Maine; but not so with the English government, to whom the transaction gave great offense. The latter contended that the jurisdiction over a colony or province was inalienable, and that by the conveyance, although Massachusetts might have acquired a right to the soil, she acquired none to the government, which consequently reverted to the crown. And they went so far as to require an assignment of the province from Massachusetts on being repaid the purchase-money. But the government of the colony kept steady to their purpose, justified their purchase as having been done by the desire of the inhabitants, and were wholly silent on the subject of the reconveyance.† The subject was continually agitated until it was finally settled by the charter of 1691, which not only included the province of Maine, but the more remote province of Sagadahoc, and carried the eastern boundary of Massachusetts to the western limits of Nova Scotia.

"After the purchase of Maine, many persons in Massachusetts were desirous of selling the province to defray the expense of defending it during the late war, which was estimated at eight thousand pounds. A committee of the General Court was appointed for this purpose, but the vote was reconsidered before any further measures were taken on the subject.

"It now became necessary to adopt a new form of government for the province, since the jurisdiction was no longer claimed as a matter of right under the patent of Massachusetts, but as proprietor by right of purchase. She was no longer to be represented in the General Court as an integral part of her chartered territory, but a local proprietary government was to be established over the province, such as was authorized by the charter to Gorges.

"In pursuance of this plan, Thomas Danforth, then

† The agents in 1682 were authorized to give up the deeds of Maine if it would be the means of saving the charter; otherwise not. 1 Hutch., 303. The sacrifice did not become necessary.

* York Rec.

exercising the office of deputy Governor of Massachusetts, was appointed President of Maine in 1679, and invested with powers for its government in subordination to its new proprietor. He repaired to York in March, 1680, proclaimed his authority, exhibited his commission, and constituted a government composed of a deputy President, a Council, and an Assembly consisting of the representatives of the people. The first General Assembly was held March 30, 1680, at York.

"It cannot be disguised that this state of things was not agreeable to many persons in the province, and they did not cordially submit to it. In 1680 a petition was transmitted to the king, signed by one hundred and fifteen persons living in different parts of the province, remonstrating against the new government, and praying to be restored to his immediate authority. Sixteen at least of the petitioners lived in Falmouth. They complain of the imposition of a tax of three thousand pounds upon the three towns of Wells, Kittery, and York, as an intolerable burden after the heavy losses sustained during the late Indian war.

"In the first General Assembly all the towns in the province were represented but Cape Porpoise, Scarborough, and Falmouth; Walter Gendall appeared from the latter town, but having no certificate of his election was not allowed a seat. Anthony Brackett was appointed by the court Lieutenant of Falmouth, and Thaddeus Clarke Ensign."

CHAPTER VI.

THE FIRST INDIAN WAR, 1675.

Plunder of the House of Thomas Purchase—Fight at New Meadows—Attack on Spurwink and Falmouth—Capture and Escape of the Bracketts—Surrender of the Garrison at Black Point—The Settlements Deserted—Treaty with the Indians—Sketch of the Prisoners—Trial of Walter Gendall.

THE occasion of the outbreak of hostilities on the Kennebec was a precautionary attempt to disarm the Indians in that section, on the reception of the news of King Philip's war. The Indians began to suspect that the object of the English was to deprive them of the means of their subsistence, and by degrees to take their land from them. They had also acquired a strong prejudice against Thomas Purchase, who had for many years been trading among them and whom they charged with wronging them in his bargains. Hence they made their first attack upon his house early in September, 1675. Purchase, however, was absent from home, and the savages contented themselves with plundering the premises. They took what weapons, powder, and liquor they could find, ripped up the feather-beds for the sake of the ticking, killed a calf and several sheep, and proceeded to make merry. Purchase's son returned home while this was going on, and being discovered by the Indians, was obliged to flee for his life. He was followed for some distance by an Indian with a gun, but succeeded in making his escape. The party offered no violence to any one in the house, but told them that others would come and treat them worse.

Some few days after this occurrence, a party of twenty-five settlers having collected for the purpose, went in a sloop and two boats to New Meadows River, near the house of Mr. Purchase, to gather and secure the growing crops, and also to reconnoitre. Here they found a number of Indians pillaging the neighboring houses. In attempting to get between the Indians and the woods, they came upon three of their spies. One of these they shot while he was attempting to reach the river; the second was wounded, but escaped across the stream to a canoe; the third escaped and gave the alarm. The Indians, however, remained concealed until the corn was all gathered and the boats loaded, when they suddenly gave their war-whoop, rushed upon the men, wounded several, and carried off the boat-loads of corn in triumph. Some time in the next year Purchase's house was burned, and he was compelled to leave.*

This attack upon them without justification removed from the Indians all restraint. They had seen the blood of their companions causelessly shed, and they now only sought opportunities for revenge. The houses in every plantation were so much scattered, rendering it necessary to garrison so many different points, that little could be done in the way of fortification, but the able-bodied men were formed into train-bands, and were constantly on the lookout. About this time a company of Indians visited Falmouth, and a son of George Ingersoll and another man were killed by them as they were out fowling. Several houses were burnt, among others that of Lieut. Ingersoll; several at Capisic, and Robert Jordan's, at Spurwink. Mr. Jordan had barely time to escape from his house when it was destroyed with all its contents. Ambrose Boaden, Sr., who lived on the west side of the river opposite Jordan's, was probably killed at the same time.

It is estimated that from the beginning of August till the end of November, 1675, there were killed in the province about fifty English and over ninety Indians.† In November, the government of Massachusetts organized a force to attack the remote Indian settlements at Ossipee and Pequawkett, with a view of disabling them from renewing their depredations in the spring; but this was prevented by the severity of the winter, the snow falling by the 10th of December to the depth of four feet in the woods, and the privations of the Indians compelling them to sue for peace. They repaired in quite a large body to Maj. Waldron, at Dover, where terms were mutually agreed upon, but the fitful truce was only of short duration. Hostilities were renewed in a more fearful form early the next summer, by the *Saco* and *Androscoggin* Indians, assisted by the scattered intermediate tribes. The chief Squando, of Saco, was one of the most artful and daring leaders. The *Androscoggins* were commanded by the famous sagamore, Robinhood. The *Penobscots* were subsequently engaged in the war under Mugg and Madokawando, and performed their full share of the work of desolation and death upon the defenseless inhabitants of the frontiers.

At the commencement of the war there were over forty families in Falmouth, the names and locations of most of

* Maine Historical Collections, iii., p. 315.

† Willis' History of Portland, p. 198.

whom we have given in the history of the town in another part of this work.

After the destruction of the Wakely family and the murder of young Ingersoll, many families left the place and sought refuge in the more thickly-settled and secure parts of the country. The Jordan family went to Piscataqua, James Andrews and his mother Mackworth went to Boston, and John Phillips to Kittery. The larger number, however, went to Salem, where they were afterwards, by vote of the town, admitted with their families to citizenship. The vote was taken on the 11th day of January, 1676, and is recorded as follows: "These persons above named, being driven from their habitations by the barbarous heathen, are admitted as inhabitants into the town, they most of them informing that they have provisions for themselves and families for one year."* The persons thus received were George Ingersoll, George Ingersoll, Jr., John Skillings, Goodman Stanford, John Wallis, Francis Neale, and Jenkin Williams, besides several from Saco and other towns of the province, to the number of twenty-one.

"By this withdrawal from the scene of action the victims of the tomahawk were considerably reduced, but still enough were left to keep the knife of the sacrifice deeply tinged." The war broke out again in the summer of 1676, on a more extended scale. All the tribes from the Piscataqua to the Penobscot were engaged in it. The Indians had various pretexts for the renewal of hostilities, but the real cause was the influence of the disaffected *Narragansett* Indians, who, smarting under the loss of their property, had proceeded eastward and fomented a spirit of hostility among the eastern tribes. A noted Indian, Simon, who had not long before escaped from prison in Dover, where he had been confined for his former murders, made his way to Falmouth by means of a counterfeit pass, which he had ingeniously provided himself with, and here he insinuated himself into the confidence of Brackett, who lived upon a large farm at Back Cove. On the 9th of August, some of the neighboring Indians had killed one of Brackett's cows, and Simon offered to bring the offenders to him for punishment, which he pretended to do early on the morning of the 11th; but the Indians whom he brought were a party of his own confederates, who immediately entered Brackett's house and took all the guns they could find, giving Brackett the choice either of serving them or being instantly killed. He chose the former alternative. The Indians then bound him and his wife and negro servant, and carried away their five children. Nathaniel Mitton, a brother of Brackett's wife, made some resistance and was killed on the spot. From Brackett's the party proceeded round the Cove to the Presumpscot River, where they killed Robert Corbin, Humphrey Durham, and Benjamin Atwell, who were engaged in making hay on Corbin's farm. Corbin's wife, with the wife of one of the others, and children of the third, who, being in one of the neighboring houses and hearing the alarm, had escaped in a canoe, were overtaken and captured; also James Ross, the constable of the town, with his wife and children. The Indians proceeded to other houses in the vicinity, where they killed

some of the inhabitants and made captives of others. The alarm was immediately communicated to another part of the town by Richard Pike, who resided on the west side of Mussel Cove. Pike and another man were in a boat on the river a little above Corbin's house when they heard the report of the guns; they immediately turned back and saw an English boy running towards the river in great haste, and a volley of shot was fired which passed over their heads.

Simon hailed them to come on shore, but they hurried down the river and warned the people to escape to the garrison-house, and such as could not escape, to fire upon the Indians who were coming against them. Some of the Indians passed over to the Neck, where they shot John Munjoy, the eldest son of George Munjoy, and Isaac Wakely. Three men going to the harvest-field of Anthony Brackett, saw Thomas Brackett shot down and his wife and children taken. They then made their escape to Munjoy's garrison at the lower end of the Neck, which had become a place of refuge. But this place being deemed insecure, the refugees abandoned it and fled to Bang's Island, at the mouth of the harbor. From this place Mr. Burroughs immediately wrote to Henry Jocelyn at Black Point (Scarborough) for succor. After they had secured themselves upon the island, they recollected that a quantity of powder had been left in one of the places in town, and needing it, as well as fearing it would fall into the hands of the enemy, they made an attempt to secure it, which they succeeded in doing, bringing away one barrel from the house of Mr. Willis. The next day George Lewis, George Felt, and some others, who had been overlooked by the murderous band in their work of destruction, arrived safely at the island. In this attack upon the town thirty-four persons were killed and taken captive. The following names of the killed are given in "Willis' History of Portland": Benjamin Atwell, Thomas Brackett, Robert Corbin, Humphrey Dearborn, Nathaniel Mitton, John Munjoy, and Isaac Wakely. The same authority gives the prisoners as follows: Anthony Brackett, his wife, five children, and negro servant; Thomas Brackett, wife, and three children; Corbin's wife; the wife of Atwell or Dearborn, the children of the other, and James Ross, with his wife and children: making seventeen persons, exclusive of the unknown number of children in the families of Ross and Atwell or Dearborn. Others were killed and captured whose names are not mentioned.

The Indians proceeded with their captives from Falmouth to the Kennebec River. On the 14th of August the war began in that quarter, in the first scenes of which the Indians of this locality were probably not engaged. Richard Hammond's house was attacked on that day, and he and Samuel Smith and Joshua Grant were killed. The Indians then divided; eleven went up the river and captured Francis Card and his family, while the remainder went to Arrowsic Island, now Georgetown, took the fort by surprise, killed Capt. Thomas Lake, one of the chief proprietors, with many others, and wounded several, among whom was Capt. Silvanus Davis, afterwards a prominent inhabitant of Falmouth. Here they were joined by the Indians from Falmouth and those who went up the river and laid plans for future depredations. On this occasion

* Salem town records, quoted by Willis.

Anthony Brackett and his family escaped out of their hands by means of an old birch canoe which his wife repaired with a needle and thread found in a deserted house. Hubbard says,—

"In that old canoe they crossed a water eight or nine miles broad, and when they came on the south side of the bay, they might have been in as much danger of other Indians that had lately been about Black Point and had taken it; but they were newly gone; so things on all sides thus concurring to help forward their deliverance, they came safely to Black Point, where also they met with a vessel bound for Piscataqua, that came into that harbor but a few hours before they came thither, by which means they arrived safe in Piscataqua River soon after."

On the 23d of September, a number of those persons who had been driven from Casco and the vicinity, being forced by the distress which their families were suffering for the necessaries of life, ventured to go upon Munjoy's Island* to procure provisions, there being a number of sheep there. They had scarcely landed (six or seven men) when the Indians fell suddenly upon them, and although they defended themselves with desperate courage from the ruins of a stone house to which they had retreated, yet they were all destroyed. George Felt was one of them, and was much lamented. He was a useful and enterprising man, and had been more active against the Indians than any other in the vicinity. He left a family who moved to Chelsea, in which neighborhood his descendants are yet living. His wife was a daughter of Jane Macworth, by whom he had three sons, George, Samuel, and Jonathan.

As soon as news of hostilities reached the government of Massachusetts, measures were taken to afford protection and assistance to the inhabitants. The government dispatched one hundred and thirty English and forty friendly Indians, under command of Capts. Hawthorn, Sill, and Hunting, who were to be joined by such forces as could be raised in the province. They proceeded by the coast to Falmouth, where the headquarters of the enemy were supposed to be. They arrived at Casco Bay on the 20th of September, and although every plantation west of it had suffered depredations from the enemy, they met with but two Indians on their march. One they killed, and the other escaped at Falmouth to Back Cove and warned his comrades of the approach of the forces. They had been heard a short time before threshing in Anthony Brackett's barn, but they had all disappeared. This expedition effected no permanent advantage; wherever the troops appeared the enemy fled from their presence.

The forces left this part of the country about the beginning of October, and about a week afterwards the Indians rallied one hundred strong, and on the 12th of October made an assault upon Black Point. The inhabitants had collected in the garrison of Henry Jocelyn, who endeavored to negotiate a treaty with Mugg for their safe retreat. But when he returned from this service to the garrison, he found that the inhabitants had all fled, and carried their property with them, so that he was left alone with his family and servants, and was obliged to surrender at discretion.

They next proceeded to Richmond's Island. A vessel

was lying here belonging to Mr. Fryer, of Portsmouth, which had been sent, by the solicitation of Walter Gendall, to preserve the property upon the island. While they were engaged in this duty they were attacked by a multitude of the enemy. Owing to the unfavorable state of the wind, they were unable to get their vessel out of the harbor. The enemy seized the advantage and proceeded to cut the cable of the vessel, while part of them stood ready to shoot down every man who appeared on her deck to render any assistance. Under these circumstances the vessel was driven on shore, and the crew, consisting of eleven persons, were taken prisoners. Among them was James Fryer, son of the owner, a respectable young man of Portsmouth, who afterwards died of wounds received in that engagement; also Walter Gendall, who became of service to the enemy as interpreter and messenger.

The affair at Richmond's Island was the last in this quarter during the war, and it may truly be said to have ceased here for the want of victims to feed upon. Mugg, who had led the Indians in the two last attacks, seemed now to be desirous of peace, and for that purpose went to Portsmouth on the 1st of November, taking James Fryer, and offered to enter into a treaty. The commanding officer there not being authorized to negotiate, sent him to Boston, where, on the 6th of November, articles of pacification were entered into with the government by Mugg, in behalf of Madokawando and Cheberina, sachems of Penobscot. Mugg, as a pledge of his fidelity, consented to remain a hostage until the property and captives were restored.

There was great reluctance on the part of the Indians to comply with the treaty, and on one pretext and another they evaded the principal articles. The attempt at peace in the latter part of 1676 proved unsuccessful, and the war was continued through the next year, spending its force principally in the western part of the province. Simon, who commenced the tragedy at Casco, was not idle in its closing scenes. On the 16th of May a party under Mugg attacked the garrison at Black Point, which was resolutely defended for three days, in the latter of which the active leader of the besiegers having been killed, the siege was precipitately abandoned. This ill success was, however, avenged on the same spot in the following month, when a large force having been sent there without any experience in the kind of warfare, were drawn into an ambuscade and nearly all destroyed.

In the summer the enemy were checked near the seat of their power by the interference of Maj. Andros, Governor of New York, who sent a force to protect the interest of the Duke of York in his province. He established a strong garrison at Pemaquid, which overawed the Indians of that neighborhood, and the next spring they made proposals to the government for peace. The commissioners appointed to treat with them—Messrs. Shapleigh and Champeroon, of Kittery, and Fryer, of Portsmouth—proceeded to Casco, where they met the Indians, and mutually signed articles of peace on the 12th of April, 1678.

By this treaty the people were permitted to return to their habitations, and it was agreed that they should occupy them without molestation, paying annually to the Indians a tribute of one peck of corn for each family, except Maj.

* Now Peak's Island.

Pendleton, of Saco, who, having a large estate, was required to pay one bushel annually. The captives were all returned, and an end was put to a relentless war in which whole families were sacrificed, human nature exposed to detestable cruelties, and property wantonly destroyed.

We give from "Willis' History" the following brief notice of some of the persons from Falmouth who were taken captives:

"The wife of Anthony Brackett perished in the first year of her captivity. She was Mary, a daughter of Michael Mitton; her children were Joshua, who died in Greenland, and was father of Anthony and Joshua, who owned the large tract of land extending from Clark's Point across the Neck to Back Cove. Her other children were Sarah, who married John Hill, of Portsmouth, and Mary, who married Christopher Mitchell, of Kittery. They did not return to Falmouth. James Ross and his family were restored, and afterwards lived in Falmouth. Walter Gendall was subsequently an inhabitant of Falmouth, and then of North Yarmouth, where he was killed. He had exposed himself to suspicion, while a prisoner among the enemy, of having betrayed the English, and was tried for the offense at Boston, in September, 1677. The record is as follows:

"Walter Gendall, of or near Black Point, being presented and indicted by the grand jury, and left to trial, was brought to the bar and was indicted by the name of Walter Gendall, for not having the fear of God before his eyes, and being instigated by the devil, in the time of the war with the Indians, in a perfidious and treacherous way, against the inhabitants of this colony's peace and safety, sought to betray them into the enemy's hands by his endeavour and counsel, contrary to the peace of our sovereign lord the king, his crown, and dignity, and the law of this commonwealth.—To which indictment he pleaded not guilty, and referred himself for his trial to the bench. The magistrates having duly weighed the indictment and the evidences in the case produced against him, found him guilty of the indictment, and do therefore sentence him to run the guantelope through the military companies in Boston on the 10th inst., with a rope about his neck; that he forfeit all his lands to the country, and be banished out of this jurisprudence, to be gone by the 6th day of October next on penalty of perpetual imprisonment if he return again, and discharging the costs and charges of this prosecution."

"What was the nature of the offense for which this severe punishment was inflicted does not appear; that there was some misinformation to the court about it, may be inferred from the fact that he was soon after restored to the possession of his lands and to public confidence. In July, 1680, we find him acting as one of the commissioners of Falmouth; in 1681, he was appointed by President Danforth to regulate the settlement of North Yarmouth; in 1683, Fort Loyal, in Casco, was committed to his care, and in 1684 he was a deputy to the General Assembly of this province. Gendall's name occurs first in Falmouth as a jurymen, in 1666; in 1669 he exchanged farms with Michael Madiver, of Black Point, and is then called 'Planter dwelling in the town of Falmouth.' June 3, 1680, he bought of 'George Felt, Sr., of Casco, planter,' one hundred acres 'on the westward side of George Felt's ould house in Casco Bay,' this tract adjoined Falmouth line, and was afterwards occupied by Gendall."

CHAPTER VII.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, 1688.

Indian Allies of the French—Influence of the Missionaries and Agents—Efforts to Protect the Settlements—Death of Walter Gendall—Pemaquid Destroyed—Major Church and Two Vessels of War at Falmouth—Battle in Brackett's Orchard—Surprise and Slaughter of the English on Munjoy Hill—Fort Loyal taken—Destruction of Falmouth.

THE Indians of Maine, and particularly that portion of them east of the Kennebec River, were allies of the French. The English, although they had at first been received by every token of friendship on the part of the savages, in

many instances betrayed the confidence reposed in them, overreached them in trade, and by many acts of perfidy and injustice invoked their vengeance. It was no fault of the early settlers themselves, as a general rule, that they became the victims of savage cruelty, and that their homes were plundered and destroyed. The seeds which bore these natural fruits had been planted for them by the first English navigators on the coast of New England. To add to this feeling of hostility, which was perpetuated by tradition among the Indians, and awakened by every fresh outrage perpetrated upon them by venal and unscrupulous traders, the French agents and missionaries lost no opportunity to excite in their minds the deepest hatred and animosity towards their English neighbors. "The French," says Mr. Willis, "were more hostile to the English than the savages themselves, and, although they could not impart to their savage allies the same jealousies and the same motives of action, yet they could stimulate them by the hope of plunder, the love of revenge, and religious prejudices, to stain their tomahawks in the blood of an inoffensive population." The French missionaries and other influential men of that nation residing among the Indians in the eastern part of Maine at this period had acquired an absolute influence over their minds by addressing them through the terrors and hopes of religion, as well as by appealing to their temporal interests.*

At this time the Baron de St. Castine and the missionary Thury were residing on the Penobscot. Castine had connected himself by marriage with the chief sachem of that country, and had formed a strong alliance with the tribes. The English had plundered his property and claimed jurisdiction over his estate. This was not merely a personal affront, but a national quarrel, inasmuch as the English and French were rival claimants of the territory occupied by the baron, and the cause of the latter was espoused not only in Canada, but in France itself. In this war, therefore, the Indians may be regarded simply as the allies of the French. The missionary, in his zeal for the Catholic faith and the extension of the dominion of France, had taught his flock that by exterminating the whole English race from the soil they would be doing God's service, and they would thereby recover their ancient importance as masters and owners. It is not to be supposed that the Indians were unwilling listeners to such preaching, or reluctant doers of the work which it commanded. The promised assistance from Canada rendered them bold and menacing, and they entered the houses of the inhabitants in an insolent and offensive manner. "They gave out that they would make war upon the English, and that they were animated to do so by the French."†

The Indians commenced operations in August, 1688, by killing cattle on the eastern plantations and threatening the lives of the people. Attempts were made to allay the disturbance. In September, Capt. Tyng wrote from Fal-

* Bomazeen, a noted chief, told one of the Boston ministers that the French had taught the Indians that "the Lord Jesus Christ was of the French nation, that his mother, the Virgin Mary, was a French lady, and that it was the English who had murdered him."—*Mosh. Mag.*

† Hutchinson's Papers, Mass. Hist. Society's Coll.

mouth that he was engaged in a treaty with the Indians, but feared that Casco would be the centre of trouble. The magistrates in Saco seized sixteen or twenty of those who had been the chief actors in that quarter during the last war, with a view of bringing their followers to a treaty and preventing the dreaded catastrophe. The leaders were sent under a guard to Falmouth. The Indians retaliated, robbing the English and taking prisoners. Mr. Stoughton, one of the Governor's council, came on to Falmouth with troops, hoping to compromise and prevent the effusion of blood, but was unsuccessful in this pacific purpose. The prisoners were ordered to Boston, and the inhabitants to protect themselves in garrisons. To carry out this latter order, Capt. Walter Gendall proceeded to North Yarmouth with a company of soldiers, in September, to construct stockades on both sides of Royal River, for the defense of that place. While there he was attacked by seventy or eighty Indians, and after a severe conflict, succeeded in chasing them away, with the loss of several lives on both sides. This was the first blood spilt in the war. In the evening Capt. Gendall and his servant crossed over the river and were both killed in an ambuscade. John Royall and another person were taken prisoners, but Royall was ransomed by Baron St. Castine.

Gov. Andros, hoping by mild measures to avert the impending calamity, released the Indians who had been arrested, and restored to them their arms without any condition as to the prisoners and property which had been taken in retaliation. On the 20th of October, he issued a proclamation requiring them to deliver up their captives and surrender for trial those persons who had been concerned in the murder of the English. The measures of conciliation and the proclamation were alike ineffectual; and early in November the Governor raised a force of about seven hundred men and marched through the country as far east as Pemaquid. Here he established a garrison of thirty-six men of the standing force under command of Capt. Anthony Brackett and Lieut. Weems, and left two new companies of sixty men, each under command of Capt. Tyng and Minot, for its defense. He also stationed garrisons at each of the settlements on the coast. The garrison at Falmouth consisted of sixty men under command of Capt. George Lockhart. The whole number of troops disposed of in this manner in Maine, and the province east of the Kennebec, was five hundred and sixty-eight,—a force sufficient to have protected the frontier, had it been permitted to occupy the stations wherein it had been disturbed. But the expedition was fruitless of any other good consequences, and in April, 1689, the authority of Gov. Andros was subverted by a popular excitement, which the people afterwards had cause to regret, for the new government was weak and irresolute.

In April, 1689, the Indians renewed their hostilities at Saco, but without doing much injury. In June Dover was surprised and Major Waldron cruelly murdered with several other inhabitants. In the course of the summer the Indians on the Penobscot were joined by the French, and systematic operations commenced on the settlements east of Casco Bay. Pemaquid was taken, and all the inhabitants in that region driven from their homes. They sought protection under

the fort at Falmouth. The fort was very insufficiently provided for both in respect to ammunition and provisions, and an appeal was made to the government by Messrs. Brackett, Townsend, and Ingersoll, which had the effect of arousing it from its lethargy; and in August, Major Swain was sent by land with seven or eight companies, to protect the eastern towns. Also, in September, Major Benjamin Church, who had done effective service in the Plymouth Colony in King Philip's war, arrived at Falmouth by water, having raised a force among his old soldiers, with some volunteer troops and friendly Indians. The instructions to Major Church were signed by President Danforth, who had been restored to his government June 28th, and by the commissioners of the united colonies, Sept. 18, 1689, and indicated that earnest work was intended. Two men-of-war and other small vessels for transportation accompanied the expedition. It was agreed that the soldiers should "have the benefit of the captives and all lawful plunder, and a reward of £8 per head for every fighting Indian man taken by them, over and above their stated wages."

Church, on his arrival, immediately concocted with the chief men a plan of operations. The Indians were in considerable force in the vicinity of Falmouth.* At dawn of day, September 21st, they made their appearance upon Anthony Brackett's farm at Back Cove,† and upon Capt. Hall's company hastening forward an engagement took place in Brackett's orchard. Capt. Hall was soon supported by the remainder of the English force stationed on the side of the creek, who galled the enemy by firing over the heads of Hall's soldiers. After maintaining the fight for some time in this manner, Church determined to attack the enemy in the rear, and, having communicated his plan to Capt. Hall, proceeded up the creek to the bridge which then crossed it, probably in the same place where one now stands. The enemy perceiving his object immediately retreated, and he, supposing they had made for the bridge, or sought some other passage into the town, returned to the bridge, and finding no trace of them there, hastened across the neck to the south side by Clark's Point, where, finding the cattle feeding quietly in Lieut. Clark's field, and perceiving no trace of the enemy, he hastily retraced his steps, and, "passing over the burnt land and through the brush," formed a junction with Capt. Hall's company, which had borne the brunt of the battle. He now gave orders for the whole army to pursue the enemy; but, learning that most of the ammunition that was suitable for the guns was spent, he gave up his design and returned with the dead and wounded to the fort. The engagement had continued about six hours. Of Capt. Hall's soldiers six were killed, viz., Thomas Burton, Edward Ebens, Thomas Taxter, Thomas Berry, John Mason, and David Holmes; of Capt. Davis' company, two, viz., Giles Rowe and Andrew Alger, belonging to the garrison; one Indian, a negro belonging to Col. Tyng, and Capt. Brackett, either killed or taken prisoners,—eleven in all. The wounded were, of Capt. Davis' company, James Freeze, Mr. Bramhall, Thomas Brown, and Mr. Palmer, inhabitants of Falmouth,

* Judged to be three or four hundred strong.

† The farm lately owned by James Deering.

and six friendly Indians, making a total of twenty-one killed and wounded. Freeze, Bramhall, and one Indian died of their wounds after the battle. The loss of the Indians is not known. They fled precipitately, and left behind them "evidences of having sustained considerable damage."* Willis says, "The enemy met with so warm a reception at Falmouth, and found the country so well protected, that they retreated into their forests and committed no further depredations during the year."

Hostilities, however, were only suspended till the next spring (1690), when they were participated in more largely by the French. In the quaint language of Cotton Mather, they were "half one and half t'other, half Indianized French and half Frenchified Indians." In February they had marched from Canada on the ice of Lake Champlain, and made a descent upon Schenectady, New York, destroying that place and killing about sixty persons.† "On the 18th of March, another party commanded by Artel, a Frenchman, and Hopchood, "that memorable tygre," destroyed the settlement at Salmon Falls "with fire and sword."

"Capt. Willard, an experienced officer from Salem, who had been stationed in Falmouth,‡ was ordered in February to pursue the enemy to their headquarters; on his departure the command of the fort devolved upon Capt. Davis. It does not appear that there were any regular troops left here, and the defense of the place depended upon the courage and exertions of the inhabitants. While they were in this situation, a party of the French, some of whom had assisted in the affair at Schenectady, formed a junction with the eastern Indians, under Madokawando, and were discovered in the beginning of May passing in a large fleet of canoes across Casco Bay. From the direction of their course the people of Falmouth entertained hopes that their destination was to a more remote part of the country; but in this they were disappointed. In a few days they were discovered lurking in this vicinity, and Robert Greason, a Scotchman, one of the inhabitants who lived upon the Presumpscot River, fell into their hands. As soon as it was known that they were in the neighborhood, strict orders were given for the people to confine themselves to their garrisons, and to keep constant watch to prevent surprise. There were then in addition to Fort Loyal, four garrison houses in this part of the town, whose local situation we have not the means of accurately determining; one was on Munjoy Hill, near the burying-ground, at the stone house of Capt. Lawrence. Sullivan says another stood 'where Dearing's house now stands;' this was at the foot of Exchange Street, and was probably the house of Lieut. George Ingersoll, which occupied that spot; he says another stood on the rocky ground south of where the first meeting-house stands. He cites no authority for determining these localities, and probably derived them from tradition, which we have found a most unsafe guide in inquiries of this nature. It would seem

entirely unnecessary to have so many garrisons in the immediate vicinity of the fort, and we have thought some of these defenses may have been in the more remote parts of the town for the protection of the inhabitants there. Elihu Gullison's house was established by the council of war in November preceding as a principal garrison house, but we cannot determine its situation.

"Thaddeus Clarke, lieutenant of a company of town soldiers, imprudently neglected the precaution which had been given to keep his men within the garrison; being desirous to discover something of the movements of the enemy, he went out with about thirty 'of the stoutest young men,' to the top of what we suppose was Munjoy Hill, which was then covered with woods. We give the sequel of this unhappy adventure in the language of Mather:§

"The outlet from the town to the wood was through a lane that had a fence on each side, which had a certain *block-house*|| at one end of it: and the English were suspicious, when they came to enter the lane, that the Indians were lying behind the *fence*, because the cattle stood staring that way, and would not pass into the wood as they used to do. This mettlesome company then ran up to the fence with an *huzza*! thinking thereby to discourage the enemy, if they should be lurking there; but the enemy were so well prepared for them, that they answered them with an horrible vengeance, which killed the lieutenant and thirteen more on the spot, and the rest escaped with much ado unto one of the garrisons."

"After this disheartening and ominous event, the enemy immediately attacked the garrisons; these were resolutely defended; but at night, their ammunition being nearly exhausted, the besieged abandoned their posts and drew off to Fort Loyal. Next morning, being the 16th of May, the enemy set fire to the houses, and laid siege to the fort with their whole force. The local situation of the fort was highly favorable to their design: it was situated on a rocky bluff fronting the harbor, at the base of which the enemy could work securely beyond the reach of its guns.¶ The number of the assailants was so much more numerous than that of the English, that the latter deemed it not prudent to leave their defenses. The siege was carried on five days and four nights, when at last, many of the English having been killed and wounded, the remainder capitulated on the 20th of May. The following account of the attack and surrender, by Capt. Silvanus Davis, the commander of the fort, will not be uninteresting:

"Myself having command of a garrison in Falmouth for the defense of the same, a party of French from Canada, joined with a company of Indians, to the number of betwixt four and five hundred French and Indians, set upon our fort. The 16th of May, 1690, about dawning, began our fight: the 20th, about three o'clock, afternoon, we were taken. They fought us five days and four nights, in which time they killed and wounded the greatest part of our men, burned all the houses, and at last we were forced to have a parley with them in order for a surrender. We not knowing that there was any French among them, set up a flag of truce in order for a parley. We demanded if there were any French among them, and if they would give us quarter. They answered, that they were Frenchmen, and that they would give us good quarter. Upon this answer, we sent out to them again, to know from whence they came, and if they would give us good quarter, both for our men, women, and children, both wounded

* Hutchinson's Papers, quoted by Willis.

† Watson's Lake Champlain; Barbour's History of New York; Sylvester's History of Saratoga.

‡ Capt. Willard wrote from Salem in November to the Governor, that his men at Casco needed supplies, that the parents of his soldiers were much displeased because they had not returned as promised. He proposed that Dr. Haraden be encouraged to visit the soldiers in Casco and take care of them. Ann. of Salem, 295.

§ Mag., 2, 524.

|| Probably Lawrence's house.

¶ This bluff probably retains the same general features it had then; the fort stood in the rear of a three-story house situated at the foot of King Street.

and sound, and that we should have liberty to march to the next English town, and have a guard for our defense and safety unto the next English town—then we would surrender; and also that the Governor of the French should hold up his hand and swear by the great and ever-living God that the several articles should be performed. All which he did solemnly swear to perform; but as soon as they had us in their custody they broke their articles, suffered our women and children and our men to be made captives in the hands of the heathen, to be cruelly murdered and destroyed many of them, and especially our wounded men; only the French kept myself and three or four more and carried us overland for Canada. . . . About twenty-four days we were marching through the country for Quebec, in Canada, by land and water, carrying our canoes with us. The chief of the Indians that came against us were those Indians that we had in hold, that Sir Edmond Andross ordered to be cleared, and Sieur Castine and Madokawando, with their eastern forces. The French that took us came from Canada, in February last past, designed for the destruction of Falmouth, by order from the Governor there, the Earl of Frontenac.* The commander's name was Mons. Burniffe: his lieutenant's name was Mons. Corte de March, who was at the taking of Schenectady. They brought several Indians with them from Canada, and made up the rest of their forces as they marched through the woods from Canada. But I must say, they were kind to me in my travels through the country. Our provisions were very short—Indian corn and acorns—hunger made it very good and God gave it strength to nourish. I arrived at Quebec the 14th of June, 1690. . . . I was at Quebec four months, and was exchanged for a Frenchman Sir Wm. Phips had taken the 15th of October, 1690.†

"The names of but few of the persons who perished in the unhappy fall of Falmouth are preserved, and those incidentally. Among the killed were Lieut. Clarke and the thirteen young men of his company, who were left dead upon the spot, as before noticed.

"Thomas Cloice and Seth Brackett, son of Anthony, were killed, but it is not known whether they were among the slain of Clarke's company or not. It appears by the Danvers records that Thomas Alsop, Edward Crocker, and George Bogwell were killed at Casco, in 1690. Joseph Ramsdell, a soldier from Lynn, was also killed. Capt. Robert Lawrence was mortally wounded, and Anthony Brackett, Jr., James Ross, and Peter Morrell were among the prisoners. It is to be regretted that a more perfect record of the sufferers in this catastrophe has not been preserved. We have been indebted to ancient depositions taken to perpetuate evidence for the few names we have been able to present. In this disaster the town records were destroyed,‡ together with all other combustible or destructible property in town, and the once flourishing settlement exhibited an entire and melancholy ruin.§ It

* Davis makes sad work with French names and titles. He calls Count Frontenac "the Earl of Frontenac," Partneuf, "Mons. Burniffe," and Courtemanche, "Mons. Corte de March." Otherwise, his report contains a correct statement of facts.

† The original paper is on file in the Massachusetts office of State.

‡ It has been intimated that the town records were carried to Canada; but it is not probable that the enemy would take pains to preserve and transport so great a distance documents which to them had no sort of value. Judge Freeman mentioned the report to me, but he had no authority for it but tradition. Had there been a reasonable ground for the idea, the subsequent settlers would have obtained them at a time when their loss was severely felt and produced great confusion in titles.

§ William Vaughan, Charles Frost, and Richard Martyn wrote to Boston from Portsmouth, May 19, 1690, that they had just heard of the attack on Casco. That two men from Spurwink garrison, on hearing the firing at Casco, went to see about it. When they came near, "they saw but two houses standing, the fort on fire, and the enemy very numerous thereabout." On the 22d of May they wrote

was visited by Sir William Phips and Maj. Church in August, 1692, on an expedition east, when they buried the bones of the slain, as they were bleaching upon the soil, and removed the cannon of the fort, which had been too large for Indian transportation.

"After the capture of Fort Loyal the garrisons at Purpooduck, Spurwink, and in Scarborough were so disheartened that they abandoned their posts and retreated upon Saco. In a few days after, the people in the latter place drew off to Wells and left the country east of that settlement wholly depopulated and unprotected.

"Maj. Church was sent to this bay again in September to harass the enemy. The expedition on its return anchored for a night off Purpooduck Point; and the accommodations on board the vessels being limited, three companies encamped in a deserted house on shore. At the dawn of day the Indians attacked the camp, and an obstinate engagement ensued, during which the troops from the vessels were landed. The enemy were driven off, with the loss of thirteen canoes. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. One Indian prisoner was taken, 'a lusty man, who had Joseph Ramsdell's scalp by his side.'||

"Falmouth became the scene of no more engagements during the war. A single anecdote relating to the place, told by Mather with high relish, may close the subject. As the Indians were passing through '*deserted Casco*,' in 1694, the squaws desired the young men to shoot some horses that were straying about Capt. Brackett's orchard, as they were suffering from hunger; but the young men, wishing to have some sport first, caught one of the horses, and making a halter from the mane and tail, a son of the famous Higon mounted the steed for a ride, and to secure him from falling, he had his legs tied under the horse's belly. But no sooner was the horse at liberty than he set out at full speed 'through brier and brake,' without regard to the feelings or the wailings of his rider. Nothing more was seen of poor Higon but a leg, which was buried with great lamentation in Capt. Brackett's cellar.

"The war continued until 1698, when a treaty of peace, concluded at Ryswick, in 1697, between the English and French, having been announced, and Madokawando being dead, all obstructions to an accommodation were removed. Articles of agreement were entered into in October, and a treaty was finally executed at Mare's Point, in Casco Bay, January 7, 1699. The close of the war presents a sad spectacle, at which time the whole territory of Falmouth, which before the war was covered with an active and enterprising population, was a perfect blank,—a thoroughfare for the savage, and a resort for beasts of prey."¶¶

again that the vessels they had sent discovered that the enemy, three or four hundred strong, had possession of Casco, and as they approached the fort they were fired upon; and while they stayed, the remainder of the fort and houses were burnt; that three or four hundred people, mostly women and children, had arrived at Portsmouth from the eastward, and that the vessels reported that Black Point, Richmond's Island, and Spurwink were burning as they passed. (Gen. Court files.)

The General Court, in October following, ordered a payment for wages to be made to the wives and relations of the soldiers who were slain or taken at Casco.

¶ Church.

¶ Willis' Hist. Port.

CHAPTER VIII.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS OF 1702 AND 1722.

Destruction of Spurwink—Siege of New Casco—Fort saved by arrival of an Armed Vessel—Indians generally engaged in the War—Destruction of Brunswick—Bounty offered for Indian Scalps—Success of the English—French and Indian Settlement at Norridgewock Destroyed—Peace of 1726.

ON the breaking out of the war between France and England, in 1702, apprehensions were entertained by the government of Massachusetts that the eastern Indians would again commence hostilities. To prevent this calamity Gov. Dudley, in the summer of 1703, visited the coast as far as Pemaquid, and held conferences with the Indians. He succeeded in getting them to agree to a grand council, which assembled on the 20th of June of that year, at the fort in New Casco, and in an amicable manner a treaty of peace was concluded. The sachems assured the Governor that they aimed at nothing more than peace, and protested that "as high as the sun was above the earth so far distant should their designs be of making the least breach between each other."* As a pledge of their sincerity, they presented him with a belt of wampum, and each party added a great number of stones to two pillars which had been erected at a former treaty, and called the *Two Brothers* in testimony of their amicable agreement.†

This, however, was a hollow pretense; for, at the very time, treacherous designs were concealed under these pacific manifestations, and the savages had protracted the treaty several days in expectation of the arrival of a French force, with a view to destroy the English commissioners. This statement derives confirmation from the fact that within two months from the date of the treaty, "the whole eastern country was in conflagration, no house standing, nor garrison unattacked."‡ In August, 1703, the enemy, consisting of five hundred French and Indians, invaded the frontier, and, dividing into small parties, unexpectedly attacked all the settlements from Casco to Wells. The inhabitants of Purpoosuck were the most severe sufferers in this sudden onset. There were nine families then settled upon and near the Point, who were not protected by any garrison.§ The Indians came suddenly upon the defenseless hamlet when the men were absent, killed twenty-five persons and took several prisoners. Among the killed were Thomas Lovitt and his family, Joel Madeford, or Madiver, and the wives of Josiah and Benjamin Wallis, and of Michael Webber.|| The wife

of Joseph Wallis was taken captive; Josiah Wallis made his escape to Black Point with his son John, then seven years old, part of the way upon his back.¶ Spurwink, principally occupied by the Jordan family, was attacked at the same time, and twenty-two persons by the name of Jordan were killed and taken prisoners. Dominicus Jordan, the third son of the Rev. Robert, was among the killed, and his family, consisting of six children, were carried to Canada.** His brother Jeremiah was among the prisoners, who was subsequently called French Jeremy, from the circumstance of his having been carried to France. The whole country, from Purpoosuck Point to Spurwink, was covered with woods, except the few spots which the inhabitants had cleared. This afforded facilities to the Indians for concealment and protection. From these coverts they made their sudden and cruel visits, then returned to mingle again with the other wild tenants of the forest, beyond the reach of pursuit.

"The enemy next directed their attention to the fort at New Casco. This was the most considerable fort on the eastern coast, and was the central point of defense for all the settlements upon Casco Bay;‡‡ under its protection several persons had collected to revive the fortunes of the town. Maj. March commanded the garrison at this time, consisting of but thirty-six men. The enemy practiced a stratagem in hopes of taking the fort without loss of lives, and for this purpose their able chiefs Moxus, Wanungonet, and Assacombuit sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer, soliciting a conference, under pretense that they had something important to communicate. At first Maj. March declined the invitation, suspecting some treachery, but afterwards as they seemed to be few in number and unarmed, he concluded to meet them, taking the precaution to post two or three sentinels, where they might be ready in case of danger. On his arrival at the place of meeting, they saluted him civilly, but immediately drew their tomahawks from under their robes, and violently assaulted him, while others in ambush shot down one of the sentinels. March, being a man of uncommon strength, as well as courage, wrested the tomahawk from one of the assailants, and successfully defended himself until Sergt. Hook arrived from the fort with a file of ten men, and rescued him from his perilous situation. Mr. Phippen and Mr. Kent, who accompanied Maj. March, being less able from advanced age to resist this savage attack, were overpowered and slain.†† The enemy being disappointed in their main ob-

* Penhallow.

† Willis.

‡ Penhallow. About this time the French had drawn off a great number of Indian families from the *Penobscot*, *Norridgewock*, *Saco*, and *Pequakett* tribes, and settled them at St. Francois, in Canada, as a protection against the Six Nations, who were in the English interest. These were afterwards called the *St. Francois* Indians, and were let loose by the French from time to time to prey upon the defenseless frontiers of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. 2 Hutch., 131.

§ This was subsequently called Spring Point, and probably received its name from an excellent and unfailing spring which issues from the bank just above high-water mark.

|| Madeford or Madiver was the son of Michael Madiver, who lived at Purpoosuck before the first war; the name does not exist here now, nor in the country to our knowledge. The Indians ripped open Webber's wife, who was pregnant, and took two children from her.

¶ Deposition of John Wallis, who was living in 1760. The family of Wallis, which was formerly so numerous here, is nearly run out; some of them spell the name Wallace; they are all descendants of John Wallis, who lived at Purpoosuck before the first war, and was selectman in 1681; they returned here from Gloucester, Cape Ann.

** See History of Cape Elizabeth.

‡‡ In 1703, the fort was enlarged and beds and bedding were furnished for the first time, by order of government.

†† Penhallow speaking of the slaughter of Phippen and Kent, says, "Being advanced in years, they were so infirm, that I might say of them as Juvenal did of Priam, they had scarce blood enough left to tinge the knife of the sacrifice." David Phippen was the son of Joseph, who lived at Purpoosuck as early as 1650. In the previous war the family moved to Salem, and David was probably the only one who returned. He had purchased in 1699 a large tract on the Presumpscot River of George Felt, Francis Neal, and Jenkin Williams,

ject, destroyed the cottages or huts in the vicinity, and laid siege to the fort. From the weakness of the garrison, the utmost vigilance was required on the part of the commanding officer to prevent surprise; he consequently divided his men into three companies of twelve each, who interchanged watching every two hours, without intermission, for six days and nights. At the end of that time the enemy received an addition to their force, when the whole amounted to five hundred French and Indians, and were commanded by M. Bobassin, a French officer. This reinforcement had just returned from a successful incursion upon the western towns; they had taken one sloop, two shallops, and considerable plunder, and were flushed with victory. They immediately commenced undermining the fort on the water-side, and as this was situated upon an elevated bank, they could work securely out of the range of its guns, and were protected by a superior force from the danger of a sally. They had proceeded two days and nights, and would probably soon have succeeded in their attempt, had not the garrison fortunately been relieved by the arrival of a province armed vessel, commanded by Capt. Southack, which interrupted their plans. Southack retook their prizes, forced them to raise the siege, and shattered their navy, consisting of two hundred canoes. The Indians made a hasty retreat, but still hovered in the vicinity of Casco Bay, which was a central situation for them, and the waters of which furnished them with an inexhaustible supply of provisions. In the autumn of 1703, they surprised a vessel in the bay, killed the master and three men, and wounded two more. They occasionally practiced upon their prisoners the most revolting cruelties; in one instance a woman who had been killed, was exposed in a brutal manner with her infant fastened to her breast, and left to perish. In Casco, Col. Church relates that an English soldier was found, in the early part of the war, with a stake driven through his body, his head cut off, and a hog's head placed on his shoulders, and his heart and inwards taken out and hung around his body. The eastern towns were not the only places which suffered in this war. Deerfield and other settlements in the western part of Massachusetts were cut off, and many lives were destroyed and property laid waste on the whole frontier, both of that province and New Hampshire.

"To arm a force sufficient to repel their cruel invaders, government deemed it necessary to call to its aid the avarice of the people, and they offered a bounty of £40 for every Indian scalp that should be brought in. This excited a spirit of enterprise in the inhabitants, which made them endure incredible hardships in pursuing the enemy through the forests in the depth of winter to procure this valuable merchandise.

"After the melancholy events of 1703, Falmouth was entirely deserted of inhabitants, and did not become the scene of further cruelties during the war. Saco, Scarborough, and the places in this province farther west were continually harassed, and lost many of their active and promis-

which they bought of the Indians in 1677. He came down no doubt to improve this estate extending from Congin to about half a mile below the lower falls. He left four children, one of whom, Anna, married John Green, of Salem.

ing young men, as well as the aged, and women and children. The war was crowded with scenes of cruelty and blood, similar to those of the last wars, and which give to Indian hostilities a ferocious and horrible celebrity. The war was particularly distinguished by the capture of Port Royal, in Nova Scotia, from the French, which was afterwards called Annapolis, in honor of Queen Anne.

"The fort in Falmouth continued to be maintained during the war, although not without considerable opposition. In 1704, Col. Church gave his strong testimony against supporting it.* In 1710 the House of Representatives passed a resolve to abandon it, which was non-concurred in the council; they say, 'Whereas the first and sole end of settling a garrison at Casco Bay was for a trading-house to accommodate the eastern Indians in time of peace, but upon the breaking out of the war, it was thought necessary to enlarge the said garrison and make it more defensive, supposing it might be advantageous for the covering the fishery, and to recruit our forces that might march towards the headquarters of the enemy; but by experience it is known that the fort is of little or no security to our fishery, or of any advantage to our marching forces, but of great expense and charge, etc.' It is therefore 'ordered that the forces be withdrawn, etc.' Several attempts were made to induce the Governor to relinquish the fort here as an unnecessary public burden, but he would not consent to it. In 1715 the House voted to garrison Pejepscot fort, situated at the falls in Brunswick, and to abandon that at Casco; a committee reported that 'the fort or trading-house at Casco, which being much out of repair, we are of opinion it is for his majesty's service that it be slighted, and no longer continued;' and they recommended repairing Pejepscot fort and drawing twenty men, the number at Casco, for Arrowsic. The Governor replied, 'I shall give orders to draw out nineteen men and an ensign from Casco fort for Arrowsic, and also raise fifteen men for Brunswick, but cannot see reason at present to demolish Casco fort until his majesty's pleasure be known.' The House adhered to their resolution, and after reciting their former vote, and asserting that the Governor had power by the charter to demolish forts without orders from the king, voted that no more money be drawn from the public treasury to pay officers or soldiers at the fort of Casco, after September 1st next.†

"Maj. Samuel Moody, in the early part of the war, succeeded Maj. March in the command at Casco fort; he received frequent communications from the enemy, and was the organ of correspondence between them and the government. In 1713, hostilities having ceased in Europe,‡ the Indians sent a flag of truce to Maj. Moody desiring peace, and requesting that a conference might be had at Casco. The Governor being notified of their application, consented

* Church says, "To conclude all, if your Excellency will be pleased to make yourself great and us a happy people, as to the destroying of our enemies and easing of our taxes, etc., be pleased to draw forth all those forces now in pay in all the eastward parts, both at *Saco* and *Casco Bay*; for those two trading-houses never did any good, nor never will, and are not worthy the name of Queen's forts."

† Mass. Rec.

‡ The treaty of Utrecht was signed July 13, 1713; hostilities had ceased some time before.

to enter into a treaty with them, but insisted on their meeting him at Portsmouth. At that place articles of pacification were entered into July 13, 1713, by delegates on the part of the Indians from the tribes on the St. John, Kennebec, Ameriscoggin, Saco, and Merrimac, which were accepted and formally confirmed by a great body of Indians who were assembled at Falmouth waiting the result. When the several articles were read and explained to them, they expressed their satisfaction by loud demonstrations of joy. Thus was peace concluded after ten years of constant agitation in New England, under circumstances which gave hope of long continuance. By one of the articles the English were allowed to enter upon their former settlements without molestation or claim on the part of the Indians; while to the latter was reserved the right of hunting, fishing, and fowling, as freely as they enjoyed in 1693. There was a stipulation in the treaty that the government should establish convenient trading-houses for the Indians, where they might obtain their supplies without the fraud and extortion which had been practiced in former years. In pursuance of this article, a trading-house was established at Winter Harbor and another in Falmouth.*

"Hutchinson estimates the loss to the country by the three late Indian wars as follows: 'From 1675, when Philip's war began, to 1713, five thousand or six thousand of the youth of the country had perished by the enemy, or by distempers contracted in the service; nine in ten of these would have been fathers of families, and in the course of forty years have multiplied to near one hundred thousand souls.'†

"In 1715, Governor Dudley having been superseded in the government of Massachusetts, the House of Representatives seized the opportunity to secure the demolition of the fort at Casco, and passed the following resolve in June, 1716:

"This house being informed that the votes to demolish Casco fort and remove the stores from thence have not been fully complied with, which this house apprehend may be of dangerous consequence by exposing his majesty's stores and the few people that still remain there, contrary to the acts of this court, to the insults of the Indians.

"Resolved, that his Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor be desired to direct a full performance of the votes of this court, and order the removing of the stores to Boston, and the entire demolishing of the fort and the houses therein, without delay."

"This order was immediately carried into execution, and a sloop was dispatched from Boston to remove the stores belonging to the government to that place. Maj. Moody, who had probably continued at the fort until it was demolished, and Benjamin Larrabee, the second in command, with the other persons who had occupied the houses which were ordered to be destroyed, removed their residences to the Neck, now Portland."

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR OF 1722.

The peace of 1713 was of short duration. The French, taking alarm at the rapid encroachments of the English

upon territory which they were unwilling to surrender, employed the influence of two Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Râle and La Chassé, to arouse the opposition of the Indians to the extension of English settlements east of the Kennebec. Gov. Shute called the Indians together in council, at Arrowsic Island, in 1717, and although they nominally confirmed the treaty of Ryswick, which had been signed at the conclusion of the last war, yet they distinctly stated their objections to English settlements being extended beyond certain mills which were then erected on the Kennebec, and to the construction of forts in that region for the security of the inhabitants.‡ In 1719, they demanded that the English settlers should be removed from their lands, and an outbreak was only then prevented by the presence of a small force on the frontiers. In 1720 they were persuaded by the French to commit open depredations, and parties from the *Norridgewock* and *Penobscot* tribes killed some cattle and threatened the lives of the English.

The Nova Scotia Indians proceeded to further extremities; they surprised the English at Canso, robbed them of everything, and killed three or four persons. Further hostilities at this time were prevented by Col. Walton, of New Hampshire, who was detached with a force of two hundred men to guard the frontiers.§ In August, 1721, a party of two hundred Indians, accompanied by their spiritual leaders, Râle and La Chassé, under French colors and armed, went to Arrowsic and held a "talk" with Capt. Penhallow, who commanded the fort there. This ended without satisfaction to either party; the Indians being entirely under the influence of their priests, were permitted to do nothing which would infringe upon French power or influence. They left a letter for the Governor, in which they uttered serious complaints against the English for unjustly invading their property, depriving them of the country which God had given them, and threatening if they did not remove from their lands in three weeks they would kill them, burn their houses, and destroy their cattle. The English endeavored to obtain a conference, but were unable to effect it without the presence of the missionaries. The Indians were accompanied by M. Crozier, from Canada, and a son of the Baron de St. Castine. The government, irritated by the conduct of the French, determined to attempt the removal of what they apprehended to be the cause of all the trouble. For that purpose a force of three hundred men was raised in 1721, and sent to Norridgewock, under Col. Thomas Westbrook, with orders to seize Father Râle and bring him to Boston. No other success attended this expedition than the seizure of the private papers of the Jesuit, among which was his correspondence with the Governor of Canada, which developed the secret machinations of the French to influence, and send upon our defenseless frontiers, a barbarous foe.

† 2 Hutchinson, 198, 237; 1 Douglass, 199.

‡ The government afterwards sent Col. Walton, Maj. Moody, Cpts. Harmon, Penhallow, and Wainwright, to demand satisfaction of the chiefs for these outrages. Patrick Rogers, in 1773, testified that he lived at Georgetown in 1720 or 1721, and at that time there was not one house that he knew of between Georgetown and Annapolis, except one at Damariscove.

* The government was at the expense of furnishing merchandise for these establishments, and providing a person to attend them, who was called a Truckmaster; they occasioned a continual expenditure, with but little satisfaction to the Indians. The one at Falmouth was not long continued, and the failure of the government in this particular became a subject of complaint. 2 N. H. Coll., 240.

† 2, 183.

This invasion of their headquarters exasperated the enemy in an unusual degree, and although the government, perceiving by the ill success of the expedition that they had made a false step, endeavored by presents to conciliate the chiefs, their vengeance was visited in the following season upon the unoffending inhabitants of the frontiers. In June, 1722, a party of sixty men in twenty canoes captured nine families in Merrymeeting Bay, and committed depredations on the coast east of the Kennebec, which was soon followed by the destruction of Brunswick.*

Immediately after information of this latter event reached Boston, the Governor and Council made a formal declaration of war.† Col. Walton, of New Hampshire, was the commanding officer of the forces on this coast, with whom Maj. Moody, of Falmouth, was associated as second in command. But disputes having arisen between Gov. Shute and the House of Representatives, the unhappy consequences were felt even in the management of the military service. Complaints were preferred against Walton and Moody; they were summoned by the House to answer before it, and the Governor was desired to dismiss them from the service. The Governor contended that it was his prerogative, as captain-general of the province, to appoint military officers, and superintend and control the military operations, and denied their right to interfere in it. They, on the other hand, threatened to withhold the resources for carrying on the war. In this difficulty, a sort of compromise was made by which the two principal officers were ordered to Boston, where they underwent an examination before the House, and finally, after the departure of Gov. Shute from the province, were dismissed from the service without any sufficient reason having been assigned for it, and Col. Thomas Westbrook, of Portsmouth, N. H., appointed to the chief command. The principal ground of the opposition in the House to these officers seems to have been that they were disposed to follow the instructions of the Governor, rather than a branch of the Legislature; the complaints in fact proceeded from political and not personal considerations. The Governor was so much disgusted with the opposition he met with in the province, that he secretly obtained leave to return home, and left the country in January, 1723. The administration and the conduct of the war devolved upon Wm. Dummer, the Lieutenant-Governor.

"The Lieutenant-Governor, after some opposition, in consideration of the exposed state of the country, having gratified the House by the removal of Walton and Moody from command, the war from that time was carried on with spirit. Premiums were voted for scalps and prisoners,‡ and money raised for the enlistment and support of troops. In January, 1723, soldiers were stationed at Falmouth as follows: on the Neck, twenty-four men in three garrisons, viz., at Maj. Moody's, Ingersoll's, and Wass'; in Purpooduck, at Sawyer's and York's, four men and a corporal; 'at

Spurwink, at Mr. Jordan's, where a ferry is kept, three men, under the care of a corporal;' at Black Point, nine men, and to be recruited. In September following the garrisons at Purpooduck and Spurwink were increased, the former to twelve and the latter to nine men. These were placed under the command of Lieut. Dominicus Jordan. In February an expedition was sent to Penobscot, under Col. Westbrook, and another to Norridgewock, under Capt. Harmon, but both were unsuccessful. The enemy remained in their retreats until the weather became suitable to open the campaign, when they divided into small parties and harassed the whole line of frontier settlements. In April they took eight persons in Scarborough and Falmouth, and killed some, among whom was Sergt. Chubb, of the Scarborough garrison. They passed westward and committed depredations in Berwick, Wells, and York. In June they attacked Roger Deering's garrison-house, in Scarborough, killed his wife, Thomas Larrabee, and his son, and took three of his children, and Mary Scammon, John Hunnewell, and Robert Jordan, prisoners. No further injuries were done in this neighborhood during the remainder of the season; but on the opening of spring, in 1724, the enemy were again found renewing their desultory attacks. In May they killed one man and wounded another at Purpooduck. In July they mortally wounded Solomon Jordan as he was going out of the garrison at Spurwink. The next day Lieut. Joseph Bean, with a file of soldiers, went in pursuit of the enemy, and overtook a party consisting of thirty men. These he attacked, and having killed one of their leaders, the rest fled, leaving behind twenty-five packs, twelve blankets, a gun, and several other articles. The scalp of the slain Indian was carried to Boston, for which Bean and his company received one hundred pounds. The early part of the campaign had been unfortunate to the English. Numerous parties of the Indians were scattered over the country, plundering and murdering the inhabitants and eluding all pursuit. The government, discouraged by the ill success which attended their efforts to check the progress of this marauder warfare, determined to beard the lion in his den. For this purpose they fitted out an expedition, in August, of four companies, consisting of two hundred and eight men, commanded by Capt. Harmon, Moulton, Brown, and Bean, to proceed to Norridgewock, the headquarters of this warlike tribe. The undertaking was crowned with complete success. On the 23d of August they surprised and entirely destroyed the settlement, consisting of the Catholic chapel, the cottages which were spread around it, together with all their canoes. The number of the enemy killed and drowned in the attack was about eighty, among whom was Father Râle, who, as he was considered the principal cause of the cruel visits of his flock, was regarded as the greatest trophy of the war.§

* In September they followed up their successes by attacking Georgetown; they were not able to take the fort, but they killed fifty head of cattle and burnt twenty-six dwelling-houses.—2 Hutch., 268.—Penhallow. In 1722, thirty men were stationed at Falmouth, and twenty at North Yarmouth.—Williamson, 2, 118.

† July 25, 1722.

‡ £100 for each scalp was voted to the volunteers and £60 to regular soldiers.

§ Father Râle had lived among these people over thirty years, having first arrived from France at Quebec in October, 1689, during which period he had been unremitting in his exertions to convert the natives to the Catholic faith. A few years before the time of which we are speaking he procured a chapel to be built at Norridgewock, the seat of a numerous tribe, in which he had placed a bell. His influence was very extensive, and deserved, not less for his zeal and entire devotion to their service, than for his learning and talents. He was master of the learned languages, and wrote the Latin with classical purity. He taught many of his converts to write, and corre-

"This achievement was celebrated throughout New England, as the greatest performed since Philip's war, and it was no less distinguished in its consequences as breaking the power of a tribe which had exercised a commanding influence over Indian counsels, and over the fate of our settlements.*

"The next and last considerable engagement in this war took place at Pequakett, now Fryeburg, in May, 1725, by a party of thirty-four volunteers, under Capt. Lovell. The company unfortunately fell into an ambush and many of them were destroyed; but they rendered so good an account of their lives as to check all further depredations from that quarter during the war. Paugus, their cruel chief, and a number of his companions, were slain. The English, after sustaining themselves until the close of the day against more than double their number, were left in possession of the field; they lost ten killed and six mortally wounded, among whom were Capt. Lovell, Lieut. Farwell, and Ensign Robbins: eight only returned home.†

"Soon after this unfortunate affair, the government, understanding that the *Penobscot* Indians were desirous of peace, sent commissioners to St. Georges to meet the head men of that tribe. A conference was held there, which resulted in a cessation of hostilities, and proposals for a peace to be entered into at Boston. A delegation of the tribe soon after proceeded to Boston, and a treaty was executed Dec. 15, 1725. By one of the articles, it was agreed that the treaty should be ratified at Falmouth in the following May, by all the eastern tribes. The time of the ratification was subsequently postponed to the 20th of June, and again to July; at which time Lieut.-Gov. Dummer, with a majority of the council, and a number of the representatives, together with Lieut.-Gov. John Wentworth, of New Hampshire, accompanied by a committee of the Council and House of that State, and Paul Mascarene, delegated by the Governor of Nova Scotia, proceeded to Falmouth. The Indians did not arrive until July 29th, when forty of the *Penobscot* tribe came in, and in the afternoon of that day the conference commenced. Several days were spent in negotiations, which were closed on the 4th of August, and on the 5th, the peace was publicly ratified in the meeting-house. A public dinner, furnished by government, was

sponsored with them in their own language. He said "he knew all the languages in this vast desert." The French writers place him among the saints, while his English contemporaries give him a place the very opposite. He died in the sixty-seventh year of his age. The dictionary of the *Abenakis* language, which he prepared, has been translated for publication at Cambridge, where it has been deposited more than one hundred and fifty years.

* A detailed account of the expedition may be found in 2 Hutch., 279, and Penhallow, 108.

† Rev. Mr. Symmes, of Bradford, published an account of this unfortunate affair at the time. See also Belkn. N. H. This event was commemorated at Fryeburg in May, 1825, by a large collection of people from different parts of the State; the late Governor Lincoln delivered a poem, and Charles S. Davies, Esq., of this town, an oration on the occasion; the latter was soon after published. A procession moved to the scene of action on the margin of a pond, where appropriate remarks were made by Col. Bradley, of Fryeburg; a public dinner and a ball in the evening lent their attractions to the day. Two of our inhabitants, Matthew and William Scales, who had moved to North Yarmouth, were killed there in April, this year, in an attack on the garrison.

given at the commencement, and another at the close of the negotiations; the commissioners of Massachusetts and the Indians remained here a week after the ratification in interpreting the treaty and 'fully settling some other matters,' when the latter were transported by government to St. Georges, and the commissioners sailed for Boston.‡ The *Penobscots* on this occasion acted for the *Wawenocks*, the *Arreguntonocks*, and the *St. Francois*. Penhallow, an accurate observer, says, 'In these conferences the discretion and prudence of the savages was discernible.' One instance of their prudence and sagacity deserves to be noticed. 'One of the first things,' says Penhallow, 'that the Indians desired of our Governors, was, that they would give orders that the vessels in the harbor, as well as the taverns ashore, might be restrained from selling any liquors to their young men.' The Governor approved of this precaution, and gave the order accordingly. When the first day of the conference, which was Saturday, was over, the Governor said to them, 'To-morrow is the Lord's day, on which we do no business.' 'Lorou,' their speaker, answered, 'To-morrow is our Sabbath; we also keep the day.'

"In 1727, the tribes which had not been represented at the conference of the former year notified the government of Massachusetts of their desire to make a public confirmation of the peace. To this the Governor assented, and informed them that he would meet them at Falmouth, in July, for that purpose. Accordingly, with a delegation from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, he met the tribes of *Arreguntonocks*, *Wawenocks*, *Norridgewocks*, and *Penobscots* in that place, when the articles of the peace were publicly and solemnly confirmed by the respective parties. There were over two hundred Indians present, and more than forty gentlemen in the delegation from the two provinces. The conferences were held in a spacious tent on Munjoy's Hill, where on the close of the negotiations a public dinner was provided at the expense of government, of which both parties partook. Mr. Smith, in his Journal, says the Indians appeared 'with French colors, and made a great show.' This was the largest collection of people that had ever assembled in town, and the inhabitants were ill prepared in provisions and accommodations for so large an addition to their numbers; on their departure, Mr. Smith adds, 'they left us quite bare and nothing of the country's produce left, only three bushels of corn and some small things.'

CHAPTER IX.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR OF 1744.

Causes of the War—Preparations by the Government of Massachusetts—Local and Foreign Events of the War—Fort Loyal Armed and Garrisoned—Siege and Capture of Louisbourg—Final Conflict and Downfall of Canada.

"IN 1740, the death of Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, gave occasion for a fierce war for the Austrian succession, in which, before its close, all the powers of Europe and North America were engaged. It was opened by Fred-

‡ Mr. Smith's Journal.

erick, the young king of Prussia, for the recovery of Silesia from the chivalric Maria Theresa. The elector of Bavaria claimed to succeed Charles VI., and being supported by the electoral college, adverse to the pretensions of Maria Theresa, he soon enlisted a powerful alliance in aid of his cause. The accession of France to this alliance was a signal not to be mistaken, that England, with the German possessions and prepossessions of her monarch, would throw herself into the confederacy of the opposite party. So general was the expectation of this event in this country, that for some months previous to the declaration of war by England against France in 1744, the General Court of Massachusetts had anticipated approaching danger, and made some preparations to meet it. As early as April, 1742, the government ordered a breastwork and platform for ten twelve-pounders to be built on Falmouth Neck for the defense of the harbor, and appropriated four hundred pounds to pay the expense, the labor and stores to be furnished by the town. This work was erected on the bank, on the eastern side of King Street. In 1743, the General Court appropriated twelve hundred and eighty pounds for the defense of the eastern frontiers, and the same year commissioners were appointed to select suitable places for block-houses, of which six were ordered to be supplied between Berwick and Falmouth, and six farther east; the commissioners were here in December.

"The population of Maine at this time was short of twelve thousand;* the territory furnished two regiments, the first extending as far east as Saco, containing sixteen hundred and fifty-five men, was commanded by Col. Wm. Pepperell; the other, including the remainder of the soldiers, twelve hundred and ninety strong, was under the command of Col. Samuel Waldo. Falmouth supplied five hundred of this number, being more than any town in Maine.† We have not been able to obtain the number furnished by the other towns.

"In May, 1744, news of the declaration of war by England reached this country, and gave increased activity to all the preparations for a vigorous defense. Our people were not yet exempted from the fear of Indian depredations, nor was it so long since they had experienced them that all memory of them had been lost; they immediately entered with earnestness on those measures of security which former sufferings had taught them to appreciate, and so pressing did they regard the occasion that even the church-going bell was drowned in the busy note of preparation.‡ The provincial government in June raised one thousand men, of which six hundred were designed for the defense of the eastern country.§ Sixty-five of these troops were posted in different garrisons in Falmouth, of whom two were stationed in Rev. Mr. Smith's house, which had been constructed and used for a garrison some years before.

"In addition to these precautionary measures, the gov-

ernment entered into a treaty with the *Penobscot* Indians at George's Fort, in July, who bound themselves, as did also the other Indians on this side the Penobscot River, to remain neutral during the war. In faith of this treaty, the troops in this quarter were discharged, excepting one scouting company, under the command of Capt. Jordan. This officer was accompanied by three Indians of the *Saco* tribe, whose families were settled at Stroudwater, and supported by government. Pacific overtures were unsuccessful with the St. John and Cape Sable Indians, who had acquired the feelings and views of the French, and entered into all their plans. When it was found that they would not join the English, nor remain neutral, war was formally proclaimed against them in November, and the *Penobscots* were required to render assistance to subdue them, in pursuance of former treaties. This requisition, as might have been expected, was not complied with, and these children of the forest, by a natural attraction, were soon found fighting by the side of their red brethren against the English. War was therefore declared against them in August, 1745, and a high premium offered for scalps.

"This subtle and vindictive enemy being again let loose from all restraint, started up from their swamps and morasses, harassing the whole line of settlements, and committing depredations upon the undefended plantations. Two companies were employed as scouts between Saco and Brunswick, which were unable to find the Indians collected in any force; but individuals and small parties would make sudden onsets for reprisal or revenge, and as suddenly disappear. In August a party was discovered in Gorham, which was then a frontier post containing but few settlers, and in September some scattered Indians were traced in the neighborhood of Falmouth; one was fired upon at Long Creek, and a few days after, a son of Col. Cushing of Purpoosuck was killed by them. Four companies of volunteers were raised in Falmouth in September, and others in the neighboring towns to go in quest of them. They were all, however, unsuccessful; for scarce had the presence of the enemy created alarm upon the whole frontier, than they suddenly retired far beyond the reach of observation. They were seen no more in this neighborhood during the year, but in the spring of 1746 they came in stronger force and hung round this vicinity the whole season. On the 19th of April, ten of them appeared at Gorham, where they killed a man by the name of Briant and his four children, and killed or carried away his wife and several other persons. In June they attacked the family of Wescott on Long Creek, killed and scalped two men and took their clothes and three guns; this was done by seven Indians, when there were twenty-five soldiers within a gunshot of the place. A day or two after, an Indian was fired at from Mr. Frost's garrison at Stroudwater, and five days after another was seen near the causeway at the foot of Bramhall's hill. These indications of the presence of so subtle and dangerous an enemy, together with the appearance of larger bodies on the coast at Georges and Sheepscot, created an unusual alarm among the people, and the inhabitants at Falmouth united vigorously in erecting a block-house for the common defense. They hovered around the town all the summer, seizing every opportunity to plunder property

* Williamson, 2, 212.

† Douglass Sum.

‡ "May 20, 1744, People are at work at North-Yarmouth and this town about their garrisons to-day. Not a very full meeting, people fearing to come." May 25, "All the talk and thought now is about war. People are everywhere garrisoning."—*Smith's Journ.*

§ Two hundred and seventy were stationed at George's Fort and Broad Bay, fifty at Pemaquid, and fifty at Sheepscot.—I Doug., 384.

and take captives or destroy life: they became so desperate as even to come upon the Neck after spoil; in August, one was discovered in Brackett's swamp. In the same month one of Mr. Proctor's family and two other persons were killed in Falmouth, and Philip Greeley in North Yarmouth, where about thirty Indians were discovered. The people here were kept in constant agitation during the season by these repeated depredations; and the terror was more lively, as it was caused by an enemy who could not be confronted, and whose secret and sudden visitations were marked by desolation and blood.

"But this excitement was raised to the highest point of fearful apprehension in the latter part of September, not only here but along the whole coast, by an expected invasion from France. On the 10th of September a French fleet, consisting of eleven sail of the line, with frigates, fire-ships, and transports, under the command of the Duke d'Anville, containing over three thousand troops, arrived in Nova Scotia, with the avowed purpose of visiting the whole coast of New England with destruction. On the receipt of this news, the country was aroused to a sense of its danger, fifteen thousand men were in one week, the last of September, marched into Boston for the protection of that place, and the people of Salem, Marblehead, and other towns upon the coast in Massachusetts moved their effects into the country. The alarm extended to Falmouth, and a meeting of the inhabitants was called to consider the expediency of sending away the records, and to take other precautionary measures. It was voted to transport the town books to Newbury, and many people packed up their principal articles to send to a place of safety.* On the 16th of October a public fast was kept on account of the danger, to pray that it might be averted. But in the midst of this alarm and these preparations, news was received that an epidemic prevailed in the French fleet, that their admiral was dead, and that a violent gale of wind had dispersed the fleet and had destroyed some of the best ships. This was one of the most signal deliverances that New England had experienced. The French had sent out a powerful armament, well appointed in all respects, breathing out threatenings and slaughters upon the devoted colonies; and nothing, apparently, but a succession of the most disastrous circumstances to the enemy, prevented their entire destruction. By an unaccountable remissness in the English government, no naval force was sent after the French into these seas, so that the coast was left wholly unprotected by any human arm.

"The spring of 1747 witnessed the renewal of Indian hostilities and alarm; in March the inhabitants of Falmouth put three swivels into the Rev. Mr. Smith's house, which was used as a garrison. The enemy appeared first in Scarborough, April 13th, where they killed one man, and the next day they were seen in several places; at Saccarappa they took a man by the name of Knight and his two

sons, and in another part of the town, the same week, they killed a Mr. Elliot and his son, and took one captive. On the 21st of April a party attacked the family of Mr. Foster; whom they killed, and carried away his wife and six children, and killed several cattle; the people here pursued them, and reported that they were about fifty in number; the next day Stephen Bailey was fired upon by a party of seven, near Long Creek.

"These numerous and aggravated attacks aroused the people in the neighborhood to adopt some measures of protection. The government, although appealed to, had provided but one company of fifty men for the defense of this frontier, and thirty of those were stationed at Topsham to guard government timber, while the Indians were hovering over every settlement from Topsham to Wells. In this emergency a company of twenty-six volunteers was immediately raised in Falmouth, who placed themselves under the command of Capt. Isaac Ilsley; another was raised in Purpooduck, and another in North Yarmouth. Capt. Ilsley transported two whale-boats to the Sebago pond, for the purpose of pursuing them in that direction. These prompt measures had the effect of keeping the enemy at bay, although during the whole summer the settlements were in a state of feverish excitement.† In the latter part of August the arrival of a cartel from Canada with a number of our soldiers intimidated the Indians, so that they retreated from this quarter of the country, and were no more seen for that season. The next spring they reappeared, with an accession of numbers, at Brunswick and North Yarmouth, and waylaid the road even to New Casco: in which places they killed several persons, took a number of prisoners, and destroyed many buildings. But in the beginning of July the happy tidings of a suspension of arms in Europe, which resulted in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, put an end to the destructive warfare in this territory and relieved the people from further apprehension.

"The most considerable event of this war, and indeed the greatest achievement which had taken place at any previous time in the colonies, was the capture of Louisbourg, in the Island of Cape Breton, June 17, 1745. This was the strongest fortification upon the continent, and was particularly obnoxious to the people of Massachusetts by the refuge it afforded to those who sought every occasion to disturb their fisheries and interrupt their commerce. The conquest was accomplished by the New England militia, consisting of three thousand six hundred men, assisted by an English and provincial fleet, and aided by a combination of fortunate circumstances beyond the anticipation of the most sanguine adventurer. The enterprise was a very popular one, and soldiers were easily enlisted; the number from Falmouth was about fifty, besides those who entered the service and were stationed at other places.‡

"The news of the capture was received here as in other parts of the colonies with the utmost enthusiasm; Mr. Smith says, 'we fired our cannon five times and spent the

* In case of attack by his Christian Majesty's fleet our little village did not mean to surrender without firing a gun, for the town voted on this occasion that the "selectmen apply to Capt. Moses Pearson for the use of his two great guns, to be placed on Spring Point, and to get four barrels of powder, balls, and flints for the use of the town!"

† The Indians this summer were accompanied by some Frenchmen.

‡ Feb. 22, 1745, Mr. Smith says, "All the talk is about the expedition to Louisbourg. There is a marvelous zeal and concurrence through the whole country with respect to it, such as the like was never seen in this part of the world."

afternoon at the fort rejoicing; and again the next day, which was Sunday, he says, 'our people were again all day rejoicing, and extravagantly blew off a vast quantity of powder.' The soldiers in the neighborhood who survived the expedition petitioned the government for a township of land as a remuneration for their services and sufferings, which was granted in 1750, and now forms part of the town of Standish; which, until its incorporation in 1785, bore the name of Pearsontown.* Mr. Pearson commanded a company raised principally in Falmouth in the expedition,† and after the surrender of the city he was appointed agent for Sir William Pepperell's regiment, and treasurer of the nine regiments employed in the siege, to receive and distribute the spoils of the victory. The amount of booty divided among the officers and soldiers of the several companies was £3578 5s. 5d. old tenor, principally in specific articles, besides about \$18,000, the proceeds of the sales of captured property. Capt. Pearson remained at Louisbourg the remainder of the year 1745 and part of 1746, superintending the construction of barracks and a hospital, and the repair of the fortifications, and in the spring he was sent home by Governor Shirley with a plan to procure a frame for additional barracks, and lumber to complete the works.‡

* "The names of these survivors may be found subscribed to the petition, which was as follows:

"To the Hon. Spencer Phips, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and to the Honorable the Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, January, A.D. 1749.

"The petition of us, the subscribers, humbly sheweth, That whereas we were in the expedition against Louisbourg and the settlement adjacent, then under the command of the French King, being in said service, not only until but for some considerable time after the reduction thereof, to the obedience of the King of Great Britain, and some of us detained there for the defense of Louisbourg until relieved by his Majesty's troops from Gibraltar, being about sixteen months from the time of entrance into said service to our arrival at our respective homes; the fatigue of said service your Excellency and Honours are well knowing to, and our wages but low while in said service, and as (many of us) were put out of our usual way of business, it terminated very detrimental to us, and as many of us have no lands for settlement nor wherewith to purchase any, Therefore we pray your honours to grant us a township, of the contents of six miles square, of some of the unappropriated lands of said Province, somewhere in the county of York, to be settled by your petitioners in such time and under such restrictions as your Excellency and Honours, in your known wisdom, shall see meet to enjoin us, and as your petitioners in duty bound will ever pray.

"Moses Pearson, George Knight, Isaac Hsley, Jacob Clefford, James Springer, Jeremiah Springer, Jeremiah Springer, jr., Gamaliel Pote, Nath'l. Ingersoll, Samuel Graves, Ebenezer Gustin, James Gilkey, David Dooty, Benja. Sweetzer, Jeremiah Pote, Samuel Clark, Thomas Brackett, Elisha Pote, Samuel Lunt, jr., Job Lunt, Samuel Hodgskins, John Clark, John Anderson, Moses Hodgskins, Joshua Brackett, Phillip Hodgskins, John Fowle, John Robison, Richard Temple, Stephen Clark, John Clark, Jacob True, Josiah Hunivel, Samuel Lowell, John Owen, jr., Jacob Graffam, Joshua Moody, John Irish, William Reed, Abraham Sawyer, John Roberts, Penivel Berton, George Williams, William Pitman, John Ayre, Samuel Atwood."

† George Knight was his lieutenant. The company was raised in March, 1745. Samuel Waldo was brigadier-general, and second in command of the land forces. The chief command was assigned to Wm. Pepperell, who was knighted on the occasion of the success. It was highly creditable to Maine that the two highest officers in this brilliant expedition should have been taken from the only two regiments in our territory, Pepperell's and Waldo's.

‡ Moses Pearson was born in Newbury, in 1697, and was by trade

Several of the soldiers from Falmouth died at Louisbourg, after the surrender, of the camp fever, and others were killed at Menas in an attack on that place in January, 1747, by the French and Indians, among whom were Capt. Jones and Moses Gilman. Ebenezer Hall and Mr. Roberts died at Annapolis about the same time, and in the May following a number were killed and captured by Indians in an attack on the fort at Pemaquid.

"The pay of the troops in the expedition to Louisbourg was, for a captain, in old tenor bills, eighteen pounds a month; lieutenant, twelve pounds; a soldier, five pounds; the bounty for enlisting was four pounds, a month's wages in advance, and twenty shillings a week for subsistence. At the same time corn was thirty shillings a bushel, old tenor, or three shillings in silver, and flour ten pounds a hundred pounds, old tenor, equal to about nine dollars a barrel in our money. The expense of this expedition to Massachusetts was one hundred and seventy-eight thousand pounds sterling, which was reimbursed by the English government.

"The war had been very prejudicial to the people of the province in the loss of many lives, the interruption of the lumbering business,—the principal source of the prosperity of the inhabitants,—and the advance in price of all the articles of living. Capt. Pearson, in a letter to Governor Shirley, July 7, 1746, writes,—

"I find the Indian enemy very busy and bold, so as to put the greater part of our lumbermen from their duty in lumbering to their arms and scouting for the defense of their families, and others taken into the service for Canada."

"The suspension of hostilities in Europe extended its beneficial influence on this side of the Atlantic, although its full fruits were not gathered until after the peace was concluded in October, 1748. As soon as intelligence of the ratification of the treaty reached Boston, Governor Shirley took measures to communicate with the Indians, and, finding them disposed to listen to an accommodation, commissioners were appointed to meet them in Falmouth."§

The treaty was concluded on the 16th of October, upon the principles of Mr. Dummer's treaty of 1726, and was

a joiner. He moved here in 1728 or 1729, and came at once into notice by the activity of his mind and the interest he took in the affairs of the town. Within the first ten years of his residence here, he filled the offices of a committeeman to adjust the difficulties between the old and new proprietors, town clerk, selectman, and town treasurer. In 1737, 1740, and 1749 he represented the town in the General Court. In 1760, on the establishment of the county of Cumberland, he was appointed the first sheriff, and held the office until 1768; in 1770 he was appointed a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the duties of which he continued to discharge until the Revolution. About 1730 he purchased the land opposite the new custom-house, extending to Middle Street, of Daniel Ingersoll, and built a house there on Fore Street, in which he lived until it was destroyed in the fire of 1775; on his death the property descended to his heirs, in whose possession it now remains; he was a large proprietor in this town and Standish. He died in 1778, aged eighty-one. His children were Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Eunice, Anne, and Lois; he left no son to perpetuate his name. These married Benjamin Titcomb, Joseph Wise, Timothy Pike, Dr. Deane, Daniel Dole, and Joshua Freeman.

§ They were Thomas Hutchinson, John Choate, Israel Williams, and James Otis, from Massachusetts, and John Downing and Theodore Atkinson, from New Hampshire. The Rev. William Welstead accompanied them as chaplain, and Colonel Cotton as clerk. Sir William Pepperell had been appointed at the head of the commission, but had sailed for England before the treaty took place.

signed by six chiefs of the *Wawenock* tribe, eight of the *Norridgewock*, and five of the *Penobscot* tribe.

In less than two months after this an affray took place at Wiscasset between the English and Indians, in which one of the latter was killed and two wounded. This unhappy affair produced a strong sensation throughout the province. One of the Englishmen—Albee—was tried at York and acquitted; the other was arrested, but not tried. This created a dissatisfaction among the Indians which no overtures of conciliation on the part of the government could allay, and which the French availed themselves of the occasion to foster and encourage.

In August, 1750, the *Penobscot* tribe was in arms, and the French were discovered furnishing them with supplies. The next month they were joined by Indians from Canada, and a general alarm prevailed at the threatening aspect of affairs.

"Within a few days parties of the enemy were seen in Gorham, Windham, and Falmouth; one hundred men were raised here and in Scarborough to scout from Saco to Georges, and Capt. Ilsley, ready to take the lead on occasions of this sort, marched the first company of scouts into the woods in September. These prompt measures had the effect of protecting our settlements for that season, but early the next spring the enemy was found lurking again in our vicinity, which, accompanied by the sudden revolution in the circulating medium of the country occasioned by calling in the paper, and a severe epidemic which was raging violently in this province, produced incalculable distress among our people.* The inhabitants of this town suffered but little from the Indians this season, although they appeared at different points of our territory during the spring and summer. One man only, Job Burnell, was killed at New Casco. The regiment commanded by Col. Ezekiel Cushing, of Cape Elizabeth, furnished fifty men for the service, and in the course of the summer, the government having made arrangements to enter into negotiations with the Indians, a new draft of one hundred men was made from the same regiment to escort and protect the commissioners.† The peace of 1749 was confirmed at St. Georges Aug. 3, 1751, by some of the tribes, and a temporary cessation of hostilities followed. Conferences were also held in 1752 and 1753 with the Indians, who continued in a very unquiet state. At the conference in 1753 at St. Georges, the Indians admitted that they had received a letter from the French missionary stimulating them to adopt some measures in defense of their rights and their territory.

WAR OF 1754-59.

"After the peace of 1748, the two great European powers who were struggling for supremacy in North America, having perceived the growing importance of the immense do-

minions they possessed on this side the Atlantic, each turned its attention to secure its power and to prepare for future difficulties. Commissioners had been appointed in 1749 by France and England to adjust the boundaries between their respective possessions, who, after numerous sessions and elaborate discussions at Paris, were unable to arrive at any satisfactory result. The French claimed the Kennebec River as the western boundary of their province of Acadia, and erected forts in that province to secure a passage overland to Quebec. They also strengthened their positions in the rear of the English settlements, and erected new forts even upon the territory of the English Colonies. Their design was to connect their provinces of Louisiana and Canada, by a chain of forts which might enable them to keep up a communication, and while they secured them from invasion to be ready to seize any favorable opportunity to pursue offensive operations against their ancient enemy. It may easily be imagined that these hostile manifestations could not be viewed with indifference by a nation so jealous as the English, and loud complaints of these encroachments were made on both sides of the Atlantic. But the French, although they amused the English a while with the hope of giving them satisfaction, yet their object being solely to gain time, no reparation was made or intended. It was therefore evident that resort must be had to arms. To meet this emergency the British government recommended a convention of delegates from the several colonies with a view to produce unity of action and a more powerful combination of their forces. The meeting took place at Albany, June 19, 1754, and was one of the most respectable assemblies, and, as the prototype of those of the Revolution, the most important in its consequences, of any which had been convened on this continent. It was one object of this meeting to conciliate the western Indians, on whom the French had long been practicing their seductions, but although large presents were distributed, the measure entirely failed; the French had secured an influence over the wandering tribes which could not be dissolved by any art which the English were able to use.

"While this course was being pursued to engage the alliance of the western Indians, Governor Shirley was endeavoring to secure the favor of those in the east, and at the same time to take such steps as in case of failure would protect the frontier from their incursions. It had been rumored that the French had established a settlement between the Kennebec and Chaudière Rivers, with a view to secure the passes from Quebec to Maine, and to facilitate the march of their forces into New England. This report, although it afterwards appeared to have been unfounded, created great alarm in Massachusetts and Maine, and the government immediately ordered a body of eight hundred men to be raised to break up the supposed settlement and, by suitable fortifications in that part of the country, to prevent the inroads of the enemy. Governor Shirley took the immediate command of the expedition, and, to avoid giving offense or alarm to the Indians, he invited them to a conference to be held at Falmouth, in June, and, in the mean time, vigorously prosecuted his preparations for the ulterior purposes of the enterprise.

"On the 21st of June forty-two Indians of the *Norridge-*

* Mr. Smith's Journal notices these facts as follows: "1751, April 24, It is a melancholy time as ever the country knew, 1st on account of the great convulsion and perplexities relating to a medium, some towns not having raised any money for public taxes, nor chosen officers; 2d, with respect to a war with the Indians; 3d, the epidemic fever; 4th, the coldness and wetness of the spring."

The fever prevailed throughout this town, and a number of persons, especially children, died of it in October and November, 1750.

† Smith's Journal.

work tribe, punctual to their engagement, arrived here: the Governor, with a quorum of the Council and a number of representatives, arrived on the 26th, and were received with great attention.* On the day after their arrival a public dinner was given to them in the court-house: the town was filled with people. The transports, with eight hundred troops, had arrived a day or two before, under the command of General Winslow, and had formed a camp on Bangs' Island, and it is probable that the soldiery contributed to swell the crowd and magnify the parade. The conference was held on the 28th of June. The Governor asked the consent of the Indians to build a fort at Ticonnet and another at Cushnoc Falls,† and proposed to them the ratification of former treaties. They took time to consider these propositions, and, on the 1st day of July, they gave their answer assenting to the peace, but refusing to grant permission to erect the forts. The treaty was, notwithstanding, signed on the 2d of July, and on the 3d it was ratified, when their usual dance took place. The Indians left town on the same day, three of their young men going to Boston, the remainder returned home.‡ On the 5th, twenty-five Indians of the *Penobscot* tribe arrived, and the Governor met them the same day in the meeting-house, and on the next closed a treaty, in which they bound themselves to remain at peace should hostilities with the French take place. The Governor continued in this neighborhood until July 30th, when he sailed for the Kennebec and proceeded to Ticonnet, where he marked out the site of a fort on a point formed by the junction of the Sebasticook with the Kennebec, which, when completed, was named Halifax. A part of the expedition proceeded up the river to the portage, and, seeing no vestiges of French or Indians, they returned without having rendered service at all equivalent to the expense of the expedition. The Governor revisited this town on the 3d of September, and departed for Boston on the 8th.

"This was one of the busiest seasons that our inhabitants had ever witnessed. The town was kept in confusion the whole summer, and for many years after, it was common to refer to the occasion as a measure of time, and the expression 'the year that Governor Shirley's treaty was made,' was as familiar before the Revolution as 'household words.' Mr. Smith, after noticing in his journal the departure of the Governor, exclaims, 'Thus ended a summer's scene of as much bluster as a Cambridge commencement, and now comes on a vacation when our house and the town seem quite solitary!' One can readily imagine what an excitement must have been produced in town by a collection of the dignitaries of government and the representatives of two dreaded Indian tribes, when he reflects

* The Governor took lodgings at the house of Jabez Fox, Esq., who was a member of the Council; he lived on the west side of Exchange Street, in a house that had belonged to Phineas Jones. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Danforth, Oliver, Bourn, Hubbard, Lincoln, Wheelwright, Minot, and Hancock.

† Ticonnet is at the junction of the Sebasticook and Kennebec Rivers, in the town of Winslow; Cushnoc is now Augusta.

‡ The canoes of the Indians were hauled up on the bank where the custom-house now stands, the ledge being then entirely covered with earth. The place was subsequently used as a ship-yard, which broke the ground, and the soil has since been all washed away.

that the village on the Neck, where all the parade was exhibited, contained but one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty families, making a population of about one thousand, and that the high officers of government were then invested by public opinion with vastly more reverence and splendor than at present exists. There were few houses in town which could give suitable accommodations to such visitors, and those must have been necessarily crowded. Mr. Smith says, in anticipation of the event, 'we have been painting and fitting up our house for the treaty which is approaching,' and June 28th, he says, 'yesterday and to-day we had a vast concourse dined with us, at our expense.'§

"Notwithstanding the precautions of the previous year, the commencement of 1755 found all the colonies from Virginia to the St. Lawrence engaged in a war with the Indians, and with the French of the neighboring provinces. As early as April the Indians appeared in Gorham and killed several persons, and all the frontier towns were harassed and sustained injury in the lives and property of their inhabitants. The whole country was alarmed by these attacks and by the appearance of a French fleet upon the coast. The government was making great exertions to prosecute the war with vigor; but these were spent rather for distant and brilliant operations than for securing the people from the marauding attacks of the savages. Two thousand New England troops sailed from Boston in May, 1755, to subdue the French in Nova Scotia, and achieved a signal victory in June.

"In May, 1756, a report having been brought to Falmouth that a body of one hundred and twenty Indians were coming upon the frontier and were about spreading themselves from Brunswick to Saco, four companies of volunteers were immediately raised from among our people, and under the command of Captains Milk, Isley, Skillings, and Berry, went out in pursuit of them. Capt. Skillings marched in the direction of Windham, and succeeded in saving the people and property of that place; he arrived in season to put the enemy to flight soon after they had commenced an attack upon the inhabitants, in which one was killed and one wounded and scalped. The Indians left five packs, a bow, a bunch of arrows, and several other articles. On another occasion the same year, when a report reached here that the fort at St. Georges was attacked, a number of our young men proceeded without delay to offer their assistance.|| In April, 1757, Joseph Cox and Mr. Bayley, of this town, fitted out a small expedition, on *private account*, against the *Penobscot* Indians, and returned early in June, bringing with them two canoes, a quantity of oil, fish, and feathers, and the scalps of two men whom they had killed. The war in our part of the country was carried on in this desultory manner on both sides; the out-settlements were kept in continual alarm by small divisions of the enemy scattered over the province, and lighting, like the wary

§ Mr. Smith was, however, compensated at the close of this scene, for he says, July 28th, "Capt. Osborne sailed for Boston, having paid me one hundred pounds for my house."

|| The next year, in September, an alarm having been given of a great firing at Georges, and it being supposed that the fort there was attacked, one hundred and fifty men, mostly volunteers, immediately hastened by water to its relief.—*Smith's Journ.*

hawk, wherever spoil was easy to be obtained; no regular efforts were made by either party.

"The war was not formally declared by the English until May, 1756, although hostilities in America had commenced two years before; the king in his declaration states that ever since the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the French had been making encroachments upon his American subjects, and had, in 1754, without any previous notice, broke out into acts of open hostility and seized an English fort on the Ohio.* All attempts to procure reparation having been unavailing, the last resort of injured nations was applied. The first three years of the war had been generally unsuccessful; it had been conducted at great expense and without much system. But in 1758, under the vigorous administration of the elder Pitt, English affairs, both in Europe and America, assumed a new aspect, and her arms became triumphant. In pursuance of a recommendation from Mr. Pitt, the General Court resolved to raise seven thousand men for an expedition against Canada; this was the largest force ever raised by the province, but the hope of conquering Canada and driving from their neighborhood an enemy by whom they were exposed to continual fear and loss, stimulated them to an extraordinary effort. About six hundred men of this force were raised in Maine, and sailed for Kittery to join the army on the 21st of May. The result of the campaign was very unfavorable; the principal object of the expedition, the capture of Ticonderoga, failed, and our army of about fifteen thousand men disgracefully abandoned the siege, and retreated with loss of men and munitions of war before an inferior force. The ill success may be attributed partly to the fall of the accomplished Lord Howe, at the commencement of the attack. The effect of this disaster was somewhat diminished by the capture of Louisbourg, which capitulated to our arms July 26th; the siege had been carried on with great spirit, and the garrison did not surrender until they had lost fifteen hundred men, and the town was a heap of ruins.† The number of prisoners was five thousand six hundred and thirty-seven. The arrival of this intelligence at Falmouth on the 17th of August occasioned great joy, and the people spent the afternoon and most of the night in rejoicing.‡ The next year, the war was pursued with larger preparations and a more determined spirit on the part of the mother-country. The provinces also partaking of the zeal which animated the ministry at home, raised large supplies of men to co-operate in the favorite design upon Canada. Massachusetts raised six thousand eight hundred men, of whom two thousand five hundred served in the garrison at Louisbourg, several hundred in the navy, three hundred joined General Wolfe before Quebec,§ and the remainder served under General Amherst, who entered Canada by Lake Champlain, with a triumphal progress, capturing in his course the forts at Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Niagara.

* This was Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburgh.

† There were found in this fortress two hundred and twenty-one pieces of cannon, eighteen mortars, and a large quantity of stores and ammunition.

‡ Smith's Journal, Aug. 17, 1758.

§ Among the persons from Falmouth who served in Wolfe's army Brig. Preble, then a captain, John Waite, afterwards a colonel, and William M'Lellan.

"It was one of the conditions imposed by the General Court in voting the last division of this large enlistment of soldiers, that four hundred men of the levy should be employed under the direction of the Governor, to erect a fort at the mouth of Penobscot River. In pursuance of this plan, Governor Pownal went to Penobscot in May|| and constructed upon a point in the town of Prospect, since called Fort Point, one of the most substantial and well-appointed fortifications that had ever been erected in Maine.¶ Governor Pownal was accompanied in this expedition by Brig.-Gen. Waldo, who, being a large proprietor in the Waldo patent, on which the fort was laid out, was deeply interested in the result of the enterprise.

"But while Gen. Waldo was pointing out to the Governor the limit of his territory in or near Bangor, the bounds of his own life were fixed; he suddenly fell, and expired in a few moments of an apoplectic fit.** The fort was placed under the command of Capt. Jedediah Preble, of this town, on his return from Canada in 1759.††

"The campaign of 1759 was crowned with complete success by the capture of Quebec, on the 17th of September. No event could have produced greater joy in the colonies than this. It had been the place from which, for a long series of years, had issued the decrees that had armed and let loose upon our frontiers a merciless and remorseless enemy. Various unsuccessful attempts had been made in the previous sixty years, at an immense cost and an extravagant waste of life, to drive this power from the continent. Now that the object of the most ardent wishes of the colonists was accomplished, public feeling swelled to the highest note of joy. Mr. Smith, in his journal, says, 'The country is all in ecstasy upon the surprising news of the conquest of Quebec.' Information of the battle on the plains of Abraham, September 13th, in which the opposing generals, Wolfe and Montcalm, were killed, reached here October 14th. On the 15th and 16th the cannon at the fort were fired, Mr. Mayo's house was illuminated and small-arms were fired in the evening.‡‡ The next evening three mast ships in the

|| He touched in here May 4th, and remained until the 8th.

¶ It was called Fort Pownal, in compliment to the Governor, and cost five thousand pounds, which was repaid by England.

** Williamson, 2, 338. Gen. Waldo was son of Jonathan Waldo, a respectable merchant in Boston, who died in 1731, leaving a large estate to his five children. He was interested in eastern lands, and his son, Samuel, was connected with him in these speculations. On his death, Samuel came into possession of large tracts here and farther east. The general was the largest proprietor of land in this town for many years, having purchased the rights of old proprietors previous to 1730. In 1730 he bought eight hundred acres of the proprietors' committee, and seized every opportunity to extend his interest here. He was an active, intelligent, and persevering man, and spent much time in town. He died at the age of sixty-three, leaving two sons, Samuel and Francis, who lived in this town, and daughters, Hannah, married to Isaac Winslow, of Roxbury, and Lucy, married to Thomas Flucker, of Boston, who were the parents of the late Gen. Knox's wife; a third son, Ralph, died young. Gen. Waldo went to England in 1729 to defend the interest of the Lincoln proprietors, and published a pamphlet in vindication of their rights.

†† Mr. Preble had the command of a company of provincial troops in the expedition against Canada, was in the battle on the plains of Abraham, before the city of Quebec, and near Gen. Wolfe when he fell. He was subsequently promoted.

‡‡ Ebenezer Mayo: his house stood on the west side of King Street, near the corner of Newbury Street. He was a respectable merchant,

harbor were illuminated. The 25th of the same month was observed as a day of public thanksgiving for the brilliant successes of the campaign.

"The French power in this country having been thus broken, the Indians, who had fought under it, immediately sought safety by submission to the conqueror. In the spring of 1760 the *Penobscots*, the *St. John's*, and *Passamaquoddy* Indians, and those of Nova Scotia, finding they could not, unaided by French power and influence, resist the English arms, entered into a treaty of peace, and from that time forever ceased to become formidable in the northern colonies. The conquest of Canada was completed Sept. 8, 1760, by the surrender of Montreal, the other posts of the French having previously capitulated; but in Europe the war was not terminated until February, 1763. News of the surrender of Montreal and the total extinguishment of French hopes on this continent was received in town Sept. 20, 1760, and caused a renewal of the rejoicing of the preceding year. On the evening of September 22d, Rev. Mr. Smith's house and several others on the Neck were illuminated, and a public thanksgiving was kept for the reduction of Canada.

"By the treaty of peace, which was signed at Paris, the French ceded all Canada to Great Britain and Louisiana to Spain, and thus took leave of the North American continent, since which they have never had foothold upon it, save the short period, in the reign of Napoleon, that they held Louisiana. When it is considered how much blood had been shed, how much suffering, desolation, and sorrow had been brought upon the English colonies by the arms and the influence of the French over the Indians, their ever-faithful allies, from 1688, we cannot be surprised at the deep and well-founded satisfaction with which they viewed the removal of all fear of future alarm and depredation from that quarter."

CHAPTER X.

PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION.

Preliminary Stages—Committees of Safety and Correspondence—The Stamp-Act—Burning of Stamps in Falmouth—Rejoicing upon the Repeal of the Act—Other Oppressive Measures—The Non-Importation Agreement—Falmouth acting promptly with Boston—Declaration of the County Convention.

AT the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary war the settlements in the province of Maine were chiefly upon the seaboard. In this county the settlements were mainly upon Casco Bay, extending from New Meadows River, on the east, to Pine Point, on the west, and including the two extremes of Harpswell and Scarborough. The only interior towns in the county at that time were Gorham, Windham, and New Gloucester. In what are now Baldwin, Bridgton, Gray, Raymond, and Standish, there were small settlements, but they were included in the territory of the other incorporated towns. The towns in the order of their relative importance, on the basis of population and

commercial enterprise, were at this time Falmouth, North Yarmouth, Brunswick, Scarborough, and Cape Elizabeth.

Falmouth was at this period the most important seaport of the province, and the chief centre of those civic and military operations which characterized this portion of the country during the Revolution.

It is not our purpose in this place to enter upon a general history of the war, nor of the causes which led to it; it is enough for our present purpose if we can put upon record some of the memorable acts of the people of this county, and of some of the more important towns composing it, in a struggle which changed our country from colonial servitude to independence, and our people from dependence on a foreign government to the sovereign rights and liberties of citizenship.

For several years preceding the actual commencement of hostilities, the danger of a conflict between the colonies and the mother-country had been anticipated, and Committees of Safety and Correspondence established in most of the towns. As to what particular acts were done by these committees but little is known, as the records which have been preserved of them are very meagre. It is known, however, that they kept up a correspondence with similar committees of the other towns, more especially with Boston and the larger places, and were thus made seasonably acquainted with the condition of affairs over the whole country. Delegates were also sent to the General Court and Provincial Congress, and to other important bodies in Boston and elsewhere, and were active in devising measures of defense and in shaping the general policy of the colonies during the preliminary period of the struggle. In the fall of 1765, Col. Samuel Waldo was elected by the people of Falmouth to represent that town in the General Court which commenced on the 23d of October of that year, and was instructed to use his utmost exertions to prevent the execution of the stamp-act in the province of Maine. He was, however, unfriendly to the "party of liberty," which at this time constituted a majority of his constituents, and was never again elected.* The House at this session, by a strong majority, expressed its disapprobation of the stamp-act, and was about to pass a resolution instructing the officers of the courts and custom-houses to proceed to business as usual without the use of stamped papers, when it was prorogued by the Governor. Notwithstanding this action, many of the courts were opened as usual, and the custom-house officers in Boston granted clearances without being stamped. In this county the same spirit of defiance to the obnoxious act prevailed. The Inferior Court assembled at Falmouth on the 1st of January, 1766, and proceeded to business as usual, without stamped papers.† It seems that the custom-house officers here were disposed to enforce the act, for on the 8th of January a mob assembled and threatened the custom-house; and on the 25th another mob assembled and burned some stamped clearances which had that day been brought by a brig from Halifax and deposited with the officer of customs. As soon as the inhabitants had notice of the fact, they assembled and marched in a

and came here from Boston. He left three children,—Apphia, Simon, and Ebenezer, the last of whom was born in 1764.

* Josiah Preble, a staunch Whig, was chosen without opposition as his successor.

† Deane's Diary, Jan. 1, 1766.

body to the custom-house and demanded to have the stamps given to them immediately, demanding that "an article so odious to all America" should not be kept there.* After receiving them they were carried through the town on the end of a pole, and then committed to a fire prepared for that purpose, amidst the acclamations of a great concourse of people.†

The odious stamp-act was repealed in March, 1766, and the demonstration at Falmouth, on the reception of the news, is thus described in the Boston *Evening Post* of the 2d of June :

"On Sunday noon an express was received from Portsmouth, with the confirmation of the great and glorious news, which seemed to change the countenances of all ranks of people, and every friend of liberty was filled with pleasure and satisfaction,—on which occasion an anthem was sung after service at church. The morning following was ushered in with every demonstration of loyalty and joy that could possibly be expressed, such as ringing of bells, firing of cannon at the fort and on board the shipping in the harbor, having all their colors displayed, beating of drums, etc., when many loyal toasts were drunk, viz., *The Queen—The Royal Family—The great Pitt—Conway—Barre, etc., etc.*; and on Tuesday the same noble spirit appeared. In the evening the houses of the town were beautifully illuminated, fire-works played off, bonfires erected, etc. The whole concluded with so much order and decorum that it did great honor to the town."

But, although the stamp-act was repealed, Parliament continued to levy a tax on the chief articles imported into the colonies. Falmouth was not long behind Boston in resisting this by a most peculiar and effective method. Boston resolved not to use the taxed articles, and, on the 4th of December, 1767, the people of Falmouth "voted that this town highly approves of the measures of the town of Boston, to encourage home manufactures, and that this town will at all times endeavor to suppress the use of foreign ones and encourage industry and economy, agreeably to the plan proposed by the town of Boston."‡

In September, 1768, when a convention had been called at Faneuil Hall to protest against the order of the British to send a body of troops to Boston to put down the revolt against the taxes, Falmouth elected and sent Gen. Preble as a delegate, with instructions to use every laudable means within his power to bring about a redress of grievances. The troops were brought from England and quartered in Boston, and were a source of great vexation to the people till March 5, 1770, when they fired upon the citizens and killed five men. Then the Yankee vengeance was aroused, and the troops had to be removed; the soldiers and officers who fired upon the citizens were committed for trial; the tax upon tea and other articles was also modified, but not in a manner to give the colonies the relief required.

On the 24th of December, 1772, a meeting of the inhabitants of Falmouth was held, at which "a large and respectable committee" was chosen to consider what is convenient to be done in order to redress public grievances, in answer to a committee of the town of Boston. The committee consisted of Enoch Freeman, Stephen Longfellow, David Wyer, Jr., Theophilus Bradbury, Stephen

Waite, William Slemons, Benjamin Titcomb, Richard Codman, John Waite, Moses Pearson, Benjamin Mussey, and Enoch Ilsley.

Wm. Tyng was representative in 1772 and 1773, he was also sheriff of the county; he was a prerogative man, but probably had not taken the decided stand against popular opinion which he afterwards did, and which obliged him to fly. The instructions to Mr. Tyng were as follows :

"SIR,—Whereas we are sensible there is reason to complain of infringements on the liberties of the people of this province, and, as you are a representative for this town, we would offer a few things for your consideration on transacting the very important business that may lay before the General Court at the next session. We are not about to enumerate any grievances particularly, as we doubt not the wisdom of the General Court is amply sufficient to investigate, not only every grievance, but every inconvenience the province at present labors under; all we mean is to suggest some method whereby all grievances may be redressed. And considering the singular abilities and good disposition of the present Governor, together with his family, being embarked on the same bottom with ourselves, we know of no expedient more effectual than for the members of the General Court, by a rational and liberal behavior, to conciliate the affections of his excellency. The particular mode of doing this, we must leave to their wisdom and prudence, which on this important occasion they will undoubtedly exert, only beg leave to observe that could his excellency be prevailed upon to join the other branches of the Legislature in supplicating the throne for redress of any of our grievances; it appears to us the most probable way of obtaining his majesty's royal attention and relief."

Up to this time the people of the colonies had hardly entertained the idea of separation from the mother-country. The tone had been conservative, evincing a desire for moderate and conciliatory measures, hoping that these might finally prevail with the king and Parliament in securing the redress which the country demanded. Especially was this the state of feeling in places remote from Boston, where the inhabitants had not been wrought up to the same pitch of excitement. It continued so till after the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, and the passage by Parliament of certain arbitrary and oppressive acts, which no longer left the colonies in doubt as to the tyrannical intentions of the English government.

"Their whole displeasure was poured out upon Massachusetts. On the 31st of March the Boston port bill was passed, by which the officers of the customs were removed from Boston, and all trade interdicted with that place. This was followed by an act for 'the better regulating the government of Massachusetts Bay,' by which the appointment of all civil officers of the colony was taken from the people and vested in the crown. And a third act, nominally 'for the impartial administration of justice,' authorized the removal of persons indicted for any capital offense committed in the support of public authority, to England or some other colony for trial. These acts passed both houses of Parliament by overwhelming majorities.

"The effect of these severe laws was to unite at once all parts of the continent in measures of resistance. The several towns in the province promptly expressed their sympathy towards the people of Boston, their readiness to assist them, and their firm determination to aid them in the great cause of American liberty. On the 14th of June, the day on which the harbor of Boston was shut, the bell in Falmouth was muffled and tolled all day without cessa-

* Willis' History of Portland.

† Boston Evening Gazette, Feb. 3, 1766.

‡ Willis, Hist. Portland.

tion, from sunrise until nine o'clock in the evening,* and the 29th was observed in town as a day of fast, on account of the gloomy state of affairs. The next day a meeting of the inhabitants was held to take into consideration the alarming state of this province, and of the other provinces, when it was voted that the Committee of Correspondence be directed to write a letter of sympathy to the inhabitants of Boston, and assure them of the encouragement and support of this town as far as their abilities extended. They also voted to write to the principal towns in Massachusetts to ascertain their views in relation to the non-importation agreement. Hopes were still entertained that this engine, which had operated so powerfully upon the stamp-act, might again be used with success. With this view endeavors were made to bring about a union on this point, in which the people of the several colonies heartily concurred. A public meeting in New York, held in July, expressed the opinion 'that a non-importation agreement faithfully observed would prove the most efficacious means to procure a redress of grievances.' On the 23d of July, Falmouth voted to observe the non-importation agreement, and the same meeting recommended that a contribution should be taken in the several parishes for the relief of the poor in Boston.† On the 25th of August another meeting was held, on occasion of a circular from Boston, in anticipation of the arrival of the two acts of Parliament altering the course of justice and annihilating the constitution of the province. The meeting expressed a firm opposition to these obnoxious measures, their trust that some method of redress would be adopted by the approaching Congress, and their ardent wish that harmony with the mother-country might be again restored. The town at the same time recommended that a convention should be held of delegates from all the towns in the county for the purpose of effecting a concert of action in relation to the non-importation agreement and other measures of general interest, and appointed a committee to attend the convention and correspond with other towns on the subject.‡ In pursuance of this recommendation, a convention of delegates from the several towns in the county assembled at Falmouth September 21st. A large collection of people came to town the same day to compel Sheriff Tyng to refuse compliance with the act of Parliament regulating civil government in the province."

We give below the report of this convention entire, together with the remarkably able statement and declaration put forth by that body. This statement, antedating the Declaration of Independence by nearly two years, was prepared, it is believed, by Hon. Charles Freeman, of Fal-

* The act went into operation June 1st, but vessels then within the harbor were allowed until the 14th to depart, after which no vessels were allowed to go in or out except coastwise with provisions for the sustenance of the inhabitants. The House of Burgesses in Virginia appointed the first day of June to be kept as a day of fasting and prayer; and in Philadelphia the bells were rung muffled, and business was generally suspended.

† This was had in the first parish September 11th, the amount raised in town we cannot ascertain. In February, 1775, Falmouth sent to Boston as a donation, fifty-one and a half cords of wood, and Cape Elizabeth, forty-four and a half cords.

‡ The committee consisted of Enoch Freeman, Stephen Longfellow, Enoch Ilsley, Samuel Freeman, Richard Codman, and John Waite.

mouth, who was clerk of the meeting and chairman of the committee.

"Proceedings of the Convention of Delegates from the towns in Cumberland County, Sept. 21, 1774, at Falmouth, for the purpose of effecting a concert of action in relation to a non-importation agreement, etc.

"At a meeting of the following gentlemen, chosen by the several towns in the county of Cumberland, held at Falmouth, in said county, on the 21st day of September, 1774, at the house of Mrs. Greele, viz.: from *Falmouth*, the Hon. Enoch Freeman, Esq., Stephen Longfellow, Esq., Mr. Richard Codman, Capt. John Waite, Mr. Enoch Ilsley, and Mr. Samuel Freeman; *Searborough*, Capt. Timothy McDaniel, Capt. Reuben Fogg, Mr. Joshua Fabyan; *North Yarmouth*, Mr. John Lewis, David Mitchell, Esq., Messrs. Jonathan Mitchell, John Gray, William Cutter; *Gorham*, Solomon Lombard, Esq., William Gorham, Esq., Capt. Edmund Phiney, Capt. Briant Morton, Mr. Joseph Davis; *Cape Elizabeth*, Dr. Clement Jordan, Messrs. Peter Woodbury, Samuel Dunn, Capt. Judah Dyer, Dr. Nathaniel Jones, Mr. George Strout; *Brunswick*, Messrs. Samuel Thompson, Samuel Stanwood, Capt. Thos. Moulton; *Harpwell*, Mr. Joseph Ewing, Capt. John Stover, Mr. Andrew Dunning; *Windham*, Messrs. Zerubbabel Honywell, Thomas Trott, David Barker; *New Gloucester*, Messrs. William Harris, Isaac Parsons.

"The Hon. Enoch Freeman, Esq., was chosen chairman; Mr. Samuel Freeman, clerk.

"A committee from the body of people, who were assembled at the entrance of the town, waited on this convention to see if they would choose a committee of one member out of each town to join them to wait upon Mr. Sheriff Tyng, to see whether he would act in his office under the late act of Parliament for regulating the government.

"On a motion made, *Voted*, That a messenger be sent to the said Sheriff Tyng to desire his attendance at this convention. A messenger then waited upon Mr. Tyng, with the following billet, viz.:

"Mr. Sheriff Tyng's company is desired at the convention of the county, now sitting at Mrs. Greele's.

"SAMUEL FREEMAN, Clerk.

"Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1774, 11 o'clock A.M."

"Mr. Tyng accordingly attended, and, after some interrogations, subscribed the following declarations, viz.:

"COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, FALMOUTH, Sept. 21, 1774.

"Whereas great numbers of the inhabitants of this county are now assembled near my house, in consequence of the false representation of some evil-minded persons, who have reported that I have endeavored all in my power to enforce the late acts of Parliament relating to this province, I do hereby solemnly declare that I have not in any way whatever acted or endeavored to act in conformity to said act of Parliament; and in compliance with the commands of the inhabitants so assembled, and by the advice of a committee from the several towns in this county now assembled in Congress, I further declare I will not as sheriff of said county, or otherwise, act in conformity to, or by virtue of, said acts, unless by the general consent of the said county. I further declare I have not received any commission inconsistent with the charter of this province, nor any commission whatever since the 1st day of July last.

"WILLIAM TYNG."

"County of Cumberland.—At the convention of committees from the several towns in the said county, held at the house of Mrs. Greele, in Falmouth, in said county, Sept. 21, 1774, *Voted*, That the foregoing, by William Tyng, Esq., subscribed, is satisfactory to this convention.

"Attest: SAMUEL FREEMAN."

"The convention then formed themselves into a committee to accompany Mr. Tyng to the body of the people to present the above declaration, and adjourned to the old town house at three o'clock P.M., the deliberation to be in public.

"The committee accordingly went with Mr. Tyng, who read the declaration to the people, which they voted to be satisfactory, and, after refreshing themselves, returned peaceably to their several homes.

"Three o'clock P.M., met according to adjournment.

"*Voted*, That Mr. Samuel Freeman, Solomon Lombard, Esq., Stephen Longfellow, Esq., David Mitchell, Esq., John Lewis, Capt. John Waite, Samuel Thompson, Capt. Timothy McDaniel, Dr. Nathaniel

Jones, Isaac Parsons, Enoch Freeman, Esq., David Barker, and Capt. John Stover be a committee to draw up the sentiments of this convention and report the same at the adjournment.

"Then adjourned to Thursday morning at eight o'clock.

"September 22.—Met according to adjournment, when the committee presented the following report, which, after being read paragraph by paragraph, was unanimously accepted, viz.:

"The great concern with which the people of this county view the increasing differences which now subsist between the mother-country and the colonies, and the dark prospect which some late acts of the British parliament have in particular opened to them, has occasioned the several towns herein to choose committees for this convention, 'to consider what measures it would be thought expedient to adopt for the general interest of the county in the present alarming situation of our public affairs.' We therefore, the said committees, pursuant to the request of our respective towns, guided by a strong attachment to the interests of our oppressed country, think it proper, with respect and deference to our brethren in other countries, to make known our minds, as follows:

"We think it the indispensable duty of every subject of the English constitution, for our own sakes as well as that of future generations, to use his utmost care and endeavor, according to the station he is in, to preserve the same inviolate and unimpaired; for we regard it not only as the foundation of all our civil rights and liberties, but as a system of government the best calculated to promote the people's peace and happiness. And we lament that in the present administration there are men so lost to all the principles of honor, equity, and justice as to attempt a violation of the rights which we have long enjoyed, and which, while we profess ourselves, as we now declare we do, allegiant subjects to George the Third, our rightful sovereign, we have a right still to enjoy entire and unmolested; and it is a melancholy consideration that the acknowledged head of this respected State should be induced to pass his sanction to such laws as tend to the subversion of that glorious freedom which preserves the greatness of the British empire and gives it reputation throughout all the nations of the civil world. It is too apparent that the British ministry have long been hatching monstrous acts to break our constitution, and some they have at length brought forth. We think the colonies deserve a better treatment from his majesty than this which he assents to. We are his loyal subjects, and merit his regard, and cannot help thinking that if he would pursue his own unbiased judgment, and lay aside the selfish counsel of wicked and designing men, he and his subjects would be mutually happy, and provocations on both sides cease. But since the ministry have borne their tyranny to such a length as to endeavor to execute their wicked designs by military force in our metropolis, we fear it is their aim to introduce despotic monarchy. But though their tyranny and oppression seems now with hasty strides to threaten all the colonies with ruin and destruction, we hope no vengeance will affright or wiles allure us to give up our dear-bought liberty, that choicest boon of heaven, which our fathers came into these regions to enjoy, and which we therefore will retain while life enables us to struggle for its blessings.

"We believe our enemies supposed we must submit and tamely give up all our rights. It is true a vigorous opposition will subject us to many inconveniences, but how much greater will our misery be if we relinquish all we now enjoy, and lay our future earnings at the mercy of despotic men? We cannot bear the thought. Distant posterity would have cause to curse our folly, and the rising generation would justly execrate our memory. We therefore recommend a manly opposition to those cruel acts and every measure which despotism can invent to 'abridge our English liberties;' and we hope that patience will possess our souls till Providence shall dissipate the gloomy cloud and restore us to our former happy state.

"The late act for regulating the government of this province we consider in particular as big with mischief and destruction, tending to the subversion of our charter and our province laws, and in its dire example alarming to all the colonies. This, through the conduct of some enemies among ourselves, will soon bring us into difficulties which will require some able counsel to remove. We therefore recommend to each town in this county to instruct their several representatives to resolve themselves, with the other members of the House at their approaching session, into a Provincial Congress for this purpose.

"To this Congress we shall submit the general interest of the province, but, for the particular benefit of this county, we do advise and recommend,—

"1. That the justices of the sessions and Court of Common Pleas, and every other civil officer in this county, which no authority can remove, but that which constituted them agreeable to charter and our own provincial laws, would religiously officiate in their several departments, as if the aforesaid act had never been invented, and that every private person would pay a strict obedience to such officers, be always ready to protect and to support them, and promote a due observance of our own established laws. And if any person whatsoever should henceforth in any manner dare to aid the operation of the said tyrannic act, they should be considered as malignant enemies to our charter rights, unfit for civil society, and undeserving of the least regard or favor from their fellow-countrymen.

"2. That every one would do his utmost to discourage law-suits, and likewise compromise disputes as much as possible.

"3. That it be recommended to the Hon. Jeremiah Powell, Esq., and Jedediah Preble, Esq., constitutional counselors of this province, residing in this county, that they would take their places at the board the ensuing session as usual.

"4. We cannot but approve of the recommendation given by the convention of Suffolk County to the several collectors of province taxes, not to pay one farthing more into the province treasury until the government of the province is placed on a constitutional foundation, or until the Provincial Congress shall order otherwise; and we recommend the same to the several collectors in this county. But we think it the duty of the several collectors of county, town, and district taxes to perfect their collections, and pay the same into their several treasuries as soon as possible. And here we think it proper to observe, that though we do not coincide in every instance with our Suffolk brethren, which may be owing to a want of knowing all the circumstances of affairs, yet we highly applaud their virtuous zeal and determined resolutions.

"5. We recommend to every town in this county charitably to contribute to the relief of our suffering brethren in our distressed metropolis.

"6. Lest oppression, which maketh even wise men mad, should hurry some people into tumults and disorders, we would recommend that every individual in the county use his best endeavors to suppress, at all times, riots, mobs, and all licentiousness; and that our fellow-subjects would consider themselves, as they always are, in the presence of the great God, who loveth order, and not confusion.

"7. That, when a general non-importation agreement takes place, we shall look upon it to be the duty of every vender of merchandise to sell his goods at the present rates; and if any person shall exorbitantly enhance the prices of his goods, we shall look upon him as an oppressor of his country. And in order to prevent imposition in this respect, we recommend that a committee be chosen in each town to receive complaints against any who may be to blame herein. And if he shall refuse to wait on such committee, on notice given, or be found culpable in this respect, his name shall be published in the several towns of the county as undeserving of the future custom of his countrymen.

"8. That every one who has it in his power would improve our breed of sheep, and as far as possible, increase their number; and also encourage the raising of flax, and promote the manufactures of the country.

"9. As the very extraordinary and alarming act for establishing the Roman Catholic religion, and French laws in Canada, may introduce the French or Indians into our frontier towns, we recommend that every town and individual in this county should be provided with a proper stock of military stores, according to our province law, and that some patriotic military officers be chosen in each town to exercise their several companies, and make them perfect in the military art.

"10. Our general grievances being the subject of deliberation before the Continental Congress, renders it inexpedient to consider them particularly: on their wisdom we have a great dependence, and we think it will be our duty to lay aside every measure to which we have advised that may be variant from theirs, and pay a due regard to their result.

"And now we think it proper to declare that, as we have been recounting the hardships we endure by the machinations of our enemies at home, we cannot but gratefully acknowledge our obligation to those illustrious worthies, our friends of the minority, who constantly opposed those wicked measures, and would heartily wish that some great and good men would invent and mark out some plan that will unite

the parent State to these its colonies, and thereby prevent the effusion of Christian blood.

"Then, voted, That every member of this convention be severally interrogated, whether he now has, or will hereafter take, any commission under the present act of Parliament for regulating the government of this province.

"The members were accordingly interrogated, and each and every one of them answered in the negative.

"Voted, That the several committees which compose this convention, or the major part of each, be, and hereby are, desired to interrogate the civil officers, and other persons whom they may think fit, in their respective towns, whether they now have, or will hereafter take, any commission under the aforesaid act.

"Voted, That the whole proceedings of this convention be by the clerk transmitted to the press, and also to the town clerks of the respective towns in this county, as soon as may be.

"Voted, That this convention be continued, and that the committee of Falmouth, or the major part of them, be, and hereby are, empowered on any occasion that in their opinion requires it to notify a meeting of the delegates thereof, at such time and place as they may think proper, setting forth the occasion thereof.

"Voted, That the thanks of this convention be given to the Hon. Enoch Freeman, Esq., for his faithful services as chairman.

"A true copy.

"Attest:

SAMUEL FREEMAN, *Clerk.*"

CHAPTER XI.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Battle of Lexington—Troops sent from Falmouth—Capture of Capt. Mowatt—His Release—Preparations for the Defense of the Town—Its Destruction by Mowatt—Destitution and Patriotism of the Inhabitants—Military Movements in this Section—Close of the War.

AT the outbreak of the war Capt. Mowatt was in command of a sloop of war at Falmouth—the "Canceau." News of the battle of Lexington reached the town on the 21st of April, 1775, two days after the engagement, and the same day a company of soldiers was sent off to aid the people in the neighborhood of Boston. The town called a meeting on the 23d, and took active measures to furnish ammunition, and issued orders for the drilling of the Minute Men; a committee was also chosen who were directed to procure instantly such provisions for the use of the town as they should deem necessary, and deposit it in a suitable place, for which the town treasurer was authorized to give his notes of hand. The committee consisted of Timothy Pike, Daniel Dole, William Frost, Enoch Ilsley, Benjamin Titcomb, and Stephen Waite, to whom John Fox, William McLellan, and Simeon Mayo were afterwards added, while Joseph McLellan, Thomas Smith, Enoch Ilsley, and Paul Little were added to the Committee of Correspondence. "These prompt and spirited proceedings were adopted notwithstanding the 'Canceau' was then lying in the harbor, whose commander was constantly urged to check them by the vindictive feelings of Colson and others, who had suffered for their non-compliance with the decrees of the popular party." The next day an alarm was created by the arrival of two traders, which were supposed to be reinforcements for Mowatt, and many people, under this impression, moved their property out of town. On the 9th of May an attempt was made to capture Mowatt's vessel. The plan

seems to have been conceived by Col. Samuel Thompson, of Brunswick, who, as we are informed, had for several weeks previous to the attempt been holding secret meetings at the house of Aaron Hinckley, in company with Col. Parrinton, Capt. John Simmons, John Merrill, James Porter, and others. Here they formed a sort of independent military organization. Samuel Thompson was chosen colonel, and John Merrill and Thomas Thompson, captains. Capt. John Simmons was appointed commodore. This appears as if the design was to *capture* the man-of-war, and use it as an armed vessel against the English. Willis says they came "with a design to *destroy* the ship," which is probably incorrect. The account which we find in Wheeler's History of Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell, says, "The original plan was to procure a vessel of sufficient size to carry a company of some sixty or seventy men; to disguise the vessel as a wood-coaster; to conceal the men in the hold; sail for Portland in the night, go alongside the 'Canceau,' and board her immediately. The rendezvous was to be New Meadows. The disclosure of the plan altered their arrangements somewhat, but did not deter them from their design.

"They sailed from New Meadows on the night of May 8th, and landed on the morning of the 9th, in a grove of thick trees, at a place called Sandy Point. There were about fifty armed men, each wearing in his hat a small bough of spruce. Their standard was a spruce-pole, with a green top left upon it. Sentinels were posted around their camp, and several persons who chanced to pass that way were seized and detained. Peletiah Haley was sent into town to obtain what information he was able. About one o'clock in the afternoon Capt. John Merrill, with two of his sentinels, while walking near the shore, saw Capt. Mowatt, with Rev. Mr. Wiswall, of St. Paul's Church, and his surgeon, land at Clay Cove, and walk up the hill. They compelled them to surrender, and immediately sent for Col. Thompson to come and receive Mowatt's sword. This he did, but returned it immediately. A number of prominent citizens of Falmouth visited the camp and urged the release of the prisoners. The 'Spruce Company' were inflexible, but as night was approaching they concluded to march their prisoners to Marston's tavern. About nine o'clock the prisoners were released on a promise to return the next morning, Gen. Preble and Col. Freeman pledging themselves for them. The prisoners, however, did not keep good their promise. The company left on Friday. There were other companies joined them while in Falmouth, and some misdeeds were committed by soldiers, but there is no positive evidence that it was by Thompson's men. On their return they took back some boats belonging to Mowatt. When about leaving, it is said that they were considerably alarmed at the approach of a fishing-smack belonging in North Yarmouth, which they erroneously supposed to be a vessel sent out by Mowatt to capture them."

This attack of Thompson and his men has been pretty harshly criticised, but however premature it may have been, it was, in a measure, successful, and had he been properly seconded by the citizens of Falmouth, no doubt the "Canceau" would have fallen into their hands.

The threat of the officer on board the "Canceau," that

unless the prisoners were given up he "would lay the town in ashes," produced great excitement in Falmouth. No one knew but that Thompson would carry them off by force, and that the threat would be executed at any moment. "Our women," says a letter of Freeman's, "were every one of them in tears or praying, or screaming; precipitately leaving their houses; especially those whose husbands were not at home, and widows; hurrying their goods into countrymen's carts, never asking their names though strangers, or carrying their children either out of town or to the south end." Before morning, on the night of the arrest, not only Col. Phinney's men, but militia from Gorham, Cape Elizabeth, and Stroudwater, to the number of six hundred, bearing the news of the preceding day, came into town. They were exceedingly exasperated that Mowatt had been discharged, and seemed determined to destroy his ship. When it was ascertained that Mowatt had not intended to keep his parole, they vented their rage upon his hostages, Gen. Preble and Col. Freeman, whom they kept in confinement that day without dinner, and refused to permit their children to speak to them. Towards evening they were released on conditions of their furnishing refreshments to the military then in town.

"The town was now under military government, and the officers resolved themselves into a board of war. Being thus organized, they proceeded to call before them persons suspected of being Tories: old Mr. Wyer, Rev. Mr. Wiswall, and Jeremiah Pote attended upon their summons. They exacted from Capt. Pote money and provisions, and required him to give a bond of two thousand pounds to appear before the Provincial Congress and give an account of his conduct.* The soldiers not being under proper subordination conducted in an irregular and disorderly manner, to the disgust and danger of the inhabitants, all whose persuasions did not prevent them from committing some excesses. They rifled Capt. Colson's house and used it as a barrack, and from Sheriff Tyng's house they took a silver cup and tankard and his gold-laced hat.† The confusion was considerably increased by the free use of liquor found in Colson's cellar; under this inspiration, a man by the name of Calvin Lombard went to the water-side at the foot of King Street, and fired a musket loaded with two balls at the 'Canceau,' which penetrated deep into her side. The same day a party of Thompson's soldiers seized Colson's boat on the shore, and next day nearly a hundred men hauled it through the streets to the fields near where the meeting-house of the third parish stands; the day after, another boat was hauled to the same place. These repeated aggravations called from Mowatt a demand for retribution; he required that Lombard should be given up, that the inhabitants should dispel the 'mob from the country,' as he called them, and restore the boats, or he would fire upon the town. These requisitions created considerable alarm, but

the inhabitants at this time averted the danger by assuring Mowatt that the disturbances proceeded from the country people and were beyond their control.‡

"After much exertion the people of the town succeeded in persuading the soldiers to return home; the last company left town May 13th. The soldiers had not at this time learned subjection to their officers; they made their own wills the guide to their conduct, and when Col. Phinney and Col. Thompson required them to yield obedience to their orders, replied, 'we have obeyed them long enough, considering what we have got by it.' While this force remained in town Mowatt felt uneasy for the safety of his ship: having heard that cannon were to be brought from the country to be used against it, he sent two letters on shore in which he declared that the moment a shot should be fired upon him, he should consider the town in a state of open rebellion and should fire upon it. The inhabitants met as early as eight o'clock in the morning and voted their disapprobation 'of the proceedings of the armed body, but that they were unable to resist them.' All further trouble was avoided at this time by the departure of the soldiery, which was soon followed by Mowatt and Colson's ships, and the people began again to enjoy some repose.

"On the day after the battle of Lexington, the Provincial Congress having resolved that an army of thirteen thousand six hundred men should be raised in the province, transmitted to every town a circular letter, conjuring the inhabitants by all the considerations which have weight among men, to give every aid in forming the army. One regiment was raised in this county and placed under the command of Col. Phinney. A convention of the county assembled on the 29th of May and petitioned Congress that the regiment might be stationed at Falmouth for the defense of the town and county; but it being considered that there was more urgent need of the troops in the neighborhood of Boston, four hundred of the men were ordered there, and the remainder employed for the defense of the seaboard, under command of Col. Freeman, of Falmouth.

"On the 7th of June, the 'Senegal,' a ship of sixteen guns, with two tenders, arrived in the harbor, and on the 12th, the old disturber, Colson, appeared again in his new ship to take in his cargo of masts which he had procured some time before. His arrival was the signal of new disturbances; the people began to get his masts and timber afloat, and to move them up the river beyond his reach, as advised by the Committee of Safety. Sheriff Tyng, who had left town soon after the battle of Lexington to put himself under the protection of his friends in Boston, was with Colson, and at their request their wives were permitted to visit them;§ but the committee wrote to them and the captain of the 'Senegal,' that as Colson was a declared enemy of the country, and had put the town to great charge and

* Mr. Wiswall declared his abhorrence of the doctrine of passive obedience, and that Great Britain had no right to lay internal taxes; he declined giving any opinion relative to the late acts of Parliament.

† The property taken from Colson's was valued at one hundred and forty-one pounds, one shilling, one pence, and from Tyng's at fifty pounds. Res. of Prov. Cong. The articles were carried to Gorham by Phinney's men and secured. Mr. Tyng's plate was delivered to Mrs. Ross, the mother of Mrs. Tyng, by order of Congress.

‡ The chairman of the Committee of Safety, in a letter describing the confused state of things May 11, exclaims, "Good God! give us a regular government or we are undone," and again May 13, "God grant that order may come out of confusion, and that Congress would give such directions in all parts of the province, that no such tumultuous assemblies may be seen, heard, or felt again.—*Freeman's Extracts*, 2d part, p. 41.

§ Mr. Tyng had received from Gov. Gage, in 1774, a colonel's commission.

trouble, they would not consent that he should take in his cargo. On the 22d of June, one of Colson's boats which was sent up the Presumpscot in search of masts and spars, as was supposed, was seized by the people, with five men and three guns. The men were released in two or three days, but the property was kept. In the same month there was a general muster of the soldiers, including Col. Phinney's regiment on the Neck, which made a fine display, and inspired the people with confidence in their strength; commissions had been granted to Phinney's regiment by the Provincial Congress in April, and on the first of July they were confirmed by the Continental Congress. Two companies, commanded by Capts. Bradish and Brackett of Falmouth, belonged to this regiment. Capt. Brackett marched his company for Cambridge on the 3d of July; Capt. Bradish followed in a few days; a lecture was preached to Capt. Bradish's company, who all belonged to this town, by Dr. Deane, on the 6th of July previous to their departure.*

"So many of the inhabitants having been withdrawn to supply the army, attention was bestowed to place the remainder in an attitude of defense; the selectmen were ordered to deliver a quarter of a pound of powder to each person who was destitute, but who had a gun and was willing to defend his country; and a committee was appointed to mount as many of the cannon belonging to the town as they thought proper. A few men were also raised and stationed under the direction of a committee in the most suitable places. These measures of preparation were of so absorbing interest that but little attention was paid to civil affairs; the Court of Common Pleas met on the 25th of July, and adjourned the same day; the sheriff and crier were absent, and no jurors had been returned. They did not meet again until October, 1776.†

"The remainder of the summer passed away without any trouble from abroad, and the interval was employed to see if all was sound within.‡ The towns were generally making investigation into the firmness of the principles of the people, and whenever any act was done by which suspicion was aroused, the screw of public opinion was immediately applied.

"Little of interest further occurred in this section of the country till the 16th of October, when Capt. Mowatt again arrived at the mouth of the harbor with the 'Canceau,' another ship called the 'Cat,' two schooners, and a bomb-sloop.

"When the people perceived that it was Mowatt they felt but little apprehension for themselves, supposing his object to be to get cattle and provisions; they therefore sent the

greater part of the two companies here, to guard the islands where were large stocks of cattle and quantities of hay, and near which Mowatt had anchored. The next day the wind being unfavorable, the vessels were warped up the harbor, and formed in a line fronting the principal settlement on the Neck. The first intimation the people had of the object of his cruel visit was by a letter he sent on shore on the afternoon of the 17th, in which he informed them that he had been sent to 'execute a just punishment on the town of Falmouth,' and allowed them but two hours to remove themselves and families from the scene of danger.

"The vessels came directly from Boston, and no doubt can be entertained that the order for the destruction of the town proceeded from Admiral Greaves, who then commanded on this station, whose mind had probably been inflamed by the representations of Mowatt, Colson, and others. On the receipt of Mowatt's letter the people on the Neck immediately assembled and appointed Gen. Preble, Dr. Coffin, and Robert Pagan to wait upon him to ascertain the cause of the threatened calamity, and see if it could not by any means be averted. The mission was fruitless; Capt. Mowatt informed them that his orders were peremptory, that they did not even authorize him to give the inhabitants any warning, and in so doing he had risked the loss of his commission. At the earnest entreaty of the committee he consented to postpone the execution of his severe orders until eight o'clock the next morning, on condition that the inhabitants would deliver to him eight small-arms, and agreed to suspend further proceedings until he could receive an answer to an express which he would dispatch to the admiral, provided the people would before eight o'clock the next morning surrender four pieces of cannon which were then in town and all their small-arms and ammunition. The committee frankly told him that they thought the inhabitants would not submit to this proposition, but promised to lay it before them and return him an answer.

"On reaching the shore they found the anxious multitude assembled at the town-house, to whom they reported the result of their conference. The town without hesitation disapproved of the terms, but in order to gain time for the removal of the women and children and the sick, with as much property as possible, they sent off in the evening the eight small-arms, and informed the captain that the town would have a meeting early in the morning and give a definite reply to his proposal by eight o'clock. The meeting was held, and the inhabitants with a firmness and courage worthy all praise and a better fate, while the loaded cannon were pointed toward them, resolutely rejected a proposition which carried with it the abject terms of surrendering their arms to save their property. The same committee was appointed to convey their determination, and were instructed to occupy as much time as possible on board. But so impatient was Mowatt to begin the work of destruction, that the committee at half-past eight o'clock were requested to go on shore and only half an hour allowed them to escape from the coming storm.

"At nine o'clock the firing commenced from all the vessels in the harbor, which kept up a discharge of balls from three to nine pounds weight, bombs, canisters, shells, grape-shot, and musket-balls with little cessation until six o'clock

* He was commissioned major in Col. Timothy Biglow's regiment, Jan. 1, 1777. He died in 1818.

† Wm. Tyng was sheriff and Joshua Freeman crier; the judges were Jeremiah Powell, Enoch Freeman, Moses Pearson, and Jonas Mason. Oct. 11, 1775, the Provincial Congress issued a commission in the name of the "Government and people of Massachusetts Bay," appointing Powell, Freeman, Mason and Solomon Lombard, justices of this court; next day John Waite was appointed sheriff.

‡ In May, 1775, the selectmen employed Jabez Matthews and David Dinsmore, of New Gloucester, to go to Quebec, and ascertain if there were any hostile movements there against the back settlements of the province; their route was by the Kennebec River. Matthews returned in June, and reported that there was no such design, and was sent to make report to the Provincial Congress.—*Freem.*, 2, 39, 46.

in the evening. In the mean time parties landed from the vessels and set fire to various buildings. The inhabitants were so much occupied in removing their families and property to places of safety, that but little resistance was made to the parties which landed. No plan of defense had been concerted; the soldiers were scattered, part of them having that morning returned from the islands, where they had been on duty, were employed in saving their families and goods, and the remainder were without any efficient leader; all, both soldiers and others, were in too great consternation to make any effectual resistance. There was also a deficiency of powder, there not being an hour's supply in town. Had there been one company here well organized and of sufficient coolness, much of the evil occasioned by straggling marines might have been prevented. Several of the British were killed and wounded; none, fortunately, were killed on the side of the inhabitants, and only one wounded.*

"The town soon presented a broad sheet of flame, which, as the buildings were of wood, spread with great rapidity, and involved all the thickest part of the settlement in one common ruin. All the houses were destroyed on Fore Street, from Jordan's Point to Exchange Street but one; all on both sides of Middle Street as far west as School Street, except Sheriff Tyng's, on the corner of the street that goes into Clay Cove, Theophilus Bradbury's, on the corner of Willow Street, and Thomas Smith's store, on the corner of Essex Street; every house in King Street and Turkey Lane, and scattered houses in Fiddle Lane and Back Streets, amounting to one hundred and thirty-six dwelling-houses, besides a handsome new court-house, the Episcopalian church, the town-house, the custom-house, a fire-engine nearly new, together with barns, and almost every store and warehouse in town, all the wharves but one or two short ones, and all the vessels in the harbor except two, which the enemy took away with them, were burnt.† The meeting-house of the first parish, which was then unprotected by other buildings, was perforated by several balls and grape-shot, some of which were found in the ceiling and other parts when it was taken down, in 1826.‡ A cannon-ball passed through the house of Deacon Codman. The house, having a commanding view of the harbor, was exposed to the fire of the enemy and considerably shattered; the front fence standing on Middle Street was often set on fire, and extinguished by the people; many others were injured in a similar manner. A great quantity of personal property was unavoidably destroyed, from the scarcity of teams, and the confusion and alarm of the occasion. Many articles were thrown into the street and there left to perish.§ An immense quantity of fur-

niture and other property was piled up indiscriminately, as it was plucked out of the fire, in the field opposite the head of High Street, where much of it was destroyed by the rain of the next day, and much stolen or irrecoverably scattered.||

"All the compact part of the town was destroyed, containing a large proportion of the most valuable buildings. One hundred dwelling-houses only were left standing, many of which were damaged by balls and the bursting of bombs. The last house that was burnt was the Rev. Mr. Smith's, which stood directly fronting King Street; it caught from Capt. Sandford's, which stood on the northwest corner of King Street, just before dark, and was the only house burnt on that side of Congress Street.

"The situation of the inhabitants after the fire was one of great suffering and distress; many families who before that event were in comfortable circumstances, had lost all their property and were turned houseless, at the commencement of winter, upon the hand of charity; while on every quarter poverty and desolation met the unhappy sufferers. On the 26th of October the town held a meeting and raised a committee to procure subscriptions for the relief of the distressed poor of the town. On the 10th of November the Provincial Congress, on the petition of Samuel Freeman, then a member from Falmouth, granted two hundred and fifty pounds to the sufferers, and ordered fifteen bushels of corn to be distributed to each family whose loss deprived them of the means of purchasing any. In 1776 one-half of the taxes on the town for 1775 were abated, and in 1779, on the petition of Enoch Freeman and others, a grant was made of two thousand pounds to purchase bread and other necessities of life for the poor of the town, to be distributed under the direction of the selectmen."

Some time in the year 1776, a *picaroon*, commanded by one Hammon, visited an island in Harpswell, which was inhabited by a single family, and, with a crew of seven men, rifled them of their effects in the night, intending to rest there until day. Receiving information of this dastardly attack, Capt. Nehemiah Curtis rallied a party, and before morning captured the boat and crew, and carrying the latter to Falmouth, lodged them in the county jail. Hammon managed, through falsehood, to get at liberty, and immediately went to the same island with a larger vessel and crew. Here Curtis and his volunteers again met him, and in the skirmish that followed one of the miscreants was wounded, and the rest hurriedly withdrew.¶

"The government, in 1775, voted that four hundred men should be raised for the defense of Maine, to be stationed at Falmouth, and that the militia should be mustered in case of invasion. The troops arrived the latter part of November; Gen. Joseph Frye, to whom the command of the station was assigned, came here November 25th. Many persons who had been driven from town returned under protection of the troops, and the few houses which were standing were over-crowded, and could illy accommodate the additional number of persons whom the state of things brought upon the Neck. Mr. Smith, who had retired to Windham, came to town to preach November 25th, but was

* This was Reuben Clough, who lived on the corner of Plumb and Fore Streets.

† The number of buildings, exclusive of dwelling-houses, destroyed, was two hundred and seventy-eight (*Essex Gazette*, October 26th), which, with one hundred and thirty-six houses, makes the total number of buildings burnt four hundred and fourteen.

‡ Three persons after dark attempted to set fire to the meeting-house, but were interrupted and compelled to retreat. The chandelier in the new house is suspended from a cannon-ball which made a deep wound in the venerable structure.

§ Not more than half the movables were saved out of the buildings which were burnt.—*Report of Select Freeman*, ii. 252. About one hundred and sixty families were turned out of doors.—*Dwight's Travels*, ii. 172.

|| The day the town was destroyed was clear and pleasant; the next morning it began to rain, and continued raining for three days.

¶ Williamson, p. 429.

obliged to return, not having been able to get lodgings. In the latter part of 1775 the distressed situation of the people, particularly in Maine, was laid before the Provincial Congress, and twelve hundred pounds were granted from the treasury for their relief.

"Notwithstanding the narrow circumstances in which the inhabitants of the Neck were now placed,—deprived of their commerce, cut short of the ordinary supplies,—they abated nothing of the spirit with which they engaged in the great cause of freedom. In December, a committee was chosen to join other towns in convention, to consider measures for the general safety of the county of Cumberland and this town in particular. In February, the town voted to recommend to the Committee of Safety to encourage the manufacture of saltpetre; in the same month thirty of our people enlisted in the Continental army. May 21st a committee was chosen to repair the forts on the Neck, and on the same day the following vote was passed, which shows that the people here had made up their minds in advance on the great question which was agitating the continent:

"*'Voted, unanimously, as the determination of this town, that if the honorable American Congress should, for the safety of the united colonies, declare them independent of the kingdom of Great Britain, the inhabitants of this town, in meeting now assembled, will solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes to support the Congress in the measure.'*"

In April, 1777, a company of eighty men was stationed at Falmouth, under the command of Abner Lowell, and another of forty men at Cape Elizabeth. In January a requisition was made on Massachusetts for five thousand blankets; the proportion of this county was one hundred and twenty-three.

"In June the General Court made provision for stationing a company of fifty soldiers here, for which they sent ten cannon. The company was enlisted in this neighborhood to serve until December, and the command given to Capt. John Preble.* Capt. Joseph Noyes was appointed to muster the company; Wm. Frost was commissary of the forces stationed in and near Falmouth this year, for the defense of the sea-coast. In November another company of fifty men was stationed at Cape Elizabeth for the defense of the harbor, and with the one stationed on the Neck was continued in service until March; at the same time all the other soldiers here were ordered to be dismissed.† This year the militia of the county was reorganized, and in December the General Court appointed the following officers to the 1st Regiment in Cumberland, viz.: Peter Noyes, colonel; Nathaniel Jordan, lieutenant-colonel; James Merrill, 1st major; and James Johnson, 2d major. These persons all lived in Falmouth. In the same month every fourth man of the militia was ordered to be drafted to supply the army.

"A return was made, by order of the General Court, in January, 1777, of the males of sixteen years and upwards in each town in the county, as follows: Falmouth, 786, including 64 Quakers, 12 negroes, and 1 mulatto; Bruns-

wick, 198, including 4 belonging to Falmouth; Scarborough, 471, including 6 from Falmouth; North Yarmouth, 404, including 2 from Falmouth; Harpswell, 189, including 1 from Falmouth; Cape Elizabeth, 350."

In 1777 twenty-two men went from Brunswick to Boston for service in the Continental army. The town of Brunswick this year voted to make provision for the families of those who were in the Continental service. In April, 1778, John Dunning, Ephraim Graffam, Michael Growse, William Spear, Jr., and William Skolfield, of Brunswick, went into the service in the Continental army, and were sent to Peekskill. Harpswell also furnished five men at the same time.

The war had thus far been carried on at great sacrifice and suffering. Many people who were needed to cultivate the soil had been drawn off to supply the waste of war, while the consumption of provisions had visibly increased. In addition to these unfavorable circumstances the season of 1778 had been peculiarly unfortunate, one-half of the crops having been cut off by the drought. In the early part of this year provisions were extremely high. Mr. Smith, in his journal, says, "It is wonderful how the people here on the Neck live for want of bread." Again, in April, he says, "a grievous cry for bread." The prices in Falmouth, in 1779, were as follows: January, wood, \$20 a cord; April, Indian meal, \$30 a bushel; May, corn, \$35 a bushel; coffee, \$3 a pound; June, molasses, \$16 a gallon; coffee, \$4 a pound; sugar, \$3. June 10th, Mr. Smith says, "A man asked \$74 for a bushel of wheat-meal." By the scale in June, one hundred silver dollars were worth \$1342 in paper, so that the molasses was about \$1.20 a gallon in silver, coffee about 30 cents, and sugar about 23 cents, and the flour about \$5.75 a bushel. In November, 1788, Mr. Smith says, "Common laborers have \$4 a day, while ministers have but a dollar, and washer-women as much. It is a melancholy time on many accounts. Lawful money is worth no more than old tenor; creditors don't receive an eighth part of their old debts, nor ministers of their salary."

Fortunately, the season of 1779 was wonderfully forward and productive, and saved the country from the horrors of a famine. The government, the previous years, had done all they could to relieve the scarcity; they had voted £200,000 and appointed a committee to procure flour and grain from the South. In 1780, by a resolve of Congress, a large amount of depreciated paper was taken out of circulation, and a new emission of bills was made by the State, of far less amount, and to be considered equal to specie. This passed for a short time at par, but soon followed the fate of its predecessors, a natural consequence of the heavy debt and a want of confidence in the ability of government.

In the resolve for raising two thousand men, in April, 1778, the government mentioned the conduct of Falmouth "as highly commendable, manly, and patriotic in their glorious exertions to raise volunteers to reinforce the Continental army." In April the town raised a company of fifty volunteers for Gen. Washington's army, to each soldier of which they paid a bounty of sixty pounds, provided he furnished himself with equipments and served in the army till the last of November. In December the town gener-

* Capt. Preble was son of Gen. Preble. He had served at Penobscot, and was an Indian interpreter.

† In July, 1776, the General Court ordered a levy of every twenty-fifth man to fill up the army. Falmouth was exempted from this draft; thirty-nine were levied in the county.

ously voted to indemnify those persons who had or would supply the families of those soldiers who were engaged in the army; many came forward and furnished the supplies.

In the midst of the summer of 1779, the arrival of an English fleet in Penobscot Bay, and the capture of Bagaduce Point, upon which Castine is situated, in June, produced a strong sensation throughout the States. The united feeling of government and people was to drive the enemy from the soil and preserve the integrity of the territory. The government immediately organized a force, to consist of fifteen hundred men, wholly from Massachusetts, and a fleet consisting of nineteen armed vessels and twenty-four transports was put in requisition for the occasion. The fleet was commanded by Com. Saltonstall, and the land forces by Gen. Solomon Lovell, Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, at that time adjutant-general of the militia of Massachusetts, being the second in command. One regiment, under the command of Col. Mitchell, of North Yarmouth, was raised in this neighborhood, to which Falmouth and Cape Elizabeth contributed two companies. Capt. Joseph McLellan, of Falmouth, was commissary of supplies. The expedition was popular, and the people engaged with alacrity and zeal in it. The company which was formed on the Neck consisted of volunteers from the families of the most respectable inhabitants. Peter Warren was captain; Daniel Mussey, lieutenant; John Dole, first sergeant; Richard Codman, Daniel Cobb, Wm. Moody, Stephen Tukey, Hugh McLellan, Micah Sampson, and Zachariah Baker were privates.

Brig. Thompson, of Brunswick, also had orders to raise a regiment out of his brigade, of which Capt. Larrabee was appointed second major. Besides Larrabee's company, Capt. Actor Patten's company, from Topsham, and Capt. Nehemiah Curtis' company, from Brunswick and Harpswell, joined the expedition. They went to Falmouth, and were placed under command of Col. Mitchell. Capt. Hinckley also had a company in the expedition; he was killed while standing upon a large rock cheering on his men, and the command devolved upon James Potter (2d).*

Our soldiers sailed on the 18th of July in a transport sloop from Falmouth, commanded by Capt. William McLellan, for Townsend, now Boothbay, the place of rendezvous, where they remained a few days for the other forces. But notwithstanding the spirit with which the people engaged in this enterprise, and the ardent hopes entertained of its success, the result was very disastrous. The expedition was hastily got up, and measures were concerted without sufficient prudence and caution. To increase the difficulties, on the arrival of the forces in the Penobscot, the commanders of the fleet and army disagreed in their plan of attack. It was, however, determined to make an assault upon the garrison, and take it if possible by storm. For this purpose the troops were landed on the north side of the promontory at sunrise, where they climbed a precipitous bluff amidst a heavy fire from the enemy's battery on the height. Capt. Warren's company from Falmouth was the first that ascended the cliff and formed, when the enemy fled to their intrenchments.† They were closely pursued through a wood which covered this part of the hill; our

troops were eager to follow them to their intrenchments, but were ordered by the general to stop, and were moved back to the edge of the wood, where they threw up breastworks and made preparations for a regular siege. It was believed that had our soldiers not been checked in their first onset, they would have been able from their superior force to have entered and dislodged the enemy from their unfinished works; such is believed to have been the opinion of Gen. Wadsworth, whose conduct in the whole course of the expedition merited unqualified approbation; he was in the midst of every danger and suffering; and our soldiers said if the chief command had been intrusted to him, success would have crowned our arms. Nothing of consequence towards reducing the place was accomplished after the first day; the enemy labored assiduously to strengthen their fortifications, and at the end of a fortnight, on the approach of a large reinforcement to the British, our army hastily abandoned their lines in the night and embarked with their cannon and stores on board their transports, which immediately commenced moving up the Penobscot River. The British pursued, and the whole fleet was abandoned and burnt. Gen. Wadsworth conducted the retreat with skill, and labored incessantly to keep his little army together after the disgraceful result. Our troops returned in scattered parties, making the best of their way home deeply mortified and disappointed.

On the 3d of September, Falmouth was thrown into great excitement by the appearance in the offing of three ships of war. The town was full of troops, Cols. Jackson's and Mitchell's regiments being in the place. No time was lost in making preparations for defense. Three batteries were occupied and manned,—one on the hill in Free Street, another at the foot of King Street, and a third on the brow of Munjoy's Hill. But the fears of the people were soon dispelled by the arrival of the American frigates "Boston" and "Dean" with a large prize-ship. The next day another prize arrived; both were men-of-war.

In 1780 the British, feeling secure in their position on the Penobscot, began to commit depredations upon the inhabitants on each side of the bay. To counteract these the General Court ordered a regular force of seven hundred and fifty men, under the command of Gen. Wadsworth, to be stationed on the western side of the bay for the protection of the inhabitants. Two companies were also ordered to Machias. These troops were raised in Maine, but, not repairing to the place of rendezvous by the time appointed, Gen. Wadsworth came here from Camden to hasten the levy. He wrote to Brig.-Gen. Frost, of York County, April 27th, urging him, "in the name of public virtue," to send forward his detachment without further delay. This letter had the desired effect of hastening on the troops. Of the regiment of six hundred men, three hundred were stationed in Falmouth, two hundred were sent to Camden, and one hundred to Machias. The forts here were put in order, and preparations made for an effectual resistance. There were frequent alarms from the Penobscot during the remainder of the war, which often called out the troops, but nothing was seriously attempted, if anything was ever designed from that quarter. Nothing of importance took place on the Penobscot during the year 1780, and in the

* History of Castine, p. 41, note.

† In this assault about sixty of our troops were killed.

winter all the troops returned but a small guard, which remained at Gen. Wadsworth's headquarters at Thomaston. The British, hearing by a spy the situation of the general, sent a party of twenty-five men, in February, 1781, to surprise him. They were guided to his quarters at night by an abandoned traitor, and secured an entrance to the house before they were discovered. As soon as the alarm was given the general, who was in bed, seized his blunderbuss and two pistols, which he kept loaded by him, and defended himself resolutely in his chamber until he was disabled by a wound in his arm, when he surrendered and was taken to Bagaduce. His wife and two children, with a female friend, who formed his family, were left behind. The general was kept a close prisoner until he and Maj. Burton, another prisoner, ingeniously effected their escape in June following and returned to Falmouth.

This town, notwithstanding its serious loss at the commencement of hostilities, contributed its full proportion of men and supplies to support the war, and it is believed more than any other town in Maine. In 1780 its proportion of beef for the army was twelve thousand three hundred and sixty pounds, and in 1781 nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-six pounds, and the same year it was required to furnish forty-one shirts and as many pairs of shoes and stockings, and one hundred and thirteen blankets. They also raised a committee of nine in that year to procure thirty men to serve during the war, and voted to each man who would enlist twenty dollars in silver bounty and ten dollars a month pay. It may safely be affirmed that no town in the State suffered more or contributed more in proportion to its means than did Falmouth.

After the attack upon New London and Groton by Arnold, in September of this year, some uneasiness was felt lest he should extend his visit to this place; but all fears were soon turned to the brightest hopes by the arrival of a large French fleet in the Chesapeake, which gave a preponderating influence to our arms. Public expectations centred on the movements in Virginia, and every rumor from that quarter was eagerly caught. On the 4th of October news was brought to town by hand-bills struck off in Boston of the surrender of Cornwallis, fifteen days before that auspicious event took place, which occasioned great rejoicing. On the 27th of the same month an express arrived with the joyful and veritable tidings of the great victory at Yorktown, which elevated the spirits of the people and scattered all the shadows which the correction of the late premature information had cast upon them. On the next day, which was Sunday, the ministers improved the occasion by suitable discourses, and Monday was spent in public rejoicing.

CHAPTER XII.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Civil Divisions—Early Courts—Court-Houses and Jails—Capital Trials.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

THE whole territory of Maine formed but one county until Nov. 1, 1760, when the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln were erected. The former embraced the present

county of Cumberland, and part of Oxford and Androscoggin, and the latter all the country east of them.

Of the early civil divisions of the county of Cumberland, five towns were incorporated prior to the separation from York County, viz.: Scarborough, incorporated in 1658; Falmouth, in 1658; re-incorporated in 1718: North Yarmouth, incorporated in 1680; Brunswick, in 1738; and Harpswell, in 1758. The county now contains twenty-five towns, in addition to the city of Portland. Windham was incorporated in 1762, Gorham in 1764, Cape Elizabeth in 1765, New Gloucester in 1774, Gray in 1778, Standish in 1785, Portland in 1786 (incorporated as a city in 1832), Freeport in 1789, Durham in 1789, Bridgton in 1794, Poland in 1795, Otisfield in 1798, Baldwin in 1802, Minot in 1802, Danville in 1802, Raymond in 1803, Harrison in 1805, Pownal in 1808, Westbrook in 1814, Cumberland in 1821, Sebago in 1826, Naples in 1834, Casco in 1841, Auburn in 1842, Yarmouth in 1849, and Deering in 1871.

The above towns, with the exception of Durham, Poland, Minot, Danville, and Auburn, still constitute the civil divisions of Cumberland County; the latter, except Danville, which has entirely disappeared from the list, became portions of Androscoggin upon the erection of that county, March 18, 1824. By reference to the civil list, their representation in the Legislature up to that period will be seen.

The boundaries, description, and histories of the several towns now embraced in the county will be given in a separate department of this work, wherein their early settlement, institutions, and chief industries will be treated of, and biographical sketches furnished of some of the leading citizens.

As early as 1733, the inconvenience of attending court at York by people in this part of the country was so severely felt, that the towns authorized their selectmen to petition to the General Court to divide the county, or have the courts held farther east, and it was in consequence of this effort that a term of the Inferior Court and "Court of General Sessions of the Peace" were extended to Falmouth, for one session a year, in June, 1735, and the first term of these courts was held here in October, 1736, by Chief Justice William Pepperell, of Kittery. Both courts were held at the same time and place. The judges were Samuel Came, Timothy Gerish, Joseph Moody, and Jeremiah Moulton; John Leighton was sheriff. They all resided west of the Saco River. The Inferior Court consisted of four judges; the sessions was composed of all the justices in the county, and they were "empowered to hear and determine all matters relating to the conservation of the peace and punishment of offenders, grant licenses, lay out highways," etc. This court continued till 1808, when it was abolished, and a court consisting of five justices was established in its stead. The Inferior Court was established in 1699, and was continued until 1811, when it yielded to the circuit system, by which the commonwealth was divided into six circuits, of which the counties of York, Cumberland, and Oxford formed one. This continued till after the separation from Massachusetts, when the Court of Common Pleas was established.

On the division of the county, in 1760, a term of the Superior Court was first granted to Cumberland, and held in Falmouth in June, 1761, for the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln, but the records of the court were still kept in Boston. At this time the court was composed of Thomas Hutchinson, then Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, Benjamin Lynde, John Cushing, and Peter Oliver. Mr. Hutchinson was appointed chief justice in 1761, as successor to Stephen Sewell, who died in September, 1760. He was succeeded by Peter Oliver in 1769. The judges of this court, until 1792, appeared on the bench in robes and wigs. In summer the robes were of black silk, in winter of scarlet, with black trimmings. The occasion of leaving them off was the appointment of Judge Dawes to the bench, who not having been called to the degree of barrister before his appointment, the other judges on that account dispensed with their robes. The court at that time consisted of Francis Dana, chief justice; Increase Sumner, Robert T. Paine, and Nathan Cushing.

A term of the Superior Court was first established in Maine in 1699, and was held at Kittery until 1743, when it was removed to York. In 1761 a term was held in this county, and in 1786 a term was granted to Lincoln County to be held the week after its sitting in Falmouth, which was in June. The number of judges was five until 1800, when it was increased to seven, rendered necessary by the accumulation of business and the burthensome system which required the courts to consist of a majority of the judges for the trial of all causes. In 1805, this change not remedying the difficulty, it was reduced to its original number, and the only effectual cure applied, the introduction of the *nisi prius* system, by which the issues are tried by a single judge.*

During the existence of the Inferior Court the judges were all paid by fees, and of course their compensation depended on the quantity of business. The following notes of the allowances and amount of business during several years, we quote from Willis:

"In 1762 they were allowed 5s. 4d. for each entry, and 1s. for an appeal. The fees varied at different times; in 1776 they were allowed for an entry, 2s.; in 1779, 4s.; in 1783, 3s. 6d.; and on a jury trial, 6s. At the October term in 1777, in this county, the whole compensation received by the justices was 5s. 6d. each; there were eleven entries. At the March term of the same court in 1778 there were the same number of entries, and the three justices who attended received 18s. 8d. each. In October of the same year there were but seven entries and two jury trials, and the amount of fees divided by the three justices was £8 14s. On the division of the county, John Minot, Ezekiel Cushing, of Cape Elizabeth, Enoch Freeman, of Falmouth, and Edward Milliken, of Scarborough, were appointed justices.† In February, 1763, Jeremiah Powell, of North Yarmouth, was appointed first justice. The first officers of the court were Moses Pearson, Sheriff; Stephen Longfellow, Clerk; and Joshua Freeman, Crier. There were but two terms a year till after the Revolution, and the number of entries was small. In 1776 they were but nine; in 1781, they had advanced to forty-nine, and continued to increase until 1785, when they were one hundred and ninety-six. They then began to decrease in consequence of the depression of trade and a great excitement and prejudice which now were displayed against the profession. In 1788 there were but fifty-two entries; from this time there was a regular increase, with the exception of one or two years, until 1807, when they had attained the unexampled number of two

thousand four hundred and twenty-two entries for the year, being higher than they have ever since been. The great number of failures at that period gave rise to a vast multitude of suits."

In 1790 three terms of the Inferior Court were established, all held in Portland, but in 1791 one of these terms was removed to New Gloucester, and continued to be held there until 1805, when it was restored to Portland, where the courts have ever since been held.

Anciently, when but one court was held in Falmouth, the commencement of the term, upon the arrival of the judges, was ushered in by the discharge of cannon at a fort on the west side of Stroudwater bridge. The court, as now, was opened by prayer, and on the first day of the term, the court, bar, and minister dined together. In 1765, Mr. Smith and Mr. Deane both neglecting to attend to make the prayer, Judge Powell sharply reprimanded Mr. Deane for the omission.‡

At the May term, 1785, an action was brought before the court and no lawyer was present. The court heard the parties, examined the witnesses, and committed the cause to the jury, without the intervention of any attorney; they brought in their verdict to the general satisfaction of the people.§

At the October term, 1790, there were but four jury trials in civil cases; after the jury were dismissed and were receiving their pay, it was discovered that one of them had answered during the term to another man's name; on being asked his reason for this reprehensible conduct, he said "that his neighbor Pinkham, who had been drawn, was sick at home, and had got him to come in his room."

Says Willis, "The administration of justice was exceedingly loose both before and immediately after the Revolution; the public mind was not corrected and enlightened as it has since been by the press and the general diffusion of information; the country was new, population thin, and that delicate regard of public and private rights was not so strictly observed as it is at this day. We have frequently found in the examination of the papers of individuals instances of persons having gone before magistrates and privately confessing themselves guilty of violations of law, been discharged on the payment of a small fine.

"We have seen the record of many confessions made before Enoch Freeman, who was for many years an active magistrate in Falmouth, for profane swearing, where a fine of five or six shillings was imposed. In one case of fornication the woman on confession was fined six shillings and discharged. 'John Lowther, physician, confessed that he broke the peace by striking Sam'l Graffam, cordwainer, the 22d inst., at Brunswick, being highly provoked, and paid a fine of 4s. to the king.' Persons were frequently fined for absenting themselves from meeting, as late as the times of Rev. Mr. Deane. In 1757, 'John Hanes confessed he swore one profane oath ye 12th inst., fined 4s.' '1754, Col. Jedediah Preble is convicted of uttering one profane oath in my hearing and Deacon Wm. Cotton's, at Mr. Joshua Freeman's.' But the most singular instance of confession and of extra-judicial punishment that we have met

* Willis' History of Portland.


† See list of civil and judicial officers, chapter xxii.

‡ Oct. 6, 1747, Mr. Smith says, "I prayed with the court P. M. Justice came drunk all day."

§ Fal. Gaz., June 22, 1785.

with took place in 1785, of which notice was publicly given in the following advertisement :

“FALMOUTH, Aug. 20, 1785.—I, the subscriber, being left to the insinuation of the devil, have stolen and carried away from the store of Jabez Jones, of New Casco, a part of a side of sole leather, contrary to the law of God and man and the peace of this Commonwealth. I heartily ask forgiveness for the offense done to God and the public, and submit myself to be publicly whipped in New Casco, at school-house hill, 15 stripes on my naked back as a warning to others.

“ISAAC ROFF,  his mark.

“Attest:

“JOSEPH WORMELL,

“WM. BLACKSTONE.

“The above stripes were decently laid on by Samuel Bucknam, constable.”

At the time courts first began to sit in Falmouth there was no court-house, nor was there any regular place for holding the courts before the Revolution. They were generally held at the town-house, at the foot of Middle Street, sometimes at the meeting-house, at others in one of the taverns; but they were always, with one exception, held upon the Neck. Smith's Journal, Oct. 4, 1743, says, “The court this year is kept at Purpooduck, on pretence of no tavern this side.” In 1776, Alice Greele charged ten shillings six pence for a room for the use of the court, and in 1777 her bill for the same was two pounds eight shillings.

A large and handsome court-house was commenced by the county in 1774, on the site where the town-house had stood, which had been moved to Congress Street to make room for it. This building was fifty-four by fifty feet, and crowned with a belfry. Its erection was superintended by Stephen Longfellow, Esq., then clerk of the courts. This building was nearly completed when Mowatt set fire to the town and it perished in the conflagration.

The frame of the second court-house was raised in October, 1785, and the building was finished the next year. It was two stories high, with a belfry, and forty-eight by thirty-four feet in dimensions. Courts were held in the second story, the first being an open hall. This building was removed to Court Street in 1816, and the centre of the next court-house erected on the site the same year. In 1831 two wings were added, each about twenty feet in width, and projecting a little beyond the line of the front, to enlarge the public offices and furnish jury-rooms and lobbies up-stairs. The building was of brick, two stories high; the front finished by a pediment, supported by six columns and pilasters, and surmounted by a belfry, on the spire of which was a nicely-adjusted pair of scales. The building, including the additions, cost twenty-three thousand dollars. The building committee consisted of Richard Hunnewell, Barrett Potter, and Albert Newhall.

This court-house was taken down in 1858 to make room for the present city government building, the west wing of which is occupied by the county offices and court-rooms. At the great fire of 1866 this fine building was all destroyed except the west wing; the records in the office of the register of probate were consumed, but the records in the office of the register of deeds, and those of the United States courts, which were transferred there for safety, were saved.

Before the Revolution, the jail stood on Middle Street, on the site of the old market-house. It was a small building, eighteen by thirty-three feet, and was taken down in 1799, and the jailor's house removed to Federal Street, where it was occupied by Samuel Hale. Another jail was erected in 1799, under the superintendence of John Park, of Groton, Mass. It was a stone building, fifty by thirty-four feet, and two stories high, with rooms in the attic, and cost about eight thousand dollars. Samuel Freeman and Judge Gorham were the building committee.

There have been but few capital trials in this county. The first which ever took place here was in July, 1772, when a man named Goodwin was tried and convicted of murder. He was charged with having thrown a man overboard from a boat in Casco Bay. There existed some doubt of his guilt, and he was reprieved three times, but was afterwards finally executed on the 12th of November, 1772. A great concourse of people, excited by the novelty of the scene, was collected on the occasion,—said to have been the largest ever assembled in Falmouth. Rev. Mr. Clark, of Cape Elizabeth, preached a lecture to the multitude in the presence of the prisoner, and prayed at the gallows.

The next capital trial which took place here was that of George Pierce, of Otisfield, for the murder of John McIntosh, of the same town, in 1789. He was tried in July, 1790, and convicted of manslaughter, it being satisfactorily proved to the court and jury that the killing was done in self-defense. It appeared that Mr. Pierce was at work upon a harrow when McIntosh came up and wished him to go to his cornfield and see the damage done by his (McIntosh's) horse. Mr. Pierce declined going, and words ensued, rendered sharp by a previous quarrel, when McIntosh made towards Pierce with clenched fists, and Pierce, lifting up his hands to resist him, struck him a blow on the head with a mallet, which caused his death.

The next case of this nature was that of Thomas Bird and Hans Hansen, one an Englishman, the other a Swede, for murder and piracy. They had murdered the master of a sloop of about thirty tons' burthen, on the coast of Africa, in 1789, and had come in her to this bay, where they commenced a traffic with the inhabitants of Cape Elizabeth. Information having been given to the naval officer of this port that a foreign vessel was anchored in Cape Cove, he proceeded thither to seize her, but she put to sea before he could accomplish his object. Two vessels were then fitted out from Falmouth, manned by volunteers, which came up with her and brought her into port on the 28th of July.

An examination was had before the Supreme Court, then sitting here, and they were bound over for trial. Subsequent to this the jurisdiction of marine causes having been yielded to the United States, the trial was had in the District Court held in Falmouth in May, 1790. It was the first criminal trial which had taken place in that court, the court having been organized in 1789, by the appointment of David Sewell, District Judge; Henry Dearborn, Marshal; William Lithgrow, District Attorney, and Henry Sewell, Clerk; and the court had met for the first time in December, 1789. The prisoners were defended by John

Frothingham and William Symmes, Esqs., and to gratify public curiosity, which was much excited, the trial was conducted in the meeting-house of the first parish. At the close of the first day the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Bird, but acquitted Hansen, who was a boy only nineteen years of age. Sentence of death was impressively pronounced by Judge Sewell, and the unhappy man was executed on the 25th of June following. The execution took place on Bramhall Hill, at the meeting of the roads from Back Cove and Stroudwater, and was witnessed by three or four thousand people.

At the July term, 1791, two boys, James Tool and Francis Hilton, one eighteen and the other sixteen years of age, were tried for arson, under a charge of having set fire to the dwelling-house of William Widgery, of New Gloucester, in the night, by which it was consumed with all its contents. One of the boys had confessed that they committed the crime to avenge themselves on Mr. Widgery for flogging them. They were defended by Chief Justice Parsons, who procured their acquittal on the ground that the confession was extorted, and there being no direct evidence against them.

In July, 1798, Jeremiah Pote, of Falmouth, was tried and convicted of the murder of his wife. The crime was committed in a fit of jealousy, and he was sentenced to be executed in August; but the time was extended to September on account of his sickness. He died in prison before the time appointed for his execution arrived. He killed his wife with a shovel, and was supposed at the time to have been intoxicated. This man Pote was the son of Gamaliel, and grandson of William Pote, who was admitted an inhabitant of the town in 1728, and built the two-story house near Woodford's Corner, on the old road from Portland, in which Rev. Mr. Brown lived and died. William came from Marblehead, and had seven sons, named respectively William, Samuel, Jeremiah, Gamaliel, Elisha, Thomas, and Greenfield.*

At the United States District Court in June, 1792, a trial took place against Skinner, *et al.*, for being concerned in the slave trade. Judgment was rendered against the defendants for fitting out a ship and importing thirteen slaves. They were fined two hundred pounds for fitting out the ship, and fifty pounds for each of the slaves imported. John May, Esq., of Portland, was prosecutor, who received half the fine.

In May, 1808, Joseph Drew, of Westbrook, was tried for the murder of Ebenezer Parker, a deputy sheriff, by striking him a blow with a club on the head, of which he died in the course of a week. The court was held in the meeting-house of the second parish, and, after a long and laborious trial, he was convicted and sentenced to be hung. He was executed on a gallows erected on Munjoy Hill, July 21, 1808. Drew was a blacksmith, residing at Saccarappa. Quimby, a debtor, of whom the sheriff was in pursuit, had concealed himself in Drew's shop. Drew undertook to resist the process and protect his friend; in doing which, the crime was committed which cost him his life.

CHAPTER XIII.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Topographical Description of the Coast—Light-Houses—Portland Harbor—Topography of the Interior—River Basins—Water-Power—Elevations—Scenery—Sebago Lake.

A DESCRIPTION of the physical features of Cumberland County embraces the topography of the coast and islands, as well as that of the interior. We shall be guided in our statements respecting the former by the accurate details of the United States Coast Survey, which furnishes all the information necessary upon the subject.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COAST.

The county has a peculiar coast configuration, being situated upon Casco Bay, which occupies the entire space between Cape Small Point and Cape Elizabeth, a distance of seventeen and three-quarters miles. Its eastern headland, Cape Small Point, is in latitude $43^{\circ} 42' 7.5''$ north; longitude $69^{\circ} 49' 54''$ west. Its western headland, Cape Elizabeth, is in latitude $48^{\circ} 33' 53''$ north; longitude $70^{\circ} 11' 45''$ west. Between these two capes the bay extends up into the land an average distance of about twelve miles. It is full of islands, and the shore-line of the main land is very much cut up by rivers and indented by long and deep coves. The whole number of islands in Casco Bay is one hundred and thirty-six. Very many are fertile and under cultivation, and nearly all are inhabited. Nearly every island lies northeast and southwest, which is the general course of Casco Bay and of all the rivers and coves contained within its limits.

A stranger, bound to Portland, falling in with the eastern shores of the bay, would recognize Cape Small Point as the rocky point crowned with fir, but bare of all trees or vegetation from its wooded summit to the sea, towards which it slopes easily and regularly. A bare, rocky islet south of it is Glover Rock; the bare bluff-head a little to the westward is Bald Head; the half-bare and half wooded islet seen up in the bay, to the northwestward of Bald Head, is Wood Island. West of Wood Island, Mark Island will appear, low, rocky, and crowned with fir. To the westward of Mark island, a tolerably high, partly wooded island, showing on its southwestern face a peculiar, white-looking surface, dotted with scrub-growth, is Ragged Island.

A tall granite light-tower, appearing to rise from the water, well to the westward of Ragged Island, is Half-Way Rock Light-House, built on Half-Way Rock as a guide for the bay to vessels going either to the eastward or westward. It shows a fixed white light, varied by red flashes. Far to the westward of Half-Way Rock will appear the high land of Cape Elizabeth, and on a clear day the light-house may plainly be seen. Sometimes, but seldom, Portland Head Light-House is visible; but owing to its insufficient height it is hidden by its background of trees, except when the sun shines directly upon it.

New Meadows River.—The shores of Casco Bay must necessarily be described in detail; and beginning at Cape Small Point and proceeding to the westward we come to the initial point of our county, or rather its eastern shore boundary, New Meadows River, which opens into the bay

* Willis' History of Portland.

between Horse Island, on the east, and Cundiz Point (the southeastern end of Great Island), on the west. We enter this river and proceed up the tide-water to Howard Point, the head of navigation on its west branch, holding Harpswell, the most eastern town of our county, on the left hand. The most important island in New Meadows River is Sebascodegan, or Great Island, the southern end of which presents a gently sloping, wooded point, backed by high lands, thickly settled and under cultivation. This island forms the western shore of the river, from its mouth to Foster Point, five miles above. It is split into three low points. The westernmost, forty feet high, is called West Cundiz Point; the middle, East Cundiz Point, and between the two is a narrow cove, known as Cromwell Cove. The easternmost point is called Fort Point, and between it and East Cundiz is Sandy Cove. Two hundred yards south from East Cundiz Point lies a low, bare islet, called Rogue Island, quite bold-to on its eastern shore. The true mouth of New Meadows River lies between this island and Bear Island, on the eastern shore. It is three-quarters of a mile wide and perfectly unobstructed.

Long Island lies in a north and south direction along the eastern shore of Great Island, and is a mile and three-eighths in length and quite narrow. At high water there is a passage between Long and Great Islands for light-draught vessels, but it is bare at low water. Long Island is partly cleared and under cultivation. From Woodward Point northward the western shores of New Meadows River are undulating, of moderate height, and present an appearance of cultivated farm-homes. About a mile above the point is Cushman's Wharf, where ship-building was formerly a considerable business, but the wharf and ship-yard are now deserted and fast falling into decay.

One mile and a quarter above Woodward Point, and about a quarter of a mile above Cushman's Wharf, the river divides, the main channel going off to the northeastward, close to the eastern shore, and on the western side a deep bay, bare at low water, called Middle Bay. Between Middle Bay and the main channel is a high, round hill, facing the southern end of the peninsula separating the two bodies of water. This is Howard Point. Its crest and part of its sides are wooded, its shore is steep, and at its southern extremity is built a large stone wharf, for the use of vessels loading with stone from a large granite quarry, where formerly considerable business was done. Half a mile above this the river is spanned by a permanent bridge, and it is the head of navigation.

Quohog Bay.—Next westward of New Meadows River, on the coast-line of this county, is Quohog Bay. This bay is formed by a deep indentation in the southern shore of Great Island, and is an excellent harbor of refuge, although otherwise of no commercial importance. The entrance to it for vessels is between Yarmouth Island on the east, and Long Point, the southwestern point of Great Island.

Ridley Cove lies between the west shore of Cundiz Point and Yarmouth Island. It affords excellent anchorage, being from five to seven fathoms deep in any part of it. It is nearly a mile long and three-eighths of a mile wide. The northern side of this cove is bounded by two small islands,—Great Hew Island and George Island. A small islet

called Bush Island forms the western boundary of a narrow but available passage, with not less than twenty-one feet of water, from Ridley Cove to Quohog Bay.

The land to the westward and northward of Long Point rises very gradually to a height of about eighty feet, and about a quarter of a mile to the northward a bluff-head eighty feet high extends into the bay. Behind this to the northward rise the high lands of Great Island, diversified with cleared and cultivated slopes, settlements, and thickly-wooded hills.

The channel west of Pole Island to Quohog Bay is eight fathoms deep as far as the north end of the island, and beyond that not less than four fathoms. The eastern channel has five fathoms as far as the north end of Pole Island, and not less than four as far as Central Island.*

The Gurnet is a long and narrow cove contained between the southern part of Great Island and Orr's Island. There was formerly a strait or passage between Great Island and the northeastern end of Orr's Island, but it is now bridged, and all communication cut off, except for small boats. The Gurnet is two miles long, half a mile wide at its mouth, and gradually contracts, until at its head it is not a quarter of a mile in width. It is of no importance except as a harbor of refuge in northerly storms, and little even then, as vessels prefer to run into Stover Cove or Harpswell Harbor, or to anchor on the northern end of Bailey Island.

Will's Straits, leading into Harpswell Sound, are used as a cut-off for light-draught vessels, fishermen, and yachts. They are narrow and extremely crooked, but average six feet at low water. Mackerel Cove, a deep indentation on the southwestern side of Bailey Island, is also a good temporary harbor, with five or six fathoms at low water. It is a great resort for fishermen.

Mericoneag and Harpswell Sounds.—Next westward of the Gurnet are Mericoneag and Harpswell Sounds, which are formed by an arm of the sea extending in a northeasterly direction for seven miles to the mouth of Stover River. On the east this arm of the sea is bounded by Bailey, Orr's, and Great Islands, on the west by Haskell Island and a long peninsula of the main land called Harpswell Neck. The southernmost part of this body of water is called Mericoneag Sound; the northern part, from Stover Point to the mouth of Stover River, Harpswell Sound. Upon the summit of Little Mark Island, a bare and bald rock lying a few hundred yards southwest of Haskell Island, is built a square stone obelisk fifty feet high as a guide to vessels passing through the bay or bound into Harpswell. It is a conspicuous mark when standing in from sea anywhere between Cape Small Point and Cape Elizabeth, and is known as Mark Island Monument. It was formerly painted in perpendicular black and white stripes, but long exposure to the weather has bleached the black and obliterated the white, so that it now has a uniform, dingy-gray color. Its geographical position is, latitude, $43^{\circ} 42' 32''$ N.; longitude, $70^{\circ} 1' 53''$ W.

The southeastern end of Harpswell Neck presents a regularly sloping hill about one hundred feet high, cleared and thickly settled. The land is under cultivation, as, indeed,

* United States Coast Survey.

is most part of the peninsula. On its southern side it sends off a long, low, rocky point, nearly three-quarters of a mile long and very narrow, called Potts Point. Between this and the northern end of Haskell Island is the eastern entrance to a most commodious land-locked harbor called Potts Harbor.

Harpswell Neck is an irregular-shaped peninsula, about eight miles long, making off from the main land in a south-west direction between Harpswell Sound on the east and Middle Bay on the west. Its shores are much indented by coves, the principal of which are Stover Cove or Harpswell Harbor, on the east side of the Neck, Clark Cove, Merri-man Cove, Widgeon Cove, Mill Cove, also on the east side and of little importance, being nearly bare at low water. Long Cove, on the northern side of Orr's Island, is about a mile and a quarter in length, and only about two hundred yards wide. Its shores are from eighty to one hundred and twenty feet high, and perfectly sheltered. On the south side is Lowell Cove, nearly a mile and a half long, and one-third of a mile wide at its mouth. It affords good anchorage in from three to five fathoms.

Long Reach.—On the northern side of Great Island there is a long cove running to the southwestward, two miles and a quarter, with an average width of five hundred yards. This is Long Reach, and it nearly cuts Great Island into two parts. A strip of land seventy-five yards wide alone separates the head of the reach from another narrow and irregular-shaped cove, which makes in on the eastern side of the island abreast of Pole Island, and one mile and a half above Long Point. Long Reach has thirteen feet at low water seven-eighths of a mile from its mouth.

Broad Sound.—Next to the westward of Mericoneag Sound is Broad Sound, extending to Middle and Maquoit Bays, which lie on the western side of Harpswell Neck. There is no commerce in either of these bays, but vessels of large size are often built there. Both afford good anchorage, with from two to six fathoms at low water. Broad Sound is bounded on the north by Stockman and Whaleboat Islands; on the east by Little Birch, Upper Flag, and Haskell Islands; and on the west by Stave, Ministerial, and Bates Islands, and a group of bare rocks and rocky islets lying south of Bates Island. The most prominent of these rocks is called the Brown Cow, or the Brown Cow of Broad Sound. Eagle Island lies in the middle of the sound.

Middle Bay is contained between the western shore of Harpswell Neck on the east and a number of islands of Casco Bay on the west. On the northeast it is bounded by the main land. The bay extends northeast, is over six miles long from Whaleboat Island to its head, and little over a mile wide at its mouth, the width gradually diminishing to half a mile at Scrag Island, where it unites with Mare Point Bay. The approaches to this bay from the westward are mainly through Luckse Sound, a wide and good channel contained between Long Island and Hope Island on the west, and Crotch Island on the east. The other islands of this portion of the sound will be described hereafter.

Marquot Bay is included between Mare Point Neck and the main land. It lies northeast and southwest; is three and three-quarters miles long, and about a mile and a quarter

wide at high water in its widest part. At low water the channel for vessels of six or seven feet draught is not over seven hundred yards wide, all the rest of the bay being occupied by flats nearly bare at low water.* The entrance to this bay is between Mare Point on the east, and a low, bare point of the main land, called Little Flying Point, on the west. There are several islands off the mouth, and the passage leading to the bay is full of islands. The main land on the northwest presents the appearance of a hilly country, the slopes cleared and cultivated, and studded with houses near the summits, and the whole backed by woodlands covering the crests of the hills. The land north of the head of the bay is high, in some places forming hills of one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet in altitude.

Freeport River.—The entrance to Freeport River lies between Moore Point on the east, and Stockbridge Point on the west. Moore Point is the southwestern end of Wolf Neck. Stockbridge Point is the eastern extremity of a peninsula or neck of land making off from the main land on the western side. Several islands lie off the mouth of the river, the principal of which are Bibber Island, which guards the eastern side of the approach, and Great Moshier Island, which guards the western side. On the north side of Flying Point Neck is a large cove, into the northwestern part of which empties Little River, bare at low water throughout its length, and much of it occupied by salt meadows. Above Stockbridge Point a large cove opens on the western side of the river, between the north shore of Staples Island and the main land. This is called Staples Cove, and is bare at low water. The western shores of Staples Cove are about eighty feet high, and slope gradually. Strout Point Village lies on the west bank of Freeport River about five-eighths of a mile above Stockbridge Point. The general course of the river is about northeast from Stockbridge Point to Bartol Island, a distance of a mile and three-quarters, but the channel is somewhat crooked. The principal business in Freeport River is the importation of lumber and ship timber, and the building of vessels.

At Bartol Island the river divides, one branch going to the northwestward, along the southeastern shores of Bartol, and the other running nearly north to a village on the west bank, called Bartol Point Village. This is the head of navigation.

Inside Passage.—There is an inside passage through Casco Bay, from Portland Harbor to Freeport River, which is commonly used by coasters when the wind or sea is unfavorable for an outside passage. This inside passage begins at Hog Island Ledge, upon which the large granite fort, called Fort Gorges, is situated, and runs in a northeasterly direction past Hog Island, Clapboard Island, Basket Island, Little and Great Chebeag Islands, Cousin Island, and between Great Chebeag and Littlejohn Islands, and joins the Luckse Sound Channel off Chebeag Point. The whole distance is nine miles from Breakwater Light to Chebeag Point. The water is always smooth, and the channel in most places wide and deep. Fourteen feet is the least depth at low water between Mackey Island and Fort Gorges.

* United States Coast Survey.

Fogg Point, Cousin and Yarmouth Rivers.—One mile and three-eighths west of the entrance to Freeport River is Fogg Point, the eastern point of the common entrance to Cousin and Yarmouth Rivers. The entrance here is three-eighths of a mile wide between Fogg Point and Parker Point, which forms its western side. The land between Staples Point and Fogg Point is low and bare, with wooded slopes one hundred feet behind it. Fogg Point is one hundred feet high; large flats extend from it to the southward as far as Cousin Island, there being no passage into Yarmouth River between Fogg Point and Blaney Point. The proper channel leads between Sandy Point, the northwestern point of Cousin Island, and Drinkwater Point on the main land.

Cousin River is a narrow creek about three-quarters of a mile long, and having an average width of one-eighth of a mile. It is very shoal, having only three feet at mean low water.

Yarmouth River passes to the westward between Brown's and Parker Points, and is a quarter of a mile wide at its mouth. Its course is about west for three-quarters of a mile, and then turns abruptly to the northwest for about a mile farther, to Yarmouth Falls Village, situated on its west bank. The channel is extremely narrow, and has but four feet at mean low water, or about thirteen feet at high water. The shores are moderately high, varying from twenty to sixty feet, mostly cleared and cultivated. The approach to Yarmouth River from Portland, or from the westward, leads between Clapboard Island and Prince Point on the main land.

Prince Point is a low, broad, cleared and settled cape, except on the summit, which is forty feet high, and occupied by groves of trees. Behind it, to the northward, the land gradually rises to one hundred feet above high-water mark, and exhibits some of the finest farming lands in this vicinity under a high state of cultivation. Prince Point is seven-eighths of a mile west of Clapboard Island, and a mile and a half northwest of Mackey Island.

On the north side of Prince Point, a small cove, bare at low water, makes in about a quarter of a mile. Its northern point of entrance is Bartlett's Point, which has on its northern side a larger cove, called Mussel Cove. From this the shore takes a general northeasterly course two miles, to the entrance to Broad Cove. Three-quarters of a mile northeast of Bartlett's Point is a small creek or cove called York Landing, and one mile and one-eighth above this is Foster's Landing.

Hussey Sound runs between Peak's Island and Long Island. It has a deep, unobstructed channel, but in easterly and southerly winds there is a very ugly chopping sea, so that vessels bound to the eastward usually avoid it by passing along the western shore of Long Island, through the inside passage.

Mouth of the Presumpscot.—The point of entrance to the Presumpscot River on the west is marked by Martin Point, —a long, narrow projection about sixty feet high, fringed with woods on its eastern end, and having upon its summit the large square building used as the United States Marine Hospital. Mackey Point is situated about six hundred and fifty yards northeast of it, and forms the eastern boundary to

the entrance from the bay. This point is about twenty feet high, and is cleared and settled. A drawbridge across the mouth of the Presumpscot River connects the two points. Above this, the river extends in a northerly direction to the village of Falmouth Corner, about two miles distant. Half a mile above Martin Point on the western shore of the river are situated the Casco Iron Works. This is as far as navigation for vessels usually extends, the principal trade being between this place and Portland.

Portland Harbor.—The city of Portland, which is the principal maritime port of the State of Maine, lies in latitude $43^{\circ} 39'$ north, and longitude $70^{\circ} 15'$ west. The harbor is one of the best on the coast. It is naturally divided into an Inner and an Outer Harbor. The latter is contained between a line joining Mackey and Great Hog Island on the northeast, Peaks Island on the east, House Island on the south, and the shores of Cape Elizabeth, from Spring Point to the breakwater, on the west.

Hog Island Roads, properly so called, are contained between Little Hog Island, Peaks, and House Island.

The Inner Harbor is formed by the waters of Fore River, which is an arm of the bay, running in a southwest-by-west direction between the peninsula upon which the city is built and the north shore of Cape Elizabeth. A bridge crossing the river, one mile and a quarter to the westward of the breakwater, forms the western boundary of the harbor. This bridge is called Portland Bridge, and connects the city with Cape Elizabeth. The Inner Harbor is a mile and a quarter long in a northeast and southwest direction, and at average high tide is about eleven hundred yards wide. At mean low water this is reduced to a width of about a thousand yards.

The northeastern end of the city of Portland is built upon a high hill, called Munjoy Hill, the summit of which is one hundred and forty feet above sea level. On this hill stands Munjoy Observatory, a very prominent red tower, from which marine intelligence, such as the arrival of vessels, etc., is signaled. The breakwater, solidly built of granite, extends off from the extreme northern point of Cape Elizabeth in a northeast direction six hundred and fifty yards, and upon its extremity is built a lone tower, or Bug Light-House, which shows a fixed red light as a guide to vessels, to enable them to avoid Standiford Ledge, on part of which the breakwater is built. This light-house is called Breakwater Light. The light is red until past the breakwater, bound in, and then shows a faint red approaching to white, and so appears from the anchorage in the harbor.

Vessels bound to Portland from the eastward, and intending to pass through the bay, leave Seguin Island a mile and a half, and Cape Small Point about two miles to the northward, and steer W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. for Portland Head Light. When off the cape a gray tower will be seen (if the weather be clear) bearing W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., and distant about nine miles. This is Half-Way Rock Light-House, and will appear, until within two or three miles of it, as if standing in the water. It is built upon Half-Way Rock, which is a bare, rocky islet, about sixteen feet high, situated in Casco Bay, seven miles and three-quarters E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. from Portland Head Light-House, and nine miles E. N. E. from Cape Elizabeth Light-

House. The light-house is a granite tower, sixty-six feet in height, which shows a fixed white light, varied by red flashes once every minute, from a height of eighty feet above sea level. The light is of the third order of Fresnel, and visible in ordinary weather fifteen nautical miles. The geographical position of the light-tower is latitude $43^{\circ} 39' 21''$ north, longitude $70^{\circ} 02' 13''$ west.

Portland Head Light-House is built upon Portland Head, a prominent headland of Cape Elizabeth, three miles and a half above the pitch of the cape. It is a white tower, sixty-nine feet high, and shows a fixed white light from an elevation of one hundred and one feet above sea level. This light is of the second order of Fresnel, and is visible in ordinary weather fifteen nautical miles. Close by the light-house appears a pyramidal structure painted white, and about thirty feet high, standing at the base of the light-tower. This is the bell-tower, and contains the fog-bell and machinery for striking it. There is also another fog-signal, a second-class Daboll's air-trumpet, giving blasts of eight seconds at intervals of forty seconds. It is placed in a building adjacent to the bell-tower. The keeper's dwelling, which is a white stone building, is connected with the light-house by a wooden porch. Portland Head Light-House is in latitude $43^{\circ} 37' 42''$ north, longitude $70^{\circ} 12' 29''$ west.

Cape Elizabeth Lights are two towers to the southward of Portland Head. They stand three hundred yards apart on a line northeast-by-east and southwest-by-west, on the pitch of the cape. The eastern tower (called East Light) is of stone, striped white and red, there being four broad red horizontal stripes. It shows a fixed white light of the second order of Fresnel, from a height of one hundred and forty-three feet above sea level. The keeper's dwelling is a whitewashed stone building, connected with the tower by a wooden walk. The Western Light-House is a white stone tower, with one vertical stripe on its seaward face, showing a revolving white light of the second order from a height of one hundred and forty-three feet above sea level, and has also a keeper's dwelling connected with it by a wooden porch. Both towers are fifty-three feet high. In foggy weather a steam-whistle, ten inches in diameter, gives warning by two blasts of five seconds each, with an interval of eight seconds between them, and then a pause of forty-two seconds every minute.

Back Cove.—On the north side of the city of Portland, between it and the main land, is a large, nearly circular cove, called Back Cove. It is nearly all dry at low water; but a narrow passage leads to the southward along the eastern side of the cove to a large pier covered with warehouses, situated on the north side of Portland Peninsula, and on the south shore of the cove. The entrance to Back Cove is crossed by two bridges. The easternmost is a railroad bridge; the other, which is a quarter of a mile to the westward, is called Tukey Bridge. Both have draws. The passage for vessels to this cove is well marked by buoys, and twenty feet at low water can be taken as far up as the bridge.

Cape Elizabeth.—The shore-line of Cape Elizabeth, like that of most of the coast which we have thus far examined, is much indented by coves, the principal of which, begin-

ning at the pitch of the cape, are Broad Cove, Zeb Cove, Pond Cove, Ship Cove, and Simonton, sometimes called Gurry Cove. Broad Cove is about three-quarters of a mile above Dyer Point, which is the north point of the pitch of Cape Elizabeth; Zeb Cove is a mile and a quarter above Broad Cove; Pond Cove is a mile below Portland Head; Ship Cove is a small indentation making in on the north side of the head; Simonton, or Gurry Cove, is a mile and a half above the head, and just below Spring Point, on which is built Fort Preble. This structure is a large granite fort, surmounted by heavy sod traverses, and, with its barracks and officers' quarters, presents a picturesque and imposing appearance. Opposite Fort Preble is House Island, containing an old square fortification called Fort Scammel.

The southern extremity of Cape Elizabeth is a somewhat precipitous bluff, called High Head, and is three-eighths of a mile south of the light-house. The south shores of the cape take a westerly direction from High Head to a grassy, sloping point called McKinney Point. From this point the shore-line turns abruptly to the northward, and, sweeping gradually round to the west and southwest, forms a large semicircular cove a mile and a quarter wide. The name usually given to it is Seal Cove. It is rarely ever used as a harbor, but its eastern shore is quite a noted place of summer resort, a large hotel having been built there.

Richmond Island.—The western point of the cove, which is low and sandy, is connected at extreme low tide by a sand-bar with Richmond Island, which lies south-southeast of it about eight hundred yards. This island is of a moderate height, bare of trees, with the exception of a very small grove near the summit, about a mile long and eight hundred yards wide in its widest part. Its eastern extremity is called East Point, and is one mile southwest of High Head. The island has upon it a house and out-buildings.

The harbor of Richmond Island is on the north side, between it and the southern shore of Cape Elizabeth, and is a mile in length, measuring from east to west, by about three-quarters of a mile in width. It has but few obstructions to navigation, and may be safely entered at all times. To the south of Richmond Island, and between it and the main land, lie the small islets, Stephen's Rock and the Sisters; and west of the sand-bar, about the same distance from the main land, lie the group called Ram Island, the Brothers, and Chimney Rock. These, with Watt's Ledge and West Ledge, constitute the chief dangers to the passage into Richmond Island harbor.

Spurwink River.—Passing westward along the main shore, we come next to the mouth of the Spurwink River, which is a deep indentation, or arm of the sea, several miles in length. This river, being of no importance to navigation, has been overlooked in the coast survey. The entrance to the Spurwink is bounded on the east by Surwink Point, and on the west by a small point at the upper end of Higgins Beach. The width of the river at its mouth is about three-fourths of a mile, and its length to the head of tide-water about two miles. The coast westward from the mouth of the Spurwink is sandy, and is known as Scarborough Beach.

Prout Neck.—The last prominent feature of the coast-

line of this county, as we complete our inspection of it westward, is the eastern headland of Saco Bay, known as Prout or Libbys Neck. This is a peninsula or neck of land extending in a southerly direction into the ocean. It is three miles west of Richmond Island, and a little over five miles from Cape Elizabeth. The land is low, and the centre of the neck is occupied by a thick grove of spruce and fir, the rest of the surface being dotted thinly with various kinds of trees. Seen from the westward, one or two houses and some cleared land show on its western shore.

On the western side of this neck enters Dunstan or New River, a small, shallow stream of no commercial importance, and nearly dry at low water. Its shores are low and sandy, with a thin growth of spruce and pine and other trees scattered along their length. Several branches enter this river above tide-water. Its mouth, between Pine Point and Ferry Rock, is quite narrow, resembling the neck of a bottle. Its chief affluents near the coast are the Nonesuch and Libby Rivers.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE INTERIOR.

The general topographical features of the interior of the county are marked by no great hills or mountains, the highest elevations being those northwest of the bed of Sebago Lake, in Bridgton and on the county line. The longest distance across the county from north to south—from Prout's Neck, the southern extreme of Scarborough, to the northern limit of the town of Harrison—is about forty miles. The greatest distance east and west is from the northeastern line of Brunswick to the west line of Baldwin, on the Saco River, and is about thirty-nine miles. These are the extreme points. The average width of the county is about twenty miles, and its average length, from southeast to northwest, about thirty-six miles. It has, therefore, an approximate area of about seven hundred and twenty square miles, or, including the islands, capes, etc., about eight hundred square miles.

RIVER BASINS, RIVERS, AND WATER-POWER.

Cumberland County has several important river systems, which are included wholly or partly within its limits. These are the Androscoggin, the Presumpscot, the Royal, the Nonesuch, and the Saco. The importance of these in a manufacturing point of view leads us to consider them somewhat at large in this chapter.

The Androscoggin River, which forms a portion of the northern boundary of the county, has an extensive drainage area occupying the region of country between the ocean and the northerly outposts of the White Mountains. In its southern portion it is separated from the Saco basin by the hydrographic area of the Presumpscot and Royal Rivers, but in its northern portion is conterminous with it. The basin of this river, from the ocean to its extreme sources, is one hundred and ten miles; its greatest breadth, from Randolph, N. H., to Fayette, Me., is seventy miles; its dimensions in Maine are two thousand seven hundred and fifty square miles; in New Hampshire, about eight hundred and fifty; making a total of three thousand six hundred square miles.

Its elevation is considerably greater than that of any

other hydraulic district in the State, its northern portion being uplifted upon the outlying highlands of the White Mountains. Nearly the whole of its area is located above the lowest mill-privileges, and contributes to the immense water-power of the main river. The following table will show some of the principal elevations above tide, although the points being situated mainly upon the river and upon railroads, do not show the height of portions of the surrounding country:

Localities.	Feet.	Localities.	Feet.
Danville Junction.....	180	Mechanic Falls.....	270
Auburn Station.....	210	Oxford Station.....	310
Lewiston.....	212	Gilead.....	700
East Livermore.....	360	State Line (G. T. crossing).....	690
South Paris.....	370	Gorham Station (N. H.).....	802
Locke's Mills Station.....	710	Head of Berlin Falls (N. H.).....	1048
Head Rumford Falls.....	600	Head Androscoggin River.....	3000
Bethel Station.....	640	Northeast head Magalloway River.....	2640
Androscoggin at Bethel.....	620	Northwest head Magalloway River.....	2917
White's Corners.....	659	Umbagog Lakes.....	1511
Mount Pleasant River.....	632		
Leeds Station.....	260		

The Androscoggin proper takes its origin and its name only from the point of confluence of the Magalloway and Umbagog Lake waters. Its length is 157 miles. It is fed by 83 principal lakes and ponds, whose aggregate surface measures 156.25 square miles. It is estimated that this river, after deducting one-fourth for evaporation and infiltration on its way to tide-water, in its total descent of 1256 feet, will yield a gross power of 200,000 horse, for eleven hours a day, 312 days in the year.

The only water-power on this river within the limits of Cumberland County is that at Brunswick, or "Pejopscot Falls," at the head of tide-water. The total height of the fall at this point is 40.83 feet above mean high tide, with a horizontal distance of 1980 feet. The fall can be increased to 55 feet by raising the upper dam, involving a comparatively small damage from flowage, the land on both sides of the river for eight miles, to Little River village, being mostly high. The rock composing the falls consists of coarse graphic granite and gneiss. Upon the middle fall, the rock projects considerably above the water at many points, serving as a natural abutment to the several sections of the dam. The lower fall is divided about midway by Shad Island, on which mills were formerly built. There are three pitches, the lowest having a vertical descent of 15.49 feet, the middle 14.04, and the upper 11.30.

The volume of water available for manufacturing at Brunswick has been carefully estimated at 125,000 cubic feet per minute for eleven hours per day at extreme low run in dry seasons. This is an amount equal to 9676 horse-power, or 397,000 spindles. By raising the dam to 55 feet, it would give a gross power of 12,980 horse, or 519,200 spindles.

The advantages for building manufactories are unsurpassed on both sides of the river, affording ample accommodations for a large manufacturing city. On the Brunswick side below the village, the ground lies in three extensive levels of such height and form as to admit of improvement without grading, and there would be little rock excavations required in admitting the water to any amount of machinery. The privilege is owned by about fifteen proprietors resident in the vicinity. The proportion of the power now used is very insignificant, although there is a fine cotton-mill located

on the middle dam on the Brunswick side, of twenty-five thousand spindles, which employs five hundred hands in the manufacture of fine and coarse sheeting and drills, two flour-mills, and two saw-mills. It is not our purpose, however, to mention the manufactories in this chapter; particulars with reference to these will be found in the town histories.

Basin of Presumpscot.—This may be described as lying between the Saco and the southern part of the Androscoggin basins. So far as hydraulic facilities are concerned, it is the most important basin in the county. It is highly elongated, and diminishes in breadth at its head, its greatest length being fifty-two miles, its area five hundred and twenty square miles.

The streams setting, from the immediate vicinity of the northern part of this basin, north towards the Androscoggin at Bethel, and east into Greenwood, have, at their point of discharge, a height of about six and seven hundred feet, respectively, above sea level. Songo Pond occupies, of course, one of the lowest points, is two feet higher than the Androscoggin near the mouth of Pleasant River (as shown by the canal surveys), or about six hundred and thirty feet. Sebago Lake, midway of the basin, has usually been estimated at two hundred and eighty feet above tide, but has been found by J. F. Anderson, chief engineer of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, to be two hundred and sixty-seven feet above mean low water in Portland Harbor; so that as a whole the district is considerably elevated, and the fall of its surplus waters correspondingly large.

We give, in this connection, the table of elevations at different points along the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad within the bounds of this county, as furnished by Mr. Anderson, upon a base of mean low water as established by engineers of the United States Coast Survey, the initial point of distances being the west end of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company's freight-house in Portland:

Localities.	Dist. miles.	Height feet.
Crossing of rolling-mills track in Portland.....	1	22.5
Crossing of Portland and Rochester Railroad track in Westbrook.....	5.4	75
Crossing of highway at Cumberland Mills in Westbrook	5.5	72
Ice-surface of Presumpscot River above Cumberland Mills.....	5.64	43
Ice-surface of Presumpscot River at mouth of Ink-Horn Brook, Windham.....	7.33	74
Ice-surface of Presumpscot River at mouth of Colby Wright Brook, Windham.....	9.7	76
Highway at Mallison Falls of Presumpscot River, Windham.....	10	112
Highway at Little Falls of Presumpscot River, Windham.....	11	137
Ice-surface of Presumpscot River at mouth of Black Brook, Windham.....	11.1	113
Highway at Gambo (Oriental Powder Company), Windham.....	12	163
Ice-surface of Presumpscot Crossing above Gambo, Windham.....	12.6	134
Crossing of highway and water-supply pipe, White Rock Station, Gorham.....	13.5	214
Ice-surface of Long Otter Pond, Standish.....	16	253
Natural surface of drift formation around and between Otter Ponds, Standish.....	15.17	303
Ice-surface of Half-Moon Otter Pond, Standish.....	16.1	260
Ice-surface of Sebago Lake, six hundred feet from shore, Standish.....	17	267
Highway Crossing at Richville (plains), Standish.....	20	319
Surface of Richville Pond, Standish.....	21	284
Divide between Sebago Lake and Saco River, Standish	22	348
Highway at Steep Falls of Saco River, Standish.....	24.5	309
Surface of Quaker Brook (outlet of Dyer Pond, Baldwin).....	26	268
Highway crossing on plains at East Baldwin.....	26.3	316

Localities.	Dist. miles.	Height feet.
Highway crossing, Baldwin.....	30	324
Surface of Saco River at the mouth of the Ossipee, Baldwin.....	32	270
Surface of Dug-Hill Brook, Baldwin.....	32.8	294
Surface of Break-Neck Brook, Baldwin.....	34	326
Surface of Ingalls' Pond, near the head of Great Falls of Saco River, Baldwin.....	35.4	352
Surface of Saco River crossing Hiram and Baldwin line.....	36.1	352
Surface of Saco River, freshet of 1870.....		360
Surface of Saco River, freshet of 1814.....		364

To the above may be added the heights in several other localities, taken from the "Water-Power of Maine," the elevations being given above high water at Portland, which we change to mean low water (a difference of nine feet) to correspond with the above:

	Feet.
Turtle Pond, Windham.....	291
Saturday Pond, Otisfield.....	513
Divide between Presumpscot and Androscoggin.....	673
Horsebeef Falls.....	92
Boody's Tavern, Windham.....	288
Gorham and Buxton Boundary.....	183
Parker Pond.....	417
Cumberland Station.....	55
Falmouth Station.....	23
Gorham Station.....	211
Pond north of Saccarappa.....	61

The course of the Presumpscot River is very nearly south-east, and, regarded as continued in Crooked River, remarkably direct, or free from extensive windings from its source to its mouth, so that its drainage area is very long in proportion to its breadth. But the main stream above Sebago Lake is to an extraordinary degree diversified with local and minute sinuosities, which parallel fully the eccentricities of course of the celebrated river of the east, Meander. The Presumpscot proper, from Sebago Lake to tide-water, by the course of the river, is only about twenty-two miles long. Crooked River is estimated at forty-two miles long, following the course of its windings. The annual receipt of moisture in its valley is estimated in cubic feet fifty-one billions, and its yearly discharge of waters is twenty billions four hundred millions cubic feet. The variations in volume, even in a state of nature, would be comparatively small in the Presumpscot proper, owing to the great extent and compensating influence of the grand reservoir at its head. But in addition to this, the natural uniformity of the stream is assisted by the artificial control of the delivery of the lake, so that for the practical purposes of extensive manufacturing it is constant throughout the year. The volume employed at Cumberland Mills, estimated from the statement of George W. Hammond, Esq., is about fifty thousand cubic feet per minute. This run continued throughout the working days of the year for ten hours a day would carry off about ninety-five billions cubic feet. The range from lowest to highest water is found to be, on the several dams in Westbrook, from four to five feet, at the Outlet dam four to five feet. The descent of the river from the lake to tide—two hundred and forty-seven feet in twenty-two miles—is at the mean rate of 11.2 feet per mile, or 7.3 circular measurement.

From the sea to Sebago Lake the basin of the Presumpscot is underlaid chiefly with mica schist; the river itself, however, for nearly half the distance flows in a narrow belt of gneiss. Around and above Sebago Lake granite prevails exclusively. Excellent building stone is abundant in all

parts. The southern portion of the basin is undulating, moderately hilly; the northern rugged and mountainous. The surface materials predominating are sandy and gravelly. The southern part has been pretty thoroughly cleared of forests, while the northern is still in many places heavily wooded.

The affluents of the Presumpscot are important only as connecting the river with several of its reservoirs and as furnishing sites for many small water-powers. The total number of lakes in this basin-system is forty-five, whose combined area is ninety-seven square miles, or one square mile of lake surface to each five and three-tenths square miles of the basin. The lakes average two and one-tenth square miles in surface. The following table will show the principal reservoirs for water-power of the Presumpscot River, the areas being given approximately in square miles:

Sebago Lake	50.00	Holt's Pond.....	0.30
Trickey Pond.....	0.75	Stearns "	1.00
Peabody "	1.50	Anonymous Pond.....	0.75
Brandy "	1.25	Woods "	1.50
Long "	12.00	Thomas "	1.15
Pleasant "	2.25	Long Pond, Waterford.....	1.00
Panther's "	2.75	Bear Pond.....	0.75
Rattlesnake, two ponds....	2.75	Moose "	0.75
Little Sebago Pond	5.00	Songo "	0.85
Croched Pond.....	2.75	Stone, two ponds.....	1.10
Adams "	0.30		

Twenty-three ponds, 90.45 square miles.

There is a dam eight feet high at the outlet of Sebago Lake, by which a head of four feet is now commanded over the whole surface. It is capable of being raised four feet more without incurring more than very trifling damages for flowage. A head of six feet, giving a volume of 8,363,520,000 cubic feet, would supply 44,600 cubic feet per minute for the ordinary working hours of the year. This (the storage alone, be it observed) would yield on a fall of 20 feet—as at Cumberland Mills—a gross power of 1688 horse for the time specified. It would yield in its fall of 247 feet to the tide a gross power of 20,846 horse, —833,840 spindles throughout the year. To this requires to be added the *natural* low-run volume of the river to arrive at the constant aggregate of its manufacturing power from Sebago Lake to the sea.

W. H. Jackson, Esq., president of the Oriental Powder Company, wrote for the "Water-Power of Maine," in 1871: "I have run water at Westcott's Falls, where the lake waters enter the river, for thirty-two days, through four gates four feet square each, and one six feet square, under a ten-foot head, with a flow four feet deep over the dam eighty feet long, and even then have not succeeded in preventing the water from rising six to nine inches above the four-foot head on the dam, which is all the dam will now safely carry." These figures indicate an enormous waste of water, much the greater part of which, with a sufficient dam, could be reserved for manufacturing purposes.

The water of Sebago Lake is shown by analysis to approach as near to absolute purity as any mass of water of large volume in the world, so far as known. It is, therefore, particularly adapted to use in chemical and bleaching works, as well as to the purpose of supplying the city of Portland with an abundance of pure and wholesome water. (See Portland Water-Works.)

Royal, Nonesuch, and Stroudwater Rivers.—That portion of the county drained by the Royal River and its branches is situated between the southern points of the Presumpscot and Androscoggin basins. It is about twenty-one miles long by twelve broad, and contains an area of one hundred and seventy square miles. The surface is undulating or moderately hilly, but in no place attains to a very great elevation. The following are some of the heights at different points:

Localities.	Feet.	Localities.	Feet.
New Gloucester Station.....	100	Summit, Yarmouth & Cum-	
Pownal Station.....	120	berland, Grand Trunk	
North Yarmouth Station	95	Railroad	113
Yarmouth Junction	75		

The surface materials of this section are chiefly loam and clay. More than one-fourth of the surface is wooded. Gneiss underlies the southern part of the basin; mica schist the northern three-fourths. The Royal is the principal stream of this section, and is twenty-eight miles in length, including its chief windings. The total number of streams represented on the map is thirty-eight. There are six small ponds. The range from lowest to highest water is six feet at Yarmouth. The annual rainfall is about 16,500,000,000 cubic feet, of which about 6,000,000,000 are discharged by the rivers. Large artificial reservoirs have been constructed at the head of the main river.

The Nonesuch and Stroudwater Rivers drain a tract of about one hundred and twenty-five square miles south of the Presumpscot basin. Two small ponds appear in this basin. The estimated discharge of waters is 4,800,000,000.

Lake Sebago.—The scenery about this lake has been made classic by Whittier and Longfellow. The former, in his "Funeral Trio of the So Ko Kis," says,—

"Around Sebago's lonely lake
There lingers not a breeze to break
The mirror which its waters make.

"The solemn pines along its shore,
The firs which hang its gray rocks o'er,
Are painted on its glassy shore.

"The sun looked o'er with hazy eye,
The snowy mountain-tops which lie
Piled coldly up against the sky."

The "solemn pines" are not so abundant now, nor the "firs which hang its gray rocks o'er."

The Songo River is but two and a half miles in a straight line, yet in passing up it one must sail six miles and make twenty-seven turns round its tortuous course. Its peculiar sinuosity is well described by Longfellow in the following lines:

"Nowhere such a devious stream,
Save in fancy or in dream,
Winding slow through bush and brake,
Links together lake and lake.

"Walled with woods or sandy shelf,
Ever doubling on itself,
Flows the stream, so still and slow,
That it hardly seems to flow.

"Never errant-knight of old,
Lost on woodland or on wold,
Such a winding path pursued
Through the sylvan solitude.

"In the mirror of its tide
Tangled thicket on each side
Hang united, and between
Floating cloud of sky serene."

The water is clear and deep, and mirrors with perfect accuracy the forest and foliage upon its banks.

Near the foot of the lake on the east side is the curious mass of rock called the "Images," rising nearly seventy feet perpendicularly, and then sloping in jagged and fanciful shapes for a distance of about thirty feet more. In these rocks, at the water's edge, is an opening four feet by six, and about twenty-five feet in extent into the ledge, called the "Cave," which has a peculiar interest, from the fact that it was a favorite boyhood resort of Nathaniel Hawthorne, who was wont to sail in it in his tiny fishing-boat. The early home of the great novelist was but a short distance to the northeast of this spot.

The scenery to the north and west is somewhat rugged and mountainous. The principal mountain on the west is Saddleback Mountain, in Baldwin; on the east, Peaked Mountain; and on the north, Mount Kearsarge and the White Mountain range.

Mount Pleasant, an hour's ride from Bridgton Landing, is quite a place of summer resort. The road winds amidst romantic scenery about two miles to the summit, which, when attained, commands a prospect of about three hundred miles.

Looking eastward, we perceive at our feet Moose Pond, and farther on Wood's Pond, Highland Lake, Bridgton Centre, North Bridgton, and South Bridgton villages, Long Lake, which resembles some majestic river, and the Bay of Naples; and the Harrison and Otisfield hills, beyond which the distinctive features of the landscape are lost in the horizon haze. Southward, we behold Saddleback Mountain, in Baldwin; Mount Cutler, in Hiram; and Lake Sebago, the queen of these inland seas, beyond which we may discern Portland, and catch the silver gleam of the Atlantic. In the west is Brownfield, where is seen at certain hours of the day a faint pennon of smoke following the whirl of the iron horse through field and forest; and in its range old Ossipee, on the shores of Winnipiseogee,—that "most exquisite jewel in the necklace of New England." In the northwest are seen the Saco River and its lovely valley, Lovewell's Pond, on whose shores occurred Lovewell's famous Indian fight in 1725, Round and Pleasant Ponds, Kezar Pond and River, Jockey Cap, Oak Hill, and Fryeburg village, the four-toothed summit of Chocorua, and farther north the tall, isolated, cone-shaped Kearsarge, near North Conway,—the view bounded in that direction by the White Mountain range, capped by the sharp dome of Mount Washington. In the northeast are the pretty villages of Waterford, near Bear and Hawk Mountains; and Norway and Paris Hill may be descried. Some fifty lakes and ponds may be distinctly seen from the summit by the naked eye, and the view far surpasses that offered from Mount Washington, being unobstructed by clouds and neighboring mountains, and rich in all the varied characteristics of the beautiful, the sublime, and the picturesque.

CHAPTER XIV.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Post-offices and Mails—Public Conveyances—Early Roads—Cumberland and Oxford Canal—Railroads.

POST-OFFICES AND MAILS.

It was not until the year 1760, the date of the formation of Cumberland County, that a weekly mail was delivered farther east than Portsmouth. Before that time letters were allowed to accumulate till there was a sufficient number to pay the expense of sending them forward to their destination, which, of course, as letters came in slowly, often delayed their delivery for a considerable length of time. The only sure method of sending important news was by a dispatch or courier sent especially upon the errand. The benefit of the English mail system, which was first regulated in that country by act of parliament in 1660, was not extended to North America till 1710, when a general post-office was established in London for all the British dominions, under one director called a Postmaster-General, who had letter offices at Edinburgh, Dublin, New York, and other convenient places. The deputy Postmaster-General for the colonies was to reside at New York. In 1774, by the good management of Dr. Franklin, deputy Postmaster-General, the post-office in America had been made to produce clear to Great Britain three thousand pounds annually. In 1680 Massachusetts appointed John Haywood postmaster of the whole colony, as previous to that time letters had been thrown on the exchange in Boston, so that anybody might take them, and many had thus been lost. In 1689, Richard Wilkins was appointed postmaster by the General Court "to receive all letters, and to deliver out the same, and to receive on each one penny." In New Hampshire a post-office was established by the colony at Portsmouth in 1693. A line was extended from this point to Falmouth some time before the Revolution, and an office was kept by Thomas Child in King Street, though the date of its establishment or the rate of postage is not known. Mr. Willis says, "In an old book of Mr. Child's I find Arthur Savage, under date of Nov. 11, 1766, charged with the postage of three single letters to Boston, eight pounds, which is two pounds thirteen shillings four pence for each, and several other charges of two pounds sixteen shillings for a letter to Boston or from it."*

The Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, immediately upon the separation from England, deemed it of importance to establish lines of communication throughout the colony, and for this purpose they established a general post-office at Cambridge in May, 1775, and appointed post-riders upon the principal routes in the province. These extended as far east as Georgetown, in this State. Joseph Barnard carried the mail on horseback between Portsmouth and Falmouth. There were but three post-offices established in Maine, one of which was at Kennebunk, kept by Nathaniel Kimball, another in Falmouth, kept by Samuel Freeman, and the third at Georgetown, of which John Wood was postmaster. The rates of postage fixed at this

period were, for a distance not exceeding sixty miles, five pence one quarter; from sixty to one hundred miles, eight pence; from one to two hundred miles, ten pence two quarters; from two to three hundred miles, one shilling one penny. The first post-rider under this arrangement arrived at Falmouth on Saturday, June 10, 1775. He continued to carry the mail till October 7th of that year, the number of letters not exceeding four or five a week.

The General Congress, perceiving the benefit to be derived from a uniform mail establishment throughout the colonies, assumed the charge of it in July, 1775, and established a regular line of posts from Falmouth (now Portland), in Maine, to Savannah, Georgia. Benjamin Franklin was placed at the head of the department, and the first mail under this system arrived in Falmouth Oct. 7, 1775. At this period there was but one line on the whole of this distance, and as late as 1790 but seventy-four post-offices in the United States. In 1783 the whole number of letters sent from the Portland office was fifty-seven; after this time they increased rapidly, and amounted in 1785 to several hundred. In 1786 the mail was for the first time in the United States begun to be carried in coaches,—from Portsmouth, N. H., to Savannah,—under an act of Congress passed in September, 1785. The advantages of this new arrangement were not extended into Maine till 1787. In September, 1786, the Postmaster-General was directed to enter into "contracts for the conveyance of the mail *by stage carriages if practicable*, for one year from January next, from Portland to Savannah." This arrangement was carried into effect by the enterprise and great exertions of the old post-rider, Joseph Barnard, who put upon the road a wagon drawn by two horses in January, 1787. This was the first attempt to carry passengers in the State of Maine. It was thought a great enterprise, and Mr. Barnard was loudly applauded for his zeal and energy. The mail-wagon left Portsmouth in the morning, reached Kennebunk the first day, Broad's tavern, in Westbrook, the second day, and arrived at Portland on the morning of the third day.* It will seem incredible to the present generation that the immense mail establishment of the United States, with the innumerable and splendid advantage of mail and passenger transportation, could have advanced in so short a period from such humble beginnings. In 1832 the United States mail was transported in stages 16,222,743 miles; in steamboats, 499,301; on horseback and in sulkies, 6,902,977 miles. The number of post-offices in the same year was 9205, and the revenue of the department \$2,258,570.

It would seem that staging began in the United States only six years later than in England. In 1828 the Lord Mayor of London said, "I remember that in 1780 the first stage-coach was established between London and Maid-

stone, and the sluggishness of the conveyance may be guessed at from the fact that the coach set out at six o'clock in the morning and did not reach its destination (thirty-eight miles) till eight or nine o'clock at night, and those who traveled so comfortable a distance used to take leave of their friends about a week before." Now, over the same road, they are flying by steam with the velocity of forty miles an hour.

"In 1788 a new arrangement of the mails was made, by which it came here from Boston three times a week in summer and twice a week in winter, and was forwarded to Pownalborough once a fortnight. As late as 1801 the mail was four days going to Boston,† and we had a mail from there but three times a week.

"In December, 1793, the first attempt was made to carry passengers from Portland to Hallowell in a sleigh, by Caleb Graffam. He left Portland on Monday morning at seven o'clock, reached Wiscasset the next day at one o'clock, and arrived at Hallowell on Wednesday noon. Mr. Graffam was employed by Thomas B. Wait, publisher of the *Cumberland Gazette*, to convey the newspaper to Hallowell, Wiscasset, and the intermediate places. He made the tour but once a week in summer and once a fortnight in winter; and as the mail went but once a fortnight to Wiscasset at this period, he took letters from the post-office to deliver on the route, under the direction of the postmaster.

"The income of the office for several years after its establishment was of no consideration; during the latter part of Mr. Freeman's term the net amount paid from it to the government, with the postmaster's compensation, was as follows, viz.:

"1792.....	To government	\$340.01	To Mr. Freeman	\$165.65.
1795.....	"	607.23	"	185.51.
1800.....	"	1000.89	"	451.48.
1804.....	"	1167.75	"	1044.29.

"The amount paid to government in one year, ending March 31, 1830, was \$4789.89, and for the year ending March 31, 1832, \$4777.10.‡ But the business of the office may be better estimated by the amount of postage on letters and papers which pass through it. For the year ending March 31, 1832, there were received for *letters* delivered at the office \$6926 and for *newspapers and pamphlets* \$667, making an aggregate of \$7593; besides this the amount of postage on letters distributed and forwarded to other parts of the State was \$37,979."§

The first accommodation stage that commenced running from this town regularly was in 1818, when it went three times a week to Portsmouth. There was a line during part of the war of 1812, when communication by water was interrupted by British cruisers in the bay; but this was sus-

* The following was Barnard's first advertisement: "Joseph Barnard, stage proprietor, informs the public that the Portland Mail Stage sets off from Mr. Motley's tavern, in this town, every Saturday morning, arrives on Monday at Portsmouth, where he meets the Boston stage; leaves Portsmouth on Tuesday, and arrives in Portland on Thursday. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who choose this expeditious, cheap, and commodious way of stage traveling will please to lodge their names with Mr. Motley any time previous to the Stage's leaving his house. Price for one person's passage the whole distance, 20s.; baggage 2d. for every pound above 14. Portland, January 26, 1787."

† In April, 1785, the mail from Boston was delayed between four and five weeks, during which time no news was received from the west. Mr. Smith says, "April 29 the post at last got here, having been hindered near five weeks." This delay was owing to the excessive bad roads. In 1802 no papers were received from Boston from February 25th to March 8th, on account of the traveling.

‡ The amount of postage paid to government in the State in the year ending March 31, 1830, was \$31,922.83.

§ This being a distributive office, all the letters for the State pass through it.

pendent when peace took place for want of encouragement. In 1832 the number of stages that were employed on different routes from this town was twelve, of which five arrived and departed every day, and the remainder three times a week; seven carried mails, the others were accommodation stages.

The usual mode of traveling, even for some years after the Revolution, was on horseback, the roads being too bad, except in winter, to admit of comfortable passing in any other manner. The judges and lawyers rode their circuits, and the physicians and ministers made their visits on horseback. Chaises came into use here about 1760, for riding about the town and neighborhood; they were not, however, in general use, nor were they generally used by those who owned them, but kept, like the Sunday dress, to be worn only on gala days. The Rev. Mr. Smith purchased one in 1765, and Dr. Deane in 1766, and yet the latter mentions in January, 1770, that he "rode to Joshua Freeman's and carried his wife behind him."* Dr. Deane has recorded as a notable fact in 1769 that "at the funeral of Savage's child there were sixteen chaises in the procession."† This was probably the whole or nearly the whole number owned in town. It was not until about thirty years after the Revolution that a private four-wheeled carriage was kept by any person in town. Public hacks, which are now numerous, did not come into common use until about 1818.‡

EARLY ROADS.

As the population and business increased, it became necessary to increase the facilities of traveling. A water communication had always been kept up with neighboring towns, and also with those more remote: the coasting trade between Falmouth and the towns in Massachusetts was successfully carried on, and fish and lumber, as well as agricultural products, at that early period found a market there, for which returns were made in English goods and groceries. It is believed that two sloops commanded by Capts. English and Phillips plied regularly between this bay and Boston.

The communications were not, however, as they had formerly been, wholly confined to the water; a road several years previous to the time of which we are speaking had been laid out from the ferry-way in Cape Elizabeth, near where it is now established, which passed round Purpoosuck Point by the water and joined the present road near Simonton's Cove; then passing on by the light-house and the head of Pond Cove as the road is now traveled, it bent westerly and crossed the cape directly to Spurwink River, which travelers crossed by a ferry, about a mile from its mouth. It then kept by the shore the whole distance to Piscataqua, crossing the several rivers by ferries near their mouths. This road passed through all the settlements, as they then clustered upon the coast, but was circuitous and long. It

was soon found expedient to strike out shorter paths at the expense of going greater distances through the woods.

In 1686 the Court of Sessions at York granted a ferry at Nonesuch Point to Silvanus Davis, "for passage of man and horse over Casco River for the benefit of travelers." This point was on the south side of Long Creek and between that and Nonesuch Creek; the landing on this side must have been a little above Vaughan's bridge. A road was laid out from Scarborough to the ferry, which shortened the distance between the Neck and that place several miles.

In addition to this route, there was a road to Stroudwater and Capisic which passed along on the bank of the river to Round Marsh, and thence probably as the road is now traveled to those places. Another road or path was laid out by the settlements on Back Cove to the Presumpscot, crossing Ware Creek at the foot of the hill, near the almshouse. As carriages were not then in use here, these roads may properly be considered merely foot-paths through the woods, which then covered the whole territory and overshadowed the settlements.

In April, 1688, Richard Clements, a surveyor, was required by the government of Massachusetts to make a survey of land from Kennebec, "so as to head the several rivers of Casco Bay, and see where they may be best passed in order for settling a county road as far westward as Capisic, or any other remarkable place thereabouts toward Saco, and also observe what places were proper for cross-roads to each town or settlement." A like warrant was given by Nicholas Manning, chief magistrate of the Duke of York's province, for a survey from Pemaquid and New Dartmouth to the Kennebec.

CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD CANAL.

As early as 1791 a committee was chosen by several towns in this county to ascertain the practicability of opening a canal from Sebago Pond to the Presumpscot River. A report was made in September of that year very favorable to the design, in which it is said that lumber, produce, etc., might be brought, if the canal should be opened a distance of sixty or seventy miles to the falls at Saccarappa. The plan was prosecuted with considerable zeal by Woodbury Storer and some others, who, in 1785, obtained an act of incorporation, under the name of the Cumberland Canal, to open a canal from the Sebago to the Presumpscot River, at Saccarappa. Another company was incorporated at the same time, by the name of the Proprietors of the Falmouth Canal, for the purpose of uniting the waters of the Presumpscot River above Saccarappa with those of Fore River. The leading persons in these projects were Woodbury Storer, Joseph Noyes, Nathaniel Deering, and Joseph Jewett.

But the limited capital of our people was not equal to their enterprising spirit, and subscriptions to the stock could not be obtained within the ten years fixed by the charter for the completion of the undertaking. As the time of its expiration drew near, an extension of five years was obtained, which also passed away without witnessing even a commencement of the work. The undertaking was evidently more expensive than was contemplated by its projectors, and much beyond the means and resources of the country at

* These two chaises may be supposed to be among the earliest; Mr. Deane's cost him £180. Joshua Freeman lived at Back Cove, on the farm directly opposite the almshouse.

† Arthur Savage, the comptroller, who lived where Moorehead afterwards kept tavern in Middle Street.

‡ In 1820 the number of chaises owned in town were ninety, and four-wheeled carriages ten. In 1830, chaises one hundred and one, carriages sixteen.

that period. We may judge of the under-estimate of the proprietors, by the fact that the amount of property they were allowed by the first charter to hold was only twenty thousand dollars, which in 1804 was enlarged to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Storer, whose heart was bent on carrying this improvement into execution, though frustrated in his first attempts, did not permit the subject to pass from his mind. During the period of commercial restrictions and war, all projects of improvement were of course suspended, but immediately after the separation of the State, when new life was sent into all the channels of industry and enterprise, the project was again revived, and in 1821 a charter was procured to construct a canal from Waterford, in the county of Oxford, to the navigable waters of Fore River, under the name of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal. The incorporators were Arthur McLellan, Alvin K. Parris, Charles Whitman, Asa Clapp, Samuel Andrews, Leander Gage, Daniel Brown, Nathaniel Howe, Enoch Perley, Josiah Whitman, and Ira Crocker, with their associates and successors.

To aid the projectors in this more extensive scheme, a lottery was granted to them in 1823, by which they were authorized to raise the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to enable them to accomplish the laudable undertaking.* In 1825, as a further measure to promote the design, the enterprising projectors procured the Canal Bank to be incorporated with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, of which it was one of the conditions that a quarter part of its capital should be invested in the stock of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal.

Under these advantages, and by the aid of individual subscriptions, the work was commenced in 1828. In 1823 the engineer had estimated the whole expense of the work from Sebago Lake to Fore River, at Stroudwater, at one hundred and thirty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars; it was eventually extended to the harbor, and completed in 1830, at an expense of two hundred and six thousand dollars.

The canal was mortgaged to the Canal Bank, of Portland, for thirty thousand dollars, July 1, 1829; again, for thirty thousand dollars, Aug. 28, 1829, and Oct. 6, 1830, for thirteen thousand five hundred dollars. These mortgages and notes secured thereby were assigned by the Canal Bank to Isaac Dyer, trustee, for himself and F. O. J. Smith, Jan. 16, 1862. On the 14th of September, 1874, the heirs of Isaac Dyer conveyed their interest to Charles P. Mattocks, Esq., of Portland, and on the 23d of November, 1877, the executors of the late F. O. J. Smith conveyed their interest to Mr. Mattocks, who still holds these interests, together with nearly all the stock, which was acquired through the same chain of title.

The canal was an important internal improvement, and continued to be of great service to this section of the country till the era of building railroads, when, like most other canals, it began to decline. It is still operated from Harrison to Goff & Plummer's mills, in Gorham.

There was a project started some years ago, during the latter years of Mr. Smith's life, to convert the canal, from

Lake Sebago to the salt water in Portland harbor, into a grand fish-breeding establishment, and the matter was brought before the Legislature, and referred to the Committee on Fisheries, but no report, we believe, was ever made. The plan, we understand, still stands open for any parties who may wish to engage in the enterprise.

RAILROADS.

The movement in favor of railroads began in Massachusetts as early as 1828, by a report to the Legislature setting forth the advantages of that mode of transportation. In their actual construction the Boston and Lowell Company took the lead, obtaining their charter in 1830. This was followed the next year by the Boston and Providence and Boston and Worcester Companies, both of which were incorporated in 1831. These three roads were opened in 1835, and so much exceeded public expectation in their practical working as to give an impetus to railroad-building. The Boston and Maine Railroad was incorporated in 1833. For a while they used fifteen miles of the Lowell road to Wilmington, and gradually extended their line until it reached South Berwick, in Maine, where it joined the Portland, Portsmouth and Saco road, which was incorporated in 1837, and opened to Portland in December, 1842.

While these grand enterprises awakened a spirit of emulation in Maine, the direction given to public sentiment was in opposition to placing additional facilities for trade in the hands of Boston, which was already seen to be damaging to the interests of Portland, but to open easy and cheap communication with the interior and with Canada. Hence, as early as February, 1835, a resolution passed the State Legislature, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence with the general government to procure the aid of a corps of engineers for the purpose of surveying a track for a railroad from Portland or some other point on the seaboard, by navigable waters in this State, to some point on the border of Lower Canada. In pursuance of this resolution the United States government appointed Col. Long, an eminent engineer of the United States, to make the survey suggested. At the same session the Governor was requested to appoint two individuals to visit Quebec and Canada, to procure the co-operation of that province in the great enterprise. Col. Long immediately proceeded in his work, and before the next winter completed it, making a careful examination of various routes, to determine which was most feasible. The result of his survey was in favor of a line from Belfast, on Penobscot Bay, to Quebec, as the shortest and most practicable route from the seaboard. The Legislature, in March, 1836,

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Legislature of Maine be tendered to Col. Stephen H. Long, for his elaborate and scientific report of a reconnaissance of the several routes from the Atlantic to the Canadian frontier, with a view of ascertaining the most expedient route for a railroad from the seaboard of Maine to the city of Quebec."

This elaborate and scientific report "was all that ever came of the enterprise." The financial depression which followed in 1837 put an end to all further movements for a railroad till 1839, in which year the subject was revived, with the general industries of the country, and the Legislature was induced to make an appropriation of four thou-

* See act granting lottery, laws of 1823, chap. 219.

sand dollars for the survey of a route from Portland to Lake Champlain, the city to pay one-fifth part of the expense. The survey was made in the summer of 1839, by William L. Dearborn, civil engineer, and was found to possess great advantages and facilities for a track, and the prospect of opening a new and large trade with Vermont and the lake country. But this enterprise also failed for the want of perseverance and capital.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company (the predecessor of the Grand Trunk Railway) was incorporated by the State Feb. 10, 1845, in pursuance of a plan which had been entered into the preceding year with the government and people of Canada, by commissioners sent from Portland, consisting of Judge Preble, Josiah S. Little, and John A. Poor. These gentlemen were indefatigable in the work of their mission, and by their good judgment and extraordinary exertions succeeded in securing the co-operation of the Canadian government and people in the gigantic enterprise of connecting by iron bands the Atlantic Ocean with the St. Lawrence and the great lakes. The conference led, in both countries, to procuring acts of incorporation from their respective legislatures for a railroad proceeding from the seaboard at Portland to the St. Lawrence at Montreal, forming a junction at the boundary line between the two countries near the source of the Connecticut River.

Measures were immediately taken to arouse the public mind to the importance of the work. Meetings were held in various towns on the route; statistics were collected and spread before the people, and before the close of the year more than one million of dollars were subscribed; of which over three-quarters was obtained in Portland alone, for the accomplishment of one of the grandest enterprises of the day. The company was organized Sept. 25, 1845, and the thirteen directors then chosen, at the head of whom was placed the Hon. Wm. P. Preble, went immediately and earnestly at work to carry the objects of the charter and the wishes of the stockholders into operation. On the 4th of July the construction of the road was commenced. As Judge Preble, the president of the corporation, threw out the first shovelful of earth at Fish Point, the entrance to Portland Harbor, the air was filled with shouts of congratulation from an immense assemblage of persons present on the interesting occasion. The people and the city of Portland entered enthusiastically into the grand improvement, and pledged their labors and fortunes for its completion. The work was pushed steadily on, and the first twelve miles—the most difficult and expensive of the whole route—was opened to North Yarmouth in July, 1848, and in the autumn to Mechanic Falls, thirty-seven miles. Here Judge Preble's connection with the company as president ceased, and Josiah S. Little became his successor. A contract was entered into at this time on both sides of the line for the completion of the whole distance in three years. In addition to the million subscribed, the city of Portland came forward in 1848 and procured an act to enable them to advance the credit of the city, in its corporate capacity, to accomplish this grand enterprise, and the city pledged its credit, in

pursuance of the act, to the extent of a million dollars for the completion of the work.

The work was earnestly and steadily pressed forward, and the friends of the undertaking had the crowning satisfaction of seeing the ocean and the river united by iron bands of friendly inter-communication over a space of two hundred and ninety-seven miles, early in 1853. The line has since been extended to Sarnia, on Lake Huron, a distance of seven hundred and ninety-four miles, and to Detroit, eight hundred and sixty-one miles from Portland, on one uniform gauge of five and a half feet under the control and management of one company, with branches from Richmond to Quebec, ninety-six miles, and from Quebec to Riviere du Loup, one hundred and twenty-five miles. This truly magnificent line is well named "THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY." The distance from Montreal to Boston by the Vermont and New Hampshire routes is three hundred and eighty-seven miles, giving Portland the benefit of ninety miles in the line of distance, which is no inconsiderable item when the time of transportation and the expense of construction and repair are taken into consideration. Add to this the advantages of the best harbor in the United States—as Portland Harbor certainly is—and the facilities which the Grand Trunk Company have furnished for the handling and shipping of freight at their own docks and warehouses, nearer to Liverpool and the European markets than any other important seaport in the United States. The company own seventy-five acres of harbor-frontage in Portland, on the deep water of the harbor, where vessels of the largest size ever built may come and receive their cargoes at any season of the year without obstruction and with perfect safety. Here they own extensive wharves and warehouses, and an elevator of large dimensions, into which grain is unloaded directly from the cars, and from which it is shipped aboard of vessels and large freight steamers which carry it to foreign ports. In "Allen's Official Railway Guide," for August, 1878, we find the following notice of the advantages of Portland Harbor for shipping purposes:

"The city of Portland has a magnificent harbor, and her railway facilities have been so arranged as to afford the very best opportunity for the transaction of commercial business. The entire wharfage front of the city is traversed by a railway, with branch lines passing down each principal dock, so that freight may be landed from the vessels directly upon the cars, or *vice versa*. This arrangement is the one for which far-seeing business men in New York and Philadelphia have so long unavailingly contended as necessary for the successful development of those places, and while they have been contending about the matter Portland has quietly completed the improvement. Its commerce, large as it is, is not a tithe of what the admirable arrangements in this and other respects make it capable of handling, and if equally good judgments continue to be displayed in the management of its affairs in the future a large increase must naturally follow."

The Grand Trunk Railway throughout its whole length from Portland to Detroit is furnished with steel rails and iron bridges, making it a first-class road in every respect. Negotiations have recently been entered into for extending the road on a track of its own from Detroit to the cities of

Chicago and Toledo, and in all probability before this goes to press the object will have been consummated. The company have just sold and transferred the eastern end of the road, from Quebec to Riviere du Loup, to the agents of the Dominion, to become part of the Inter-Colonial Railway System, and it is proposed by the company to use the proceeds for the extension of the road west, and thus secure an independent competing line to the large grain-shipping cities. This will free them from the monopoly of Vanderbilt, who controls the Michigan Central, and be a general advantage to the public, both east and west.

The Grand Trunk Railway has branches in Canada to Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, and in the direction of the Canada Pacific, one branch to Midland, one to Collingwood, on the Georgian Bay, one to Goderich on Lake Huron, and one to the city of Buffalo, on Lake Erie. In the province of Quebec it has a branch to Three Rivers. In the State of Maine it owns a branch from Lewiston Junction to the cities of Lewiston and Auburn, and at Mechanic Falls it receives the road of the Buckfield and Rumford Falls Company, extending to the Androscoggin River in the town of Canton.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The system of railroads operated by the Maine Central Railroad Company includes those originally chartered under the following names: the Androscoggin and Kennebec, the Kennebec and Portland, the Somerset and Kennebec, and the Androscoggin. The road from Brunswick to Lewiston and Leeds Junction is leased to the Maine Central, as are also the Belfast and Moosehead Lake and the Dexter and Newport roads. The whole length of road owned or controlled by this company in the State of Maine is three hundred and fifty-five miles.

The Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Company was chartered March 28, 1847, and before the 1st of January, 1850, it had constructed a railroad from Waterville to Danville, where it connected with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, now the Grand Trunk Railway.

The Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Company was chartered April 5, 1845, and constructed a railroad from Bangor to Waterville, there connecting with the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad.

A law was passed in 1856 authorizing the Androscoggin and Kennebec and the Penobscot and Kennebec to consolidate into one company under a new name. The ninth section of this act was not acceptable to these companies, and they did not then consolidate under it. But in 1862 the ninth section was repealed, and the two companies consolidated on the 9th of September, 1862, and the new corporation was organized October 28, 1862, under the name of the Maine Central Railroad Company.

The Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company was chartered April 1, 1836, and constructed at first a railroad from Augusta to Yarmouth, connecting with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, and also a branch from Brunswick to Bath. It afterwards extended its railroad from Yarmouth to Portland.

Under Chapter 220 of the General Laws of 1852, authorizing railroad companies to issue bonds and secure them

by mortgage of their railroad, the Kennebec and Portland Company, on the 15th of October, 1852, mortgaged their railroad to secure an issue of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds. In 1857 a law was enacted providing for the manner of foreclosing railroad mortgages and the formation of a new corporation by the mortgagees, upon the perfection of the foreclosure. In 1859, there being a breach of the condition of the above-named mortgage, proceedings were commenced to foreclose it, and the title became absolute in the mortgagees on the 18th of May, 1862. A new corporation was thereupon organized by the mortgagees, under the name of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company. The old company commenced a suit in equity to test the legality of the foreclosure, and the court sustained the foreclosure in every respect.*

The Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company was organized May 20, 1862. This new company was authorized by special act, Jan. 27, 1864, to change its location near Portland for the better accommodation of its business, and it did so.

The Somerset and Kennebec Railroad Company was chartered Aug. 10, 1848, and constructed a railroad from Skowhegan to Augusta, there connecting with the Kennebec and Portland Railroad. It crossed the Maine Central Railroad at Fairfield at first, but afterwards connected with the Maine Central at Waterville, as well as crossed it. On the 1st day of January, 1864, the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad was leased to the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company under the tenth section of Chapter 651, Laws of 1856. On the 1st day of June, 1870, this lease was extended for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. On the 20th of May, 1870, the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company leased their railroad and assigned their lease of the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad to the Maine Central Railroad Company for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, under the provisions of the said section ten.

The Androscoggin Railroad was constructed from Farmington to Leeds Junction, where it connected with the Maine Central Railroad. Under the general law, Chapter 220, Laws of 1852, it issued its bonds and secured them by a mortgage of its railroad from Farmington to Leeds Junction. After the making of this mortgage the company was authorized to extend its railroad across the Maine Central to Brunswick, and connect there with the Portland and Kennebec Railroad. It was provided that the new section of the railroad should not be subject to the mortgage of the old portion. The railroad was subsequently extended to Brunswick. In consequence of a breach of the mortgage above referred to, it was foreclosed, and the old portion of the railroad became the absolute property of the mortgagees May 11, 1865. They formed a new corporation under the name of the Leeds and Farmington Railroad Company, which at once took possession of their railroad from Farmington to Leeds Junction, and their title has never been questioned; so that now the Androscoggin Railroad extends from Leeds Junction to Brunswick, with a branch to Lewis-

* 59 Maine Reports, page 9.

ton, and that portion formerly known by the name between Leeds Junction and Farmington is now known by the name of the Leeds and Farmington Railroad.

On the first of June, 1867, the Leeds and Farmington Railroad Company leased their railroad to the Androscoggin Railroad Company for a term of years. On the 29th of June, 1871, the Androscoggin Railroad Company leased its railroad to the Maine Central Railroad Company for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and in the same contract assigned to the said Maine Central Railroad Company its lease of the Leeds and Farmington Railroad. On the same day the Leeds and Farmington Railroad Company confirmed the assignment of their lease, and extended it to the Maine Central Railroad Company for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

Thus on the first day of April, 1872, the Maine Central Railroad Company was possessed of a lease of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, the Androscoggin Railroad, and the Leeds and Farmington Railroad for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. By an act of February 7, 1872, these corporations were authorized to unite with the Maine Central Railroad Company in a mortgage to secure bonds to be issued by the Maine Central Railroad Company. This mortgage was executed by the several corporations named April 1, 1872, and the bonds of the Maine Central Railroad Company secured by it are issued.

In May, 1871, the Maine Central Railroad Company became the lessee of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad for a term of fifty years; and Nov. 25, 1868, the Maine Central Railroad Company procured a lease of the Newport and Dexter Railroad for a term of thirty years.

This extensive railroad system, now consolidated under one management, of one uniform gauge, touches tide-water at four of the most important points in the State, viz., Portland, Bath, Belfast, and Bangor. Its main branch, starting from Portland, runs up the Kennebec River *via* Brunswick and Augusta to Waterville, whence it continues east to Bangor, with a branch running north from Waterville to Skowhegan. At Waterville it is intersected by the other main branch from Portland *via* Cumberland Junction, Lewiston, Auburn, Leeds, and Belgrade, with a branch north to Farmington. The connections of the Maine Central Railroad are as follows:

At Portland with Eastern Railroad from and to New York, Boston, Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Dover, Great Falls, Biddeford, Saco, etc.

At Transfer Station with Boston and Maine Railroad from and to New York, Boston, Lawrence, Lowell, Exeter, Great Falls, Dover, Biddeford, and Saco.

With Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad from and to Sebago Lake, Fryeburg, North Conway and White Mountains, St. Johnsbury and Johnson, Vt., and the West.

At Westbrook with Portland and Rochester Railroad from and to New York, Worcester, Nashua, Rochester, etc.

At Yarmouth and Danville Junctions with Grand Trunk Railway from and to South Paris, Gorham, N. H., Island Pond, and Montreal.

At Bath with steamer for Boothbay (except in winter, when it runs from Wiscasset), and with Knox and Lincoln

Railroad from and to Wiscasset, Newcastle, Damariscotta, Waldoboro, Warren, Thomaston, and Rockland.

At West Waterville with Somerset Railroad from and to North Anson and Norridgewock.

At Bangor with Consolidated European and North American Railway from and to Oldtown, Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad, Bucksport, Mattawamkeag, Houlton, Woodstock, Fort Fairfield, Caribou, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Fredericton, St. John, Halifax, etc.

Change cars at Burnham for Belfast branch, and at Newport for Dexter branch.

Tourists passing over the Maine Central Railway can make a pleasant detour by leaving the main line of the road at Brunswick and taking the branch for Bath. From Bath numerous little steamers ply to various seaside and inland resorts in the vicinity,—Boothbay, Squirrel, and Mouse Island being among the most frequented. These steamer routes afford some of the best views that can be obtained anywhere of the combination of rugged hillside and ocean scenery by which the coast of Maine is especially distinguished. At Bath connection is also made with the Knox and Lincoln Railroad, and through passengers for Rockland and intermediate points are transferred across the Kennebec River on the ferry steamer without change of cars. The route of the Knox and Lincoln Railroad is very nearly at right angles to the line of the numerous water-courses over which it passes, and the cost of the construction of the road was necessarily heavy. At one point there is for several miles an almost unbroken succession, one after the other, of rock cuts, trestle-works, drawbridges, and high embankments. The successful maintenance and operation of a road of this character necessarily requires considerable skill. The prettily-situated little New England towns of Wiscasset, Damariscotta, and Thomaston are located on the line. Rockland, the terminus of the road, is on the western shore of Penobscot Bay. There are several pleasant drives in the vicinity, and from the high hills north of the town there is a fine view of the bay and surrounding country. Rockland is the nearest point upon a railway line from which connection can be made by steamboat to Mount Desert. At present the steamboat makes tri-weekly trips only, but it is the intention of the Knox and Lincoln Railroad Company to ultimately arrange for regular daily trips, and to so perfect their through rail connections as to make the route over their road the most comfortable and convenient one for all summer visitors to the favorite resorts upon the island of Mount Desert.

From Bangor north, the European and North American Railway follows the course of the Penobscot River for a considerable distance, and then strikes east, crossing the St. Croix River, the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, at Vanceboro. A night train in each direction has recently been placed upon this road from Bangor to St. John and return, fully equipped with Pullman palace sleeping-cars, and is rapidly growing in favor with the traveling public. A handsome parlor-car is also run on the day trains. This road is the only all-rail route to the many attractive points in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to numerous points in Northern Maine, where trout fishing may be enjoyed to perfection.

Starting from the Grand Trunk Railway station in Portland it connects at Morrill's Corners with the Maine Central Railroad; at Cumberland Mills, in Westbrook, it connects with the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad; at Rochester it connects with the Nashua and Rochester Railroad and with the Boston and Maine Cocheeco branch, and with the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad.

The track and bridges were materially improved in 1877. Three hundred lineal feet of trestle-bridge at Shaker Pond, Alfred, were filled with solid earth material, requiring some eight thousand cubic yards. The open stringer bridge near Hollis Centre station, over what is called "Cook's Brook," was replaced with a stone arch culvert. The number of tons of iron and railroad ties put into the track in 1877 equaled the amount put in the two previous years.

A new station has been built in Portland, at the foot of Preble Street, for the accommodation of local passenger travel, and at the foot of Hanover Street a new car-house and carpenter-shop, ninety-six feet long by thirty-six feet wide, has been built, affording much-needed facilities for repairing cars. The station at Gorham has been extensively repaired and remodeled inside, giving much-improved passenger accommodations. By consent of President Anderson, of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, the station building at Cumberland Mills, owned by that company, has been moved to the junction of the tracks, and the south end finished into a waiting-room for passengers, the north end being used for freight purposes. Hereafter the station will be occupied jointly by the two roads.

The cost of the foregoing improvements has all been paid, and charged to operating expense account.

Terminal Facilities.—The old depot at the foot of Myrtle Street, so long occupied by this company, had been for some years falling into decay, and at last became untenable. The alternative was presented to either erect on Back Cove new station buildings for accommodation of the freight and passenger traffic, or to enter into arrangements with some other road to furnish the required accommodations. A contract with the Grand Trunk to furnish all the accommodations required in the management of the passenger and freight traffic, including wharf and street facilities, has been made, thus affording the patrons of the road increased facilities for doing business. The new arrangement went into effect April 8, 1878. Since that time trains have run to and from the Grand Trunk station, and the passenger and freight traffic have been marked with great regularity.

CHAPTER XV.

CUMBERLAND BENCH AND BAR.

Early Lawyers and Judges—Bench and Bar from 1725 to 1783—
Anecdotes Illustrative of the Pre-Revolutionary Courts.

NOAH EMERY, of Kittery, was for many years the only lawyer in Maine. He commenced practice about the year 1725, and, although not regularly bred to the profession, was a talented and successful practitioner. Mr. Emery was descended from Anthony Emery, who came from Rumsey, England, in the ship "James," in 1635, and first settled at

Newbury, whence he removed to Kittery about 1652, and settled in that part of the town which is now Eliot, where the subject of this notice was born on the 11th of December, 1699. His father was Daniel Emery, and his mother's maiden name was Eliza Gowen. He had been brought up to the trade of a cooper, as had his ancestor who first came to this country; but he exchanged that for the practice of the law, which he followed successfully till his death, in the year 1762.

His place was filled by his kinsman, Caleb Emery, who also lived in Kittery, and who quit the practice soon after the Revolution.

The first regularly educated lawyer who settled in Maine is believed to have been William Cushing, who graduated at Harvard College in 1751, and established himself in that part of the ancient town of Pownalboro' which is now called Dresden, where he continued in the practice of law till he was elevated to the bench in 1772. Mr. Cushing resided with his brother Charles, who was the first sheriff of Lincoln County, and for many years after the Revolution the clerk of the courts in Suffolk. His house stood near the old court-house in Dresden. At the time Mr. Cushing commenced practice there, there was no house on the Kennebec River from about two miles above the Dresden court-house to the settlements in Canada, except the block-houses at Forts Western and Halifax. The whole country, as a witness once said of it in court, was an "eminent wilderness." Mr. Cushing was appointed the first judge of probate in Lincoln County. He was made chief justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1777, and was the first who held the office under the *free* government of that commonwealth. He was transferred to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1789, and died in 1810. He was the last chief justice who wore the large wig of the English judges, which gave him upon the bench an air of superior dignity and gravity. Modern customs have put both the wig and gown out of countenance.

David Sewall, of York, was the next regular practitioner who established himself in this State. He was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1755, and immediately after reading law commenced practice in York, his native town. In 1777, Mr. Sewall was raised to the bench, and in 1789 was appointed judge of the United States Court for the district of Maine. During the twelve years in which he held the office of judge in the State court he usually traveled on horseback, and indeed this is the manner in which the judges and members of the bar were obliged to travel before and some years after the Revolution. Judge Sewall died Oct. 22, 1825, aged ninety, and so pure had his life been that he remarked to a friend that if he were to lead his life over again he did not know that he should wish to alter it.

In the manuscripts of Judge Sewall are preserved many interesting pre-Revolutionary reminiscences. We have room only for the following:

"The court consisted at this time of Benj. Lynde, Paul Dudley, Edmund Quincy, and Addington Davenport. Another anecdote is related of Mr. Emery, which I will venture to preserve as showing something of the early manners of the bar. It was anciently the custom when the business of the court was nearly completed, for the members of the court and bar, made up of gentlemen from Massa-

chusetts and New Hampshire, to assemble together at the tavern for a social meeting; on which occasions they constituted a court among themselves, appointing one of their number chief justice for the trial of all breaches of good fellowship which had occurred during the term. On one of these meetings Mr. Emery was accused of calling the high sheriff *a fool*. The fact being proved or admitted, the court taking into consideration the time, manner, and occasion of the offense, ordered said Emery to pay for this offense, *one pipe of tobacco*. And ordered the sheriff, who it is said was Samuel Wheelwright, to pay *one mug of flip* for deserving the appellation."

The two distinguished jurists above named, with Caleb Emery, were the only lawyers in Maine in 1760, when the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln were established. This event, by multiplying the sittings of courts in the district, and by establishing a seat of justice at Falmouth, held out encouragement for persons entering the profession to settle here. Accordingly, we find, in 1762, two persons,—Theophilus Bradbury and David Wyer, entering upon the practice in this town.

Mr. Bradbury was a graduate of Harvard College in 1757. He came from Newbury, and previous to his entering upon practice here was engaged in teaching. He appeared for the first time in court at the May term in 1762. Mr. Wyer was not admitted to the bar till the October term of the same year, although he appears to have been engaged in business of the court at the May term, in opposition to Mr. Bradbury. He was born at Charlestown, Mass., and graduated at Harvard College in 1758. Previous to this time there had been no lawyers in what is now Cumberland County. The courts had been attended when it was necessary, by practitioners from Massachusetts. In the great case between the Plymouth and Pejepscot proprietors, tried at Falmouth in 1754, Jeremiah Gridley and James Otis, of Boston, attended for the parties. Justices of the peace were also in the habit of filling writs and attending to business in court. This practice continued after there were regular practitioners in every county, and those which were not settled they generally procured some attorney to manage in court,—a custom which operated severely upon those who had spent much money and time to prepare themselves for the profession, and produced the adoption of a rule by the barristers and attorneys practicing in Maine in 1770, whereby they agreed that they "would not enter, argue, or in any manner assist in the prosecution of causes where the writs shall be drawn by any person not regularly admitted and sworn, except in cases of necessity." The reason assigned by the lawyers for this rule was that they thought it "detrimental to the public that persons not regularly admitted and sworn as attorneys should be countenanced." This rule produced great excitement among that class of persons who had been in the habit of doing this business, which was brought to a focus by the refusal of the Superior Court to admit a person who had drawn a writ in this manner for another to manage the cause which had been brought up by appeal, and the attorneys refusing, under their rule, to conduct it, the plaintiff was non-suited. Early in 1774, the subject was brought before the town at a public meeting, and a committee was chosen to "represent the lawyers' agreement to the General Court and pray for redress." The committee consisted of Enoch Freeman, Stephen Longfellow, Benjamin Mussey, Jonathan Morse, and Richard Cod-

man. Nothing further appears to have been done, and it is probable that the political concerns of more absorbing interest, then beginning to arise, diverted attention entirely from the subject, and when the war was over the actors in the scene had new parts to perform. Still, prejudice against lawyers was not extinguished by the Revolution; in many places it was very strong after the war, and continued so for many years.

Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Wyer were the only resident lawyers in Falmouth till 1774, and consequently were invariably employed upon opposite sides. They were both admitted to the Superior Court in 1765. They kept their offices in their houses,—Mr. Bradbury's at the corner of Middle and Willow Streets, and Mr. Wyer's nearly opposite the north school-house on Congress Street. In character these two attorneys were very dissimilar. Mr. Bradbury was grave and dignified in his deportment, while Mr. Wyer was full of gayety and wit, the shafts of which did not always fall harmless upon his adversary. The life of the former was marked by steadiness and uniformity; that of the latter was desultory and irregular; one was distinguished by genius, the other by method; both had qualities to elevate them in society, and give them fair rank in the courts. Bradbury was more of a special pleader, and by the weight of his character and manners had great influence with the court and jury; but Wyer often carried his point by the vigorous sallies of his wit, and when he lost the jury he frequently gained the laugh and the audience.*

They were also opposed in religious sentiments, and at a time when the community was divided very strongly by a line between Episcopalians and Congregationalists, and legal questions were arising on the subject of taxes and the rights of the two societies, Wyer was advocating the claims of the Episcopalians while Bradbury was sustaining the fortunes of the old parish. Wyer was upheld by the Royalist party; Bradbury received his patronage from the Whigs.

Notwithstanding these two were all the resident lawyers at this period, other eminent counselors were called from abroad in important causes. Previous to the Revolution Daniel Farnham, of Newbury; John Chipman, of Marblehead; William Cushing, of Pownalsboro'; David Sewall, of York; Samuel Livermore and William Parker, of Portsmouth, James Otis, Jeremiah Gridley, Jonathan Sewall, and John Adams, of Boston, attended courts in Falmouth.

Mr. Farnham graduated in 1739, at Harvard College. His practice here before the Revolution was quite large. He left one son, William, who lived in Boston. Mr. Chipman was the son of Rev. John Chipman, and father of Ward Chipman, of Brunswick, agent for the British government in the controversy with the United States respecting the boundary-line. While attending court at Falmouth, in July, 1768, he was attacked in the court-house with an apoplectic fit, of which he died in a few hours. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1738. Samuel Livermore was judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire in 1792, and was several years chief justice. He was also United States Senator for eight years, from 1793. His sons, Edward St. Loe and Arthur Livermore, were each judges of the Su-

* Willis.

perior Court of New Hampshire, and the latter chief justice. Mr. Gridley was attorney-general of Massachusetts, and died Sept. 10, 1767. Mr. Sewall succeeded Mr. Gridley as attorney-general in 1767. He became a loyalist, and retired to Bristol, England, in 1775. Of John Adams, the last mentioned of those distinguished lawyers who attended court here, it only remains to give a few reminiscences.

Mr. Adams attended the court here twelve successive years prior to the Revolution, and boarded with Jonathan Webb. Jonathan Sewall and Mr. Adams were intimate friends until the crisis in American politics took place. Finding they could not change each other's views, they determined not to discuss the subject any more. This resolution was taken in this town when the court was sitting in July, 1774. They were walking upon Munjoy Hill before breakfast, and earnestly discussing the great questions which were then agitating the country. The conversation terminated by Mr. Adams saying, "I see we must part; and with a bleeding heart I say it, I fear forever; but you may depend upon it, that this adieu is the sharpest thorn on which I ever set my foot." After their parting here they did not meet again until Mr. Adams called upon him in London, in 1788, as the ambassador of the free American States.*

In 1768 there were but six attorneys in Maine, viz., Caleb Emery, William Cushing, David Sewall, James Sullivan,† Theophilus Bradbury, and David Wyer. Of these not one was in practice in the country at the close of the Revolutionary war. Cushing, Sullivan, and Sewall were on the bench, Caleb Emery had retired, Bradbury had removed to Newburyport, and Wyer was dead. Mr. Bradbury was appointed attorney for the State in 1777, and so from year to year till his removal from the county, which took place in 1779. In 1796 he was chosen member of Congress from Essex, and was appointed judge of the Supreme Court in 1797. He died Sept. 6, 1803, aged sixty-four. His son, George, subsequently moved to Portland, and practiced law, was chosen member of Congress from Cumberland, and Senator to the State Legislature. He died Nov. 17, 1823, aged fifty-three years.

Mr. Wyer was appointed king's attorney for the county frequently before the Revolution. On the destruction of the town by Mowatt Mr. Wyer removed to Stroudwater, where he died Feb. 29, 1776, aged thirty-five.

The next attorney who settled here was Theophilus Parsons, who was admitted to practice in this county, July, 1774. He graduated at Harvard College in 1769, pursued his legal studies with Mr. Bradbury, and at the same time kept the grammar school on the Neck. He soon came into full practice, and was often employed in opposition to his legal instructor. While keeping school, and after his admission to the bar, Mr. Parsons was unremitting in his studies, devoting to them his whole time. He was one of the committee of inspection in Falmouth in 1775, although but twenty-five years old, and took an active part in the

measures adopted by the Whigs during his residence here. He moved to Newburyport in the latter part of 1775.

Mr. Parsons was born in that part of Newbury now called Byfield, in 1750, his father being the minister of that parish. He boarded about three years with Deacon Codman, on the corner of Temple and Middle Streets; in April, 1775, he went to board with Dr. Deane. On his removal from Falmouth, he established himself in Newburyport, and subsequently in Boston. He was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts in 1806. It is unnecessary to give here a further notice of the life of this great man and unrivaled lawyer; a brief and interesting view of it may be found in Chief Justice Parker's address on the opening of the court in Suffolk, November, 1813, shortly after his decease. He died in Boston, September, 1813, aged sixty-three, in the full strength of his intellectual faculties.

After the death of Mr. Wyer, Mr. Bradbury was the only attorney in the county until the October term in 1778, when John Frothingham was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas. The latter was soon left alone by the removal of Mr. Bradbury to Newburyport in 1779. The business at that time was exceedingly small, so much so that Mr. Frothingham was induced to unite with his practice the charge of a school, which he kept several years after the Revolution. The whole number of entries in 1778 was but nineteen; in 1779, twenty-six; and in 1780, twenty. In the March term, 1780, Mr. Frothingham was appointed by the court attorney for the State in this county; he continued in practice, enjoying the confidence of his clients and friends, until he was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas in 1804.

Mr. Frothingham was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1750, and graduated at Harvard College in 1771. He kept a school in Greenland, N. H., a short time before he came here. He held many important offices, and faithfully discharged all their duties to the satisfaction of the public. He was inspector of the excise for the district of Maine, secretary of Bowdoin College on its first organization, representative from the town in 1786, town clerk, thirty-four years clerk of the first parish, twelve years register of probate, and eight years judge of the Common Pleas. In the latter part of his life he was deprived of his sight, but bore his affliction with great patience. In 1784 he married Martha May, of Boston, by whom he had a large family of children, four of whom survived him. He died Feb. 8, 1826, aged seventy-six, leaving to his posterity his well-merited reputation.

The next lawyer who came to Falmouth was Royal Tyler, son of a gentleman of that name in Boston, who was one of the king's counselors, and active in the first stages of the Revolution. Graduating at Harvard College in 1776, Mr. Tyler came here in 1779. He had an office on Middle Street, near the head of Plumb Street, but remained only about two years. During his practice he commenced an action against an officer of a privateer then lying in the harbor, and went with the sheriff to arrest him; the officer not liking the process, turned upon the deputy and attorney, carried them both to sea, and landed them at Townsend, now Boothbay. Mr. Tyler afterwards became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont.

* Willis' History of Portland.

† Mr. Sullivan had recently commenced practice at Arrowsic Island, a part of Georgetown, whence he removed to Biddeford.

The next attorney who established himself here was Daniel Davis, who started from Boston on horseback, "the world all before him where to choose," to seek some promising place wherein to commence practice. He arrived and fixed his abode on the Neck, in the autumn of 1782. At this time there were but five lawyers in Maine besides Mr. Davis, viz., George Thacher, who then lived in York, but next year removed to Biddeford; John Frothingham, of Portland; Timothy Langdon, of Wiscasset; Roland Cushing, youngest brother of Judge William Cushing, at old Pownalboro'; and William Lithgow, at Georgetown. Mr. Davis continued in practice here until 1803, when he removed to Boston. He was an eloquent and popular advocate, and had an extensive practice. In 1833 he was the only survivor of the lawyers who were in practice at the time he came here, and of all who came to the town within fifteen years after him.*

Mr. Davis was appointed in 1796, with William Shepherd and Nathan Dane, commissioner to treat with the eastern Indians, and in the same year succeeded William Lithgow in the office of United States attorney for the district of Maine. He was repeatedly chosen Representative by the town, and Senator by the county to the Legislature of Massachusetts, and while he was Senator, in 1801, he received the appointment of Solicitor-General for the State of Massachusetts, which he held till 1832, when that, with the office of Attorney-General, was abolished. In 1786, Mr. Davis married at Quebec, Louisa Freeman, by whom he had a large family of children.

As we are leaving the history of the ante-Revolutionary lawyers, we cannot omit one anecdote preserved by Judge Sewall, illustrative of the manners of those days. It was the custom, as I have before observed, for the members of the court and bar at the close of the session to hold special courts at the tavern, which were made the occasion of festivity and wit. At one of those seasons, when the Inferior Court was held at Biddeford, Hill, Sparhawk, Jordan, and Moulton being on the bench, the court sat at the public-house of one Ladd, there being no court-house in that town. The late Judge Lowell, of Newburyport, arrived on Monday evening to attend the court, and called upon landlord Ladd to accommodate him during the session. Ladd told him his house was full and he could not accommodate him. Mr. Lowell was obliged to seek lodgings elsewhere, but supposing Mr. Ladd would take care of his horse, if he could not receive him, left him tied at the post in front of the house. It so happened that the horse was overlooked, and remained tied at the post, where Mr. Lowell left him, all night. On Friday evening a special court was held at Ladd's for the hearing and determining of small causes of omission and commission that had occurred during the week. Daniel Farnham, Esq., was appointed judge; among other causes landlord Ladd was called upon to answer his neglect in not taking care of Mr. Lowell's horse, and for suffering him to stand all night at the door of his tavern. The fact was not denied, but in excuse he said that he had told Mr. Lowell that he could not give him entertainment, as his house was full before he

applied, and he did not recollect that Mr. Lowell, when he went away, said anything about his horse. Upon this evidence the judge ordered the landlord to pay a single bowl of good punch for his neglect in not taking proper care of the horse, and that Mr. Lowell should pay twice as much for suffering the poor animal to remain all night at the door. The sentence was carried into immediate execution for the benefit of the company convened.

MOSES PEARSON was judge of the court of Common Pleas for several years before the Revolution. He was born in Newbury, in 1697, and was by trade a joiner. He came to Falmouth about the year 1728, and early took an active part in the affairs of the town. Within the first ten years of his residence he filled the offices of town clerk, selectman, and town treasurer. In 1737, 1740, and 1749 he represented the town in the General Court. In 1745 he raised a company in this neighborhood, and joined the army for the siege of Louisbourg, where he gained the confidence of the commanding officers, and was appointed agent of Sir William Pepperell's regiment, and treasurer of the nine regiments employed in the siege, to receive and disburse the spoils of victory. He remained at Louisbourg through part of 1746, superintending the construction of barracks, a hospital, and the repairs of the fortifications, and was sent home by Governor Shirley to procure materials to complete the works.

In 1760, on the establishment of the county of Cumberland, he was appointed the first sheriff, and held the office till 1768, when William Tyng was appointed. In 1770 he was raised to the bench of the Common Pleas, and continued in office until the Revolution. He was a large proprietor in Falmouth and in Standish, which for several years was called "Pearsontown," it having been granted to him and several others who were engaged in the Louisbourg expedition. He owned large property in Portland, which he left to his heirs. He died June 5, 1778, aged eighty-one. His wife was Sarah Titcomb, a sister of Col. Moses Titcomb, who was killed at Ticonderoga in 1755, by whom he had six daughters and no sons. One of his daughters—Lois—married Joshua Freeman in 1750; she died March 21, 1813. Another daughter—Eunice—married Rev. Samuel Deane, April 3, 1766, and died in 1812. Sarah married Daniel Dole, and Ann married Benjamin Titcomb.

CHAPTER XVI.

BENCH AND BAR—(Continued).

Association of Members of the Bar—Discussion of Legal Reforms—Sketches of Members of the Bench and Bar from 1783 to 1808.

THE excitement which existed against lawyers and the courts to an alarming extent in Massachusetts in 1785, and some years after, was not much felt here; the Shays rebellion had no advocates in this part of the country. A prejudice, however, did prevail against the profession, which was concentrated and carried into the Legislature in 1790, by John Gardiner, of Pownalboro', a barrister at law. He introduced a resolution in January of that year, that the

* Willis' History of Portland.

House would resolve itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration "the present state of the law and its professors in the commonwealth." He prefaced his resolution by some able and spirited remarks, which he subsequently enforced and illustrated, against lawyers and what he termed abuses of the law, some of which were merely imaginary. He objected to the association of members of the bar and the formation of bar rules, the modes of taxing, cost, and other practices which he termed illegal and unwarrantable usurpations. He thought the law ought to be simplified, that many customs had crept in from the English law which should be eradicated; his desire was to thrust in the knife and remove entirely all those customs which he and others considered grievances. While the subject was before the Legislature, Mr. Gardiner, in the heat of debate and in a highly excited state of feeling, cast many aspersions upon lawyers, which had a tendency to bring the whole class into disrepute and encourage the unfounded prejudice which existed against them outside. He had not, however, many supporters in the house; the bills which he introduced were rejected by large majorities; the one to annihilate special pleading was debated with great earnestness, and the late Chief Justice Parsons opposed it with a power that could not be resisted. Mr. Gardiner was severely handled in the newspapers, and treated in a manner altogether unworthy of an age of free inquiry. The editor of a Boston paper was tried in 1791 for a gross libel upon him, but was acquitted; the defense seemed to be that Mr. Gardiner had rather courted abuse in the cause of reform than avoided it, and was not therefore to be protected from a storm which he had invited. The effect of this attempt to array the community against one class of citizens was on the whole to establish the character of the profession, which numbered among its members some of the most learned, virtuous, and patriotic individuals of the country, upon a more firm foundation in public favor than it had before enjoyed.

At this time Judge Parsons drew from Mr. Gardiner the following eulogium: "This erroneous opinion of the gentlemen of the profession here was taken from a mere *dictum* of the late Mr. Gridley, who, though a mighty pompous man, was a man of considerable learning and abilities, in learning and genius, however, almost infinitely inferior to that great giant of learning and genius, the law member from Newburyport." Mr. Parsons was then but forty years old. Mr. Gardiner had been educated in England, and practiced law in the island of St. Christopher; he came to Boston after the Revolution, and soon after moved to Pownalboro', in the neighborhood of which he had an hereditary estate. He was lost by the upsetting of a packet in which he was going to Boston, in 1793 or 1794. He left one daughter, who married James Lithgow.

Joseph Thomas, born in Pembroke, Mass., a graduate of Harvard College in 1786, came to Portland, and took charge of the grammar school, and afterwards studied law with his uncle, Daniel Davis, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar in May, 1792. He went to Kennebunk, where he practiced till his death, Jan. 20, 1830.

Samuel Thatcher graduated at Harvard College in 1793, at the age of seventeen. He studied law in the office of

Jonathan Fay, at Concord, Mass., was admitted in 1798, and came to Maine and opened an office at New Gloucester, then half-shire with Portland. In October of the next year he removed to Warren, Me.

Moses Gill, a nephew of Lieutenant-Governor Gill, with whom he was prepared for his profession, was a graduate of Harvard in 1784, and commenced practice in New Gloucester in 1796. After a practice of about two years he became dissipated in his habits, returned to Massachusetts, and died there in 1832.

Peter O. Alden, a graduate of Brown University in 1792, was admitted to the Cumberland bar in March, 1797. His business for a time was very good, but it soon declined, and, after some success in commercial pursuits, the restrictions prior to the war of 1812 caused him to become embarrassed, and the latter portion of his life was embittered by disappointment and poverty. He died in 1843, at the age of seventy-three years.

In 1789 Salmon Chase and Samuel Cooper Johonnot came to Portland to practice law, and were both admitted at the October term of the Common Pleas that year.

Mr. Chase was son of Samuel Chase, of Cornish, N. H.; he graduated at Dartmouth College in 1785. He continued in practice here, rising gradually to the first rank in his profession, until his death, Aug. 10, 1806, aged forty-five years. Mr. Chase was distinguished rather for sound judgment and accurate research than as an eloquent advocate; he was a safe counselor, and the interests of his clients were never neglected by him. He died much regretted by the community of which he had been an active and useful member.

Mr. Johonnot was grandson of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Cooper, of Boston; he graduated at Harvard College in 1783, and completed his education in France and Geneva. He studied law with Governor Sullivan, who was much attached to him, and introduced him to the bar. He remained abroad long enough to part with all his American manners and feelings, and although he returned a good scholar and highly-polished man, he was unfitted altogether for the practice of his profession among his countrymen. He spoke the modern languages fluently, was full of wit, vivacity, and satire, and an extremely pleasant companion. In 1791 his satirical talent having involved him in a bitter quarrel with the principal men of the town, he found it necessary for his own comfort and safety to make a hasty departure. He went to Boston, and soon after embarked for Demerara, where he was appointed American consul in 1793, and accumulated a handsome estate in the commission business.

In 1790, William Symmes, who had been previously admitted to the bar in Essex County, came to Portland to practice law. He was a son of Rev. Mr. Symmes, of Andover, and a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1780. Mr. Symmes was a member of the convention of Massachusetts which adopted the Constitution of the United States, and, although warmly opposed to that instrument on taking his seat, he had the good sense to yield his opinion to the able and enlightened arguments which distinguished that illustrious body. He was an able lawyer and advocate, and a man of much personal pomposity. He died Jan. 7, 1807, a bachelor, aged forty-five.

The next attorney who was admitted to the bar and settled in Portland was John Bagley, son of John Bagley, and a native of the place. He was indeed the first native of the town or State who was admitted to practice in this county. He did not, however, continue long at the bar. He was followed by James D. Hopkins, who was admitted in 1797; George E. Vaughan, son of William Vaughan, who was admitted in 1798, and was a successful practitioner.

The next year, 1799, came Isaac Parker, late chief justice of Massachusetts, from Castine, and entered at once upon a large and profitable practice, to which he was eminently entitled by his urbanity, his erudition, and his eloquence as an advocate. Mr. Parker was born in Boston in 1768, and graduated at Harvard in 1786. He was twice elected to Congress from the eastern district of Maine, and while a member in 1799 was appointed by President Adams marshal of Maine, which office he held till 1803, when he was removed by President Jefferson. On the 22d of February, 1800, he pronounced an eloquent eulogy at Portland on the death of Gen. Washington. In December, 1805, he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court, and the next year removed to Boston. In 1814 he was appointed successor to Chief Justice Sewall. He died in July, 1830, universally lamented.

Chief Justice Parker was descended from John Parker, who came from Biddeford, England, and settled at the mouth of the Saco River, and afterwards entered largely into land speculation at the mouth of the Kennebec. The son of the first John and the great-great-grandfather of the chief justice was born in Saco in 1635, was driven by Indian hostilities in 1689 from his large possessions on the Kennebec and sought refuge at Fort Loyal, where he and his son James were killed when the fort was taken in May, 1690. His eldest son, Daniel, moved to Charlestown, Mass., where he died in 1694, leaving a son, Isaac, who was grandfather of the chief justice.

In 1800 there were nine lawyers in the county, viz., John Frothingham, Daniel Davis, William Symmes, Salmon Chase, James D. Hopkins, George E. Vaughan, Peter O. Alden, of Brunswick, and Ezekiel Whitman, of New Gloucester. To these should be added William Widgery, who practiced law many years in New Gloucester, in opposition to the bar rules, and became judge of the Common Pleas, under the government of Massachusetts. Few men saw more of the world or figured in a greater variety of ways. He went very poor to New Gloucester before the Revolution. During the war, or part of it, he was lieutenant of a privateer commanded by Nathaniel Thompson, in which he displayed the remarkable perseverance which characterized his after-life. He was a member of the convention of Massachusetts which adopted the Constitution of the United States, and strenuously opposed that instrument in numerous speeches. He was chosen Senator in 1794, and frequently Representative to the General Court, and was also elected to Congress. After his removal to Portland he engaged in navigation, and for a time commanded one of his own vessels, which, on one occasion, by his superior sagacity and shrewdness, he saved from the hands of the British. He accumulated a large estate, which he left to his heirs in 1822.

James D. Hopkins was born at Axminster, England, in 1773, and was the son of Thomas Hopkins, a merchant, who came to Falmouth from England in 1784. He studied law with Daniel Davis, of Portland, then the most brilliant lawyer at the bar of Maine, and was admitted in 1797. Although not a college graduate he was a thorough student and well informed and able in his profession, being an adroit special pleader and skilled in the laws of real estate. He practiced here successfully till his death, June 17, 1840. His first wife was Mary, daughter of John Bagley, of Portland, whom he married Dec. 18, 1801. She died in about three months afterwards. In December, 1804, he married for his second wife, Dorcas, a daughter of Capt. Daniel Tucker, of Portland, by whom he had three daughters.

Mr. Hopkins had a younger brother, Thomas Hopkins, who read law with him, and a few months with Judge Wilde, of Hallowell, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County in 1805. He commenced practice in Bridgton, where he remained about a year, and then, in ill health, removed to Portland, where he died in 1807.

In 1801, Stephen Longfellow was admitted to the bar of this county, and continued in successful practice in Portland till his death, in 1849. Mr. Longfellow was born in Gorham, Me., March 23, 1776. He was descended in the fourth generation from William Longfellow, the first of the name who came to this country and settled in the Beyfield Parish, in the old town of Newbury, and who married there, in 1678, Anne Sewall. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were all named Stephen, the name being derived from Stephen Dummer, the father of Jane Dummer, the first William Longfellow's wife. His grandfather, the first of the name who came to Maine, graduated at Harvard in 1742, and came to Falmouth as the grammar-school master in 1745. He was fifteen years grammar-school master, twenty-three years parish clerk, twenty-two years town clerk, and fifteen years register of probate and clerk of the Judicial Courts, several of which offices he held at the same time. His son Stephen held the office of judge of the court of Common Pleas, and died much respected in 1824. The grandfather died in 1790.

The subject of this notice was a graduate of Harvard College, which he entered at the age of eighteen. He studied law with Salmon Chase, of Portland, and was admitted to practice in 1801. He was a man of excellent character and good abilities as a lawyer. In 1823-24 he was Representative from this district in Congress; in 1826 he represented Portland in the State Legislature; in 1828 was made Doctor of Laws by Bowdoin College; and in 1833 was president of the Maine Historical Society. He died Aug. 3, 1849, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Barrett Potter, for twenty-five years judge of probate in this county, was born in Lebanon, Conn., March 8, 1777, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1796, studied law at Northfield, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1801. In the same year he opened a law-office in North Yarmouth, where he continued to practice till March, 1805, when he removed to Gorham and remained till June, 1806, at which date, upon the solicitation of Salmon Chase, Esq., he moved to Portland, and entered into partnership with the latter-named gentleman. The death of Mr. Chase, in August

following, left Mr. Potter in possession of a lucrative business, which, by his own added abilities and popularity, was rapidly increased. In 1819, Mr. Potter was chosen a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts, and in 1820, when the new State of Maine was formed, he was chosen the first Senator from Cumberland County. In 1822 he was appointed judge of probate as the successor of Judge Parris, who had been chosen Governor of the State. Judge Potter held the office a quarter of a century, and retired in 1847, at the age of seventy. He married, in 1809, Ann Titcomb, daughter of Hon. Woodbury Storer, of Portland, by whom he had three daughters, of whom Mary married the poet Longfellow, and Ann married Peter Thacher, Esq., an attorney-at-law of Rockland, Me.

William B. Sewall studied law in the office of Judge Isaac Parker, of Portland. He graduated at Harvard in 1803, in the class with Rev. Dr. Edward Payson, James Savage, Prof. John Farrer, and others of no less brilliant reputation. Several of these came to Portland to study law, as the place at that time presented great inducements, on account of the legal talent centred here; and among these was William B. Sewall. He says, "When I went to Portland, in December, 1803, the students in Judge Parker's office were Samuel D. Freeman, John Wadsworth, and James Savage. Freeman was for the most part with his father in office business, and Wadsworth was absent considerably from ill health, part of the time at Washington, his father being Representative from Cumberland. In 1804, Abram Eustis was added to our number; and not long afterwards Samuel Bryant, a nephew of Maj. Weeks, began his term of five years. We were all dispersed by the appointment of Judge Parker to the Supreme Court in February, 1806." Eustis went to Boston, and was commissioned captain in the United States Artillery; Bryant afterwards went into business; Wadsworth was admitted to the bar, and had an office in Portland in 1809; he afterwards moved to Hiram, where he died in 1860. Mr. Sewall adds, "Horatio Southgate, James C. Jewett, and Woodbury Storer, Jr., were, I think, admitted before I went to Portland. Bray came from Connecticut, and was a short time in Symmes' office before being allowed to practice in this State; he was in practice, when I first came, in Kellogg's building."

For a short time after the appointment of Judge Parker to the bench, Mr. Sewall was in the office of Prentiss Mellen, but he completed his studies with Livermore, in Newburyport, and was there admitted to the Common Pleas. He came back to Portland, opened an office, and was admitted to the Supreme Court in Cumberland County. He was afterwards a partner with Prentiss Mellen, the latter having so large an outside practice, where he was retained on important cases, as to make a partner in the office necessary.

Mr. Sewall was an able lawyer and a man of fine literary abilities. He contributed many interesting articles to the old *Portland Gazette*, when it was edited by Mr. Isaac Adams, over the signature of "Pilgrim," and with Judge Bourne, of Kennebunk, prepared the first "Maine Register," issued in 1820. He had a great fondness for mathematics, and at the time of receiving his first degree at

Harvard Commencement was assigned "Exercises in Mathematics and Astronomy," with two other classmates,—Nathan Parker and Daniel Swan.

In 1819, on the death of his first wife, Mr. Sewall retired to the old homestead at Kennebunk, where he remained till 1823, when he returned to Portland and took charge of the editorial department of the *Advertiser*, adding to it during his management the semi-weekly edition. He returned permanently to Kennebunk in 1837.

Judge Nathan Weston, who began the practice of law at New Gloucester, on the removal of Judge Whitman to Portland, was born in Augusta, July 27, 1782, was educated at Hallowell Academy and Dartmouth College, studied law with George Blake, United States district attorney, in Boston, and was admitted to the bar of Suffolk in 1806. He at first opened a law office at Augusta, but in the spring of 1807 removed to New Gloucester, where he remained till 1810, being elected to the Legislature in 1808. In 1809 he married a daughter of Judge Daniel Cony, of Augusta, and the next year went there to reside permanently.

In 1811, under the famous "gerrymandering" of the Common Pleas into Circuit Courts, Mr. Weston was appointed chief justice of the second circuit. He discharged the duties of the office with dignity and ability till 1820, when on the organization of the new State he was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court, and in October, 1834, was made chief justice in the place of Prentiss Mellen, whose constitutional time had expired. He retired from the bench in October, 1841, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Whitman.

Judge Weston's career was one of eminent success. Though he was called to the bench young and with scarcely three years' practice at the bar, he acquitted himself with honor and credit, and retired with the esteem and confidence of his countrymen.

Nicholas Emery, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Maine, was born in Exeter, N. H., Sept. 4, 1776, and at the age of twelve became a student in the famous Phillips Academy in his native town. Here he first became acquainted with the future great statesman, Daniel Webster, who then came a young man from his home somewhat rustic, and entered the school as a student. The appearance of Mr. Webster at that time—tall and rather ungainly, clad in a suit of motley homespun, his brows shaggy, and his large head covered with a mass of black, unshorn hair—excited the ridicule of some of the young gentlemen students, who, had they known their subject, might have been proud of half the brains which he possessed. Mr. Webster was too sensitive to endure being made sport of, and was about to retire from the school, when Mr. Emery, perceiving what was in him, took him under his patronage, persuaded him to remain, and for some time, it is said, gave him private lessons. From that time forward a friendship grew up between Emery and Webster which lasted through life. The last time Mr. Webster visited Portland he spoke of his friend, Judge Emery, as a man of great capabilities, who had never fulfilled his destiny, although the career of Mr. Emery as a lawyer and judge had been one of more than ordinary success.

Mr. Emery graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795, studied law with St. Loe Livermore, at Portsmouth, N. H., and was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1798. He began practice at Parsonsfield, whence he removed to Portland, in 1807. In the autumn of the same year he married Ann T., daughter of Governor Gilman, of New Hampshire, a lady of high accomplishments and excellent character. In 1834, Mr. Emery was appointed to fill the place of Judge Weston on the bench of the Supreme Court of Maine. He faithfully and promptly discharged the duties of his appointed station for the constitutional term of seven years, when he resumed the practice of his profession. It is not too much to say that he was distinguished both as an advocate and counselor. His decisions as judge are found in the eighth volume of the Maine Reports, from the twelfth to the nineteenth inclusive. On the admission

1820, at which time he was Senator in Congress from Massachusetts.

Ezekiel Whitman was born at Bridgewater, Mass., in 1776; graduated at Brown University in 1795. On his admission to the bar he practiced law at Turner, in that part of Cumberland now forming the county of Oxford, and was the only lawyer in that part of the country. He moved in a few months to New Gloucester, and, as we have seen, to Portland in 1806. He was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1822, being then Representative in Congress from the Cumberland district.

Simon Greenleaf was born at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 5, 1783; died at Cambridge, Oct. 6, 1853; studied law with Hon Ezekiel Whitman at New Gloucester; was a lawyer at Standish, 1806, at Gray, 1807. Removed to Portland, 1818; to Cambridge, 1833; was Representative



CHIEF JUSTICE PRENTISS MELLEN.

of the State, he was sent as the first representative from Portland. At his death, Aug. 24, 1861, he was, with the exception of Judge Whitman, then living, the oldest member of the Cumberland bar.

In 1806, Prentiss Mellen moved here from Biddeford, and Ezekiel Whitman from New Gloucester, and were followed by Samuel Fessenden and Simon Greenleaf (a coterie of distinguished lawyers), who had commenced practice in the smaller towns.

Mr. Mellen was born at Sterling, Mass., in October, 1764, and graduated at Harvard in 1784. He practiced law a few months in his native town, and two years in Bridgewater, when, by the advice of Judge Thacher, he removed to Biddeford, and both there and at Portland he had a very large practice, which extended into every county in Maine. He was the first chief justice of this State, appointed in

in Maine Legislature in 1820; Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court, 1820-32; Royal Professor of Law at Harvard, 1833-45; Dane Professor of Law, 1845-48; Emeritus Professor, 1848 till his death. He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1853, and received his degree of A.M. from Bowdoin College in 1817, and LL.D. from Harvard in 1834, and Amherst in 1845.

Woodbury Storer was born in Portland, July 12, 1783. His father came from Wells to Portland before the Revolution. He combined in his veins the blood of the Dudleys, the Hills, the Woodburys, and the Langdons,—all famous for their patriotism and heroic qualities in the early Indian wars, and in the later struggle for independence. Mr. Storer received his early education at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., then the highest seminary of its kind in the United States. He entered in 1789, and two years later began the

study of law with William Symmes, of Portland. He had the advantage of the society of such fellow-students as Thomas E. Hale (who died in Castine), William Freeman (son of Judge Samuel Freeman), James Savage, General Eustis (of Boston), William B. Sewall (of York), Edward Payson (then preceptor of the Academy), Horatio Southgate, James C. Jewett, Samuel Deane Freeman (brother of William), and John Wadsworth,—all graduates of Harvard College, except three. They had been attracted here as students by the reputation of Mr. Symmes, Chief Justice Parker, Daniel Davis, and Salmon Chase.

Mr. Storer continued with Mr. Symmes five years, and was admitted to the bar in 1805. He commenced practice in Portland, where he had the benefit of a large circle of business connections. His progress was steady, and for more than fifty years he pursued a uniform, consistent, upright course of practice, which won for him universal confidence and respect. He was a judicious, honorable, and successful practitioner; was much employed in the administration of estates, as executor, guardian, and trustee, and in all these relations was faithful to the rights of his clients and of all concerned.

At the time of his death, which occurred June 24, 1860, at the age of seventy-seven years lacking eighteen days, Mr. Storer was the oldest member of the Cumberland bar with the single exception of Jonathan Morgan, who was then eighty-two years old. Mr. Storer took great interest in public improvements, particularly in the railroads which have extended their advantages to various parts of the State. He married, in 1811, Mary Barrett, of Greenfield, Mass., a niece of Judge Barrett Potter, of Portland, and granddaughter of Col. John Barrett, of Boston; but left no children.

Elisha Pomeroy Cutler, a young lawyer of brilliant talents and fine promise, was admitted the same year with Mr. Storer. He was the son of Dr. Robert Cutler, a distinguished physician of Amherst, N. H., where he was born in 1780. He graduated at Williams College in 1798, and pursued his legal studies with Judge Samuel Dana, of Groton, Mass. In 1805 he opened an office at North Yarmouth, in this county. The town being settled by people of New England stock, and being thrifty and flourishing, Mr. Cutler found it a good place for his practice, which extended to the shire-town and to adjoining towns of the county. He had not been three years in the place before he was elected to represent the town in the Legislature, and was re-elected the two following years, 1809 and 1810. During this period he distinguished himself as an able debater, and would have made a figure in political life, as well as at the bar, had he not been cut down in the prime of manhood by a pulmonary disease which terminated his days in August, 1813, at the age of thirty-three.

In 1811, Mr. Cutler married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Judah Delano, of Portland, by whom he had one son, a merchant in Boston. His widow married Josiah W. Mitchell, of Freeport, a lawyer and friend of Mr. Cutler's.

Horatio Southgate was admitted to the Cumberland bar at the October term of Common Pleas held at New Gloucester in 1802. He was the son of Dr. Robert Southgate, of Scarborough, who was also one of the judges of the

Common Pleas, and who came from Leicester, Mass., on horseback, with all his worldly goods in a pair of saddlebags. This worthy man, the father of several beautiful and accomplished daughters, died in 1833, at the age of ninety-two. His wife, the mother of Horatio and the other children, was Mary, daughter of Richard King, of Scarborough, and sister of the eminent statesman, Rufus King.

Horatio was born in Scarborough in August, 1781, and at the age of thirteen was placed at the famous Exeter Academy, where he had for his associates Henry Wadsworth, who gallantly perished before Tripoli in 1803; Leverett Stonestall, of Salem, Mass.; the accomplished Joseph S. Buckminster, afterwards pastor of Brattle Street Church, Boston; Augustine and Bushrod Washington, from Virginia, and Daniel Webster. After his preparatory course at this celebrated school, he entered the law-office of Salmon Chase, of Portland, where he studied his profession, and was in regular course admitted to the bar. He opened his office in the Canal Bank building, or in a building which stood on its site, and practiced here (attending to business part of the time in Scarborough) till 1815, when he was appointed register of probate for Cumberland County. He remained in this office twenty-one years, discharging its duties with singular fidelity, exactness, and promptitude. In 1830 he prepared the "Probate Manual, containing forms adapted to the practice of probate courts in the State of Maine," also the laws relating to the subject—a valuable and much-needed hand-book.

After the death of his father, Mr. Southgate removed to Scarborough, and took possession of the old homestead, where he continued to reside till his death.

CHAPTER XVII.

BENCH AND BAR—(Continued).

Members admitted since 1808—Sketches of Prominent Lawyers and Judges—Doctors of Laws—Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law practicing in the County in 1879.

GENERAL SAMUEL FESSENDEN, so long and favorably known as a leading member of the Cumberland bar, was born in Fryeburg, Me., July 16, 1784. John Fessenden, the first of the name in this country, was "admitted a freeman" of Cambridge, Mass., in 1641. The branch of the family in Maine descended from William Fessenden, born in 1693, married to Martha Wyeth in 1716, and had eleven children. His oldest son, William, graduated at Harvard; married Mary Palmer, March 31, 1740, and had six children, one of whom, William, was the father of Samuel. He was born in 1747 (O.S.); graduated at Harvard in 1786, and was settled the first minister of the First Parish in Fryeburg, Oct. 11, 1775, in which office he continued about thirty years, till his death, May 6, 1805.

Samuel Fessenden, the distinguished subject of this sketch, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1806. He studied law in the office of Judge Dana, of Fryeburg; was admitted to the bar in 1809, and opened an office in New Gloucester, where Judge Weston and Daniel Howard were

then in practice. This was in the central part of the county, and was then a place of considerable trade. Professor Greenleaf at that time practiced in the adjoining town of Gray, and was Gen. Fessenden's chief competitor. Their forensic encounters were often scenes of great interest, and lasted long after they had entered the larger arena of practice at Portland. In learning and ability it was difficult to choose between them, although each had his different mode of attack and defense, and his own peculiar manner of presenting and arguing causes. Greenleaf was keen, ingenious, insinuating, and fluent; Fessenden solid, moderate in manner, pertinacious, and persevering. Both had about equal weight and influence with the jury.

Gen. Fessenden moved to Portland in 1822, and formed a partnership with Thomas Amory Deblois, who had studied law with Samuel A. Bradley at Fryeburg, and been admitted in 1816. He had practiced first a short time in Windham before moving to Portland. This partnership continued till 1854, when it was dissolved, and Daniel Fessenden, son of the general, took the place of Deblois. The latter firm continued till Daniel Fessenden was elected clerk of the courts in 1861. The general then, after fifty years of laborious, active, and eminently successful professional service, retired to the quiet scenes of private life. In 1864 he was the oldest living member but one of the Cumberland bar. For many years he was the honored president of the Cumberland Bar Association. He was a ripe scholar, and a man of no little literary ability. He was a representative from New Gloucester to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1814-19. It was while he was a representative in 1814, discussing the proposition to send delegates to the Hartford Convention, that he made his famous speech against the national administration, in which he uttered the memorable declaration that he was "ready to take the constitution in one hand and a sword in the other, and demand at Washington the constitutional rights of the people." He was Senator in 1818, and it was during that year that he had his memorable controversy with Gen. King, a Senator from Lincoln County.

Four of Gen. Fessenden's sons were educated for the bar, three for medicine, and one for the pulpit. Three were in Congress in 1864, viz.: Samuel C., a Representative from the Third Congressional District of Maine; William Pitt, the distinguished Senator from Maine; and Thomas A. D., elected from the Oxford district, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Walton.

William Pitt Fessenden, the oldest son, was born in 1806, and early manifested remarkable mental powers. He entered college before he was thirteen, and graduated before he was seventeen years of age. He studied his profession with Charles S. Daveis, of Portland, whose able counsel and superior line of practice cultivated and developed that activity of mind, those brilliant powers which carried him with undeviating step to the head of the bar in Maine, and to the leadership in the Senate of the United States, and would have given him the highest seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State if he would have been willing to sacrifice the noble aspirations of political life for the quiet and solid rewards of judicial office.

Mr. Fessenden was elected first to Congress in 1840;

he had been sent to the Legislature in 1832 and in 1840, and was four times subsequently returned to that body after his first term in Congress. In 1854 he was elected to the Senate of the United States; was re-elected in 1859, and continued in the Senate till he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in 1864, in which office he remained till March, 1865, when he was again elected to the Senate, and remained Senator until his death in 1869.

ALBION K. PARRIS, the second Governor of Maine, was born at Hebron, in this State, Jan. 19, 1788. He was the seventh in descent from Thomas Parris, of London, through John, Thomas, Thomas (2d), Benjamin, and Samuel, his father. He graduated in 1806, at Dartmouth College, and studied law with Chief Justice Whitman, first at New Gloucester and then at Portland, completing his preparation in the latter place, and being admitted to the Cumberland bar in 1809. He immediately established himself in Paris, Oxford Co. From that period his career in politics and in the line of his profession was one almost, if not entirely, unprecedented in the history of the county. He went on from one office to another in rapid succession, in some instances new places being found for him before he had fulfilled the time of the old. In 1811 he was appointed county attorney for Oxford County. In 1813 he was elected to the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1814 he was chosen Senator for the counties of Oxford and Somerset, and in November of the same year was elected member of Congress; he was re-elected to the Fifteenth Congress, and while discharging the duties of Representative was appointed judge of the United States District Court for Maine, as the successor of Judge Sewall. In this year (1818) he moved to Portland, and the next year (1819) was chosen a delegate to the convention to frame a constitution for the new State. On the admission of the State into the Union (1820) he was appointed judge of probate for Cumberland County (at the same time he was holding the office of United States District Judge), to succeed the veteran Samuel Freeman, who had held the office sixteen years as the successor of Judge Gorham. In 1821 he was elected Governor of Maine, and, by successive elections, continued to hold the office five years. He was very popular, and his administration satisfactory. At its expiration he was elected to the United States Senate in the place of John Holmes, whose term of office expired March 3, 1827. In June, 1828, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, in the place of Judge Preble, who resigned on account of his appointment as United States Minister to the Hague.

It is but justice to say that Judge Parris received unqualified approval from the bar and the community for the ability, promptness, and impartiality of his decisions. But hardly had he ripened his judicial powers and prepared the way for fame on the bench when he was called by President Van Buren, in 1836, to the office of Second Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States,—an honorable position and one of more emolument and ease than he had hitherto held. He conducted the affairs of this office with his usual promptness and fidelity for a period of fourteen years,—through the administrations of Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, and Taylor,—retiring and returning to Portland in

1850. In 1852 he was chosen mayor of the city, the discharge of the duties of which office was his last public service. He declined a second nomination, and for the remainder of his life reposed quietly on his many and well-earned laurels. He died February 11, 1857.

CHARLES STEWART DAVEIS was among the best-read and most highly cultivated lawyers of Maine. He was born in Portland, May 10, 1788. His father, Captain Ebenezer Daveis, was a native of Haverhill, Mass., and an officer in the war of the Revolution. He came to Portland at the close of the war, where he died in 1799, leaving only this one son. Captain Daveis was a large, well-proportioned man, with a military air and easy, graceful manners.

Mr. Daveis, the subject of this notice, received the rudiments of his education at the common schools of Portland, then attended the famous Phillips Academy (the branch at Andover), and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1807. He immediately entered as student-at-law in the office of Nicholas Emery, who had recently removed to Portland from Parsonsfield, with a high reputation as a lawyer and advocate. Mr. Daveis while studying law also indulged his literary taste in writing. He wrote both poetry and prose with facility and grace of style, being a frequent contributor to the old *Portland Gazette*, whose columns he much enlivened. The staple of his time was, however, devoted to the preparation for the bar, to which he was duly admitted in 1810.

He commenced practice in his native town, which continued to be the scene of his labors, trials, and triumphs. He was among the first to engage in equity practice in the State, at a time when the system was unpopular, both with the bench and the bar. In this and the admiralty courts Mr. Daveis took a prominent and leading place, so that his reputation and business were widely extended, and his professional services eagerly sought after. He became more familiar with the science of law, especially in its relation to equity and admiralty practice, than any man in the State, until that department, chiefly through his independent labors, had become of sufficient importance to attract others to its study. He was a fine forensic orator, although, from his exhaustive habits of study and copiousness of illustration, rather disposed to overload his efforts with a superabundance of citations, and render prolix what would otherwise be clear, forcible, and beautiful.

Mr. Daveis was equally skilled in the principles of common law; he kept up fully with the rapid progress of literature, was a copious writer, and was often called upon for occasional addresses. Among these was an address before the Portland Benevolent Society in 1813; a funeral oration upon Adams and Jefferson in 1826; a Latin address at Brunswick in 1839, upon the occasion of the inauguration of Dr. Woods as president of Bowdoin College; and others. He also drew up the able and feeling series of resolutions upon the death of Chief Justice Story, which were presented at a meeting of the bar of the Circuit Court of the United States, at which Mr. Longfellow presided. He early engaged with ardor in the discussion of the questions relating to the northeastern boundary, and in 1827 was appointed by Governor Lincoln agent of the State to inquire

into facts relating to it. In that year he made an able report to the Governor on the subject, which occupies twenty octavo pages in the documents of the Legislature. In 1838 he was appointed a special agent in the matter by the general government, in pursuance of which he repaired to Washington, and discharged the duties of his position with discretion and ability.

Mr. Daveis was Senator from Cumberland County to the State Legislature in 1841, and was appointed chairman of the joint select committee on the Northeastern Boundary. His report on this subject was an able document. He was one of the early members of the Maine Historical Society, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College. Bowdoin College in 1844 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He died March 29, 1865.

WILLIAM PITT PREBLE, a distinguished member of the bench and bar of this county, was a native of York, having been born in that part of the county called Scotland Parish, on the 27th of November, 1783. He descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors. Abraham Preble, who came from England to Scituate, Mass., in 1637, in 1642 purchased of Edward Godfrey, the agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, a tract of land in Agamenticus, now York, where he settled and continued to reside till his death, in 1663. In 1645 he was one of the council of the government of New Somersetshire, which was established by Gorges, and was the first civil government in Maine. He continued to hold the office as long as that government was maintained. He was a member of the General Court of the province, one of the commissioners to hold county courts, treasurer, and the chief military officer of the province. His descendants have been distinguished in the history of Maine ever since that time. His son, Benjamin, filled many important positions. His great-grandson, Brig.-Gen. Preble, of Portland, was not only conspicuous in public affairs for half a century, but was the father of the renowned Com. Edward Preble, and of Ebenezer and Henry, distinguished merchants, as well as of Enoch, an able ship-master.

Judge Preble's father was Esaias, the son of Samuel, who was second in descent from the common ancestor, Abraham.

William Pitt Preble graduated at Harvard College in 1806, taking high rank for scholarship, especially mathematics. He studied law in Topsham and Brunswick, completing his apprenticeship, in the latter place, under the instruction of Mr. Orr, and commenced practice in York, whence he removed to Alfred, and in 1811 was appointed county attorney for York County. In 1813 he moved to Saco. In 1814 he received from President Madison the appointment of United States attorney for the district of Maine, as successor to Silas Lee, who died that year. In 1818 he moved to Portland, where he ever after continued to reside. He entered the profession with a clear, discriminating mind, a high sense of honor, and a worthy ambition, and consequently made rapid progress toward the higher eminences of legal science which he ultimately attained.

In 1820, on the separation of the State from Massachusetts, Mr. Preble was appointed one of the three judges of the Supreme Court of Maine. The decisions of this court which emanated from him exhibit the soundness of argument and perspicuity of statement for which all his written

productions were remarkable. He retired from this honorable position, in 1828, to accept an important diplomatic service, having been appointed by President Jackson Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hague, to represent the interests of this country in the northeastern boundary line question, which the government had submitted to the arbitration of the king of Holland. Judge Preble was associated with Mr. Gallatin, Minister to the Court of St. James, in the management of this famous case. The king of Holland made his award in January, 1831, not upon its merits and proofs, but recommending a compromise. Judge Preble returned home to resist its acceptance by our government. He was sustained by the government and people of Maine, and was appointed an agent to proceed to Washington for the purpose of enforcing the rights of the State. There was a disposition on the part of the government to accept the award, which made the task of Judge Preble difficult and laborious. The matter was not settled at this time, and in 1832 Judge Preble was again appointed at the head of a commission, of whom Reuel Williams and Nicholas Emery were the other members, under whom an agreement was entered into in July, 1832, by which Maine was to cede to the United States the territory in dispute in lieu of a grant of a million acres of land in Michigan. Meantime, renewed negotiations were opened with Great Britain for the establishment of the line upon the basis of the treaty of 1783. These were protracted; irritation increased to exasperation on both sides until it broke out in what was called the Aroostook war in 1839. The difficulty was not finally settled until the English government, in 1841, sent over Lord Ashburton, with full powers to adjust by compromise or otherwise the vexed question. This resulted in the Webster-Ashburton treaty of August, 1842. Judge Preble's agency in the difficult controversy did not terminate till the question was settled, his last act in it being in the capacity of one of the commissioners chosen by the Maine Legislature, in 1842, to adjust the terms of settlement with the State.

The connection of Judge Preble with the most important improvement of his time—the opening of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, now the Grand Trunk Railway—has been referred to in the history of railroads in a previous chapter. It should be added here that, on the 30th of November, 1845, Judge Preble sailed for England to advocate in that country the interests of the company. In London he met emissaries who had been sent to create a prejudice against the route to Portland, and divert the road to Boston. Incredible efforts were made for this purpose, and it was with great difficulty that Judge Preble could get a hearing. He was greatly assisted by the presence of Mr. Galt, the able representative of the Canadian road, and their exertions were partially successful. He returned in February, 1846. The next movement was to settle the terms of union with the Canada company. This was accomplished to mutual satisfaction in April, and the road went on.

Among the papers which Judge Preble wrote in connection with the inception of this grand enterprise were "An Address to the Citizens of Montreal," in 1845, "An Address to Mr. Gladstone, the English Colonial Secretary," in 1846, and "A Memorial to the Governor-General of Canada," in 1847. All these papers bear the marks of his usual ability.

As one of the most influential politicians of the State, Judge Preble exerted his great strength in behalf of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, which was consummated in 1820. As an effective orator and speaker, he has been thus spoken of: "When all his faculties were raised into activity by the excitement of a great occasion his mind worked with the greatest ease, and he was capable on such occasions of bringing out an argument that, by its strength of reasoning, force of illustration, and effective eloquence, gave him the mastery over others."

In 1812 the number of practicing attorneys in the county was forty-three; nineteen of them were in Portland. In 1831 the number in the county was fifty-seven, of whom thirty-three resided in Portland. In 1840 the number of lawyers in the State was four hundred and thirty-seven, of whom sixty-six belonged to the Cumberland bar. In 1850 the number practicing in the State was five hundred and twenty-nine, sixty-five of whom resided in Portland.

ETHER SHEPLEY.—Chief Justice Shepley was the second son of John Shepley, of Groton, Mass., and Mary, widow of Capt. Thurlow of the Revolutionary army, a daughter of Deacon Gibson Stowe. He was born in Groton, Nov. 2, 1789, and took his degree at Dartmouth College in 1811. He began the study of law with Dudley Hubbard, of South Berwick, Me., continued with Zabdiel Adams, of Worcester County, and finished with Solomon Strong, of Hampshire, being admitted in 1814, in which year he settled in Saco and commenced practice. In 1819 he was elected to represent Saco in the General Court. In February, 1821, he was appointed United States attorney for the district of Maine, as successor to William Pitt Preble, who was placed on the bench of the Supreme Court. This office he held till he was elected United States Senator from Maine in 1833. He remained in the Senate till September, 1836, when he was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Parris. In 1848 he was appointed chief justice, as the successor of Judge Whitman, and discharged the duties of this high office with signal ability till 1855, when, his constitutional term of seven years having expired, he retired from the bench with an exalted and unsullied reputation. His opinions are among the ablest in the Maine Reports. He prepared the Revised Statutes published in 1857. A short time previous to his death, which occurred July 20, 1878, Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

HON. WILLIAM WILLIS was born in Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 31, 1794, and was the second child of Benjamin and Mary (McKinstry) Willis, who removed to Portland with their family in 1803. William was fitted for college at the Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1813. He studied law in Boston, whither the family had removed after a short sojourn from Portland, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1817, in which year he opened a law office in Boston. Mr. Willis being invited by Prentice Mellen, became a law-partner with him, in which relation he continued till the admission of Maine as a State in 1820, and the appointment of Mr. Mellen to the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court. He then practiced by himself till 1835, when he became a partner with Hon. Wil-

liam Pitt Fessenden, with whom he practiced continuously for a period of twenty years.

On the 1st of September, 1823, he married Julia, daughter of Hon. Ezekiel Whitman, by whom he had nine children. The parents survived them all, the mother dying April 2, 1872.

Mr. Willis was a well-read, able lawyer, and by his sterling integrity, purity and elevation of character, and by his habits of exactness and accuracy as a counsel and conveyancer, sustained a high reputation. He continued busy in his profession till near the close of his life, although a large share of his time and attention were devoted to historical and literary pursuits. It is chiefly by his great and arduous labors in this direction that he will be known and appreciated by future generations. We have thought it most appropriate to give this portion of Mr. Willis' life in the chapter on authors, where a catalogue of his works will be found.*

JUDGE ASHUR WARE was a graduate of Harvard College, and was admitted to practice in Suffolk County in 1816; the next year he came to Portland and was admitted to the Cumberland bar. Here he found, besides the elders whose names have appeared in the foregoing pages, a class of young men, destined to uphold the high character of the bar and to adorn the profession. Among these were Ebenezer Everett, of Brunswick; Joseph Adams, of Gorham; William Barrows, of North Yarmouth, whose early death was greatly lamented; Thomas A. Deblois, Bellamy Storer, afterwards judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio; and John Anderson, whose successful career at the bar and in politics will be briefly noticed hereafter.

Mr. Ware's principal object in coming to Portland was to take editorial charge of the *Eastern Argus*, which he immediately did, giving a new character to the paper. He warmly advocated the policy of separation from Massachusetts, and upon the admission of the State into the Union was rewarded by the office of Secretary of State, which he held till the election of Judge Parris as Governor, when he was appointed his successor on the bench of the United States Court for the district of Maine in 1822. When he entered upon his duties the admiralty law in this State was in a crude and imperfect condition. There were no settled rules established in regard to it, and no published decisions. He went to work at once to investigate its principles, and to establish a code of procedure based upon the laws and usages of commercial enterprise from the earliest time. His numerous decisions on all branches of this obscure and difficult science gave it a permanent form, and placed him among the most eminent jurists of this or any age.

The first volume containing the decisions of Judge Ware, from 1822, was published in 1849, in an octavo volume of four hundred and forty-three pages. Others were published from time to time in the *Law Reporter* and other periodicals.

Besides, he was a most indefatigable student of general literature, and constantly employed his pen in able and profound discussions of legal and other topics. He prepared several articles for Bouvier's new Dictionary, among them a treatise on "Admiralty Jurisdiction," "The Duty of

Masters of Vessels," "Privileged Debts," etc. He prepared also an elaborate treatise on "The Limitations of the Government of the United States under its Constitutional Powers." In his writings and addresses his classical knowledge was beautifully displayed without pedantry, and in a rich and forcible style which shows at once his deep vein of thought and his fine command of language.

Judge Ware married Sarah Morgridge, and had one son and two daughters. The son, Joseph Ware, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1851; became a lawyer, and practiced in Portland till his death.

Judge Ware resigned his position on the bench in the spring of 1866, having nobly discharged the duties of judge of the United States Court for the district of Maine for a period of forty-four years.

GEORGE FOSTER SHEPLEY, late judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, was the second son of the distinguished Chief Justice, Ether Shepley, and Anna (Foster) Shepley. He was born in Saco, Me., on the 1st of January, 1819, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1837, at the early age of eighteen.

Having chosen the legal profession, he entered the law school at Cambridge, where he had the privilege of the instruction of Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf. How faithfully and well he improved that privilege is shown by the high rank as a lawyer he quickly won and ever maintained.

When only twenty years old he was admitted to practice, and commenced business at Bangor as a partner of the late Joshua W. Hathaway, who was soon after made an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine.

About 1844 he removed to Portland and formed a business connection with Hon. Joseph Howard. In 1848, Mr. Howard was appointed a justice of the highest court in Maine, and Mr. Shepley assumed the responsibility of a large and important business, with the confident assurance of all who had observed him, that young as he was, he was equal to the work he undertook. He associated with him John W. Dana, Esq., now deceased, and was recognized as in the foremost rank of the bar, which numbered among its active members Gen. Samuel Fessenden, Thomas Amory Deblois, William Pitt Fessenden, R. H. L. Codman, Edward Fox, and other distinguished counselors.

In 1853 he was made United States District Attorney for Maine, by President Pierce, and held the position till June, 1861, having been re-appointed in 1857 by President Buchanan. While occupying that office, though called upon to conduct many important and difficult causes for the government, he retained the large private practice of former years, and constantly added to his professional reputation.

Though entertaining strong political convictions in sympathy with the Democratic party, up to 1861 he did not to any great extent participate in political affairs. But he was too prominent a person to be permitted to abstain wholly from the excitement of party conflicts, and in 1850 was elected State Senator. He occasionally addressed conventions and took part in political discussions, never failing to add to his reputation and influence. In 1860 he was a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, and attended its adjourned session at Baltimore.

* Mr. Willis was a member of the State Senate in 1855.

The Maine delegation was divided five to three,—five for Mr. Douglas and three for Mr. Guthrie. Among the latter was Judge Shepley. He took a prominent part in the convention, and the speech which he made in response to the call for the State of Maine became famous. In the campaign which followed he supported Mr. Douglas.

Upon the election of President Lincoln he was not found among those who sympathized with, or apologized for, the attempt to break up the Union. He was true to his convictions, and on Sept. 27, 1861, accepted a commission as colonel of the 12th Maine Volunteers, a regiment raised to form part of the New England division of Gen. Benj. F. Butler. He left Portland with his command Nov. 24, 1861, for Lowell, Mass., where he remained till Jan. 1, 1862; on the 12th of February, 1862, he arrived at Ship Island, and on the 22d of the same month, by General Order No. 2, of Department of the Gulf, was placed in command of the 3d Brigade, consisting of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Maine, the 30th Massachusetts Regiments, the 1st Maine Battery, and Magee's cavalry.

On the occupation of New Orleans he was made military commandant of that city. In this arduous and responsible place, he so administered affairs as to win the respect and affections of the conquered and embittered inhabitants, and to secure the confidence and approval of those above him. His duties were both civil and military, and in both he manifested prudence, energy, and ability, which were repeatedly commended, and on the 3d day of June, 1862, were honorably recognized by his appointment by President Lincoln, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, as Military Governor of the State of Louisiana, "with full powers, including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*." July 20th he was appointed brigadier-general to rank from July 18, 1862. As Military Governor of Louisiana he fully sustained the high reputation he had established as commandant of the city.

Upon the inauguration of a civil Governor, he was, at his own request, relieved by the President, and ordered to report again to the adjutant-general of the army for service in the field. When he left New Orleans, leading and influential citizens testified their appreciation of his administration by an address commencing as follows:

"We, citizens of New Orleans, avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by the close of your official career among us, to give expression to the sentiments of regard and esteem with which your character and conduct have inspired us. For nearly two years you have performed the delicate and arduous duties of Military Governor of Louisiana in a manner beyond all praise, winning in your official capacity the respect of the whole community, and by your social virtues converting all who have enjoyed the pleasure of your acquaintance into warm personal friends."

Upon being relieved in Louisiana he was ordered to report for duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and was placed in command of the military district of Eastern Virginia. This district included Fortress Monroe, Newport News, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, with the line of defense known as Getty's line, the eastern shore of Virginia, and that portion of North Carolina north of Albemarle Sound. He again took the field as chief-of-staff to Maj.-Gen. Weitzel, acting in

that capacity, and for a short time, during the absence of Gen. Weitzel, commanding the 25th Army Corps. He continued with the Army of the James to the end of the campaign, entering Richmond with Gen. Weitzel's command,—which were the first troops to enter that city after its fall,—and was appointed the first Military Governor of that city. At the close of the war he resigned his commission, July 1, 1865.

In the early part of his military career he was tendered a nomination for Congress by the Democrats of this district, but declined in a letter in which he said his highest ambition was to see his country at peace and prosperous again, and to be himself at liberty to return to the practice of his profession.

In November, 1865, he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State, but declined the position.

The events of the war and his own experiences led to a change of his political relations, and he became identified with the Republican party, by whom he was elected Representative to the State Legislature in 1866, in which he served with marked ability.

Shortly after the close of the session he resumed the practice of law, having formed a copartnership with A. A. Strout, Esq., under the style of "Shepley & Strout." But he was not long permitted to remain in a private station. When, in 1869, the judicial system of the United States was amended by an act providing for the appointment of circuit judges, he was, without seeking on his part, selected for the appointment in the first circuit. His commission was issued Dec. 22, 1869, and he at once entered upon the discharge of the laborious and responsible duties of that high judicial office.

In the years of his judicial life he was constantly called upon to sit in difficult and important cases, and, by his knowledge, his acumen, and his impartiality, fully proved the wisdom of his selection for the judgeship. In matters of patent law his work has been especially severe, and those best qualified to estimate how he has performed that work are unanimous in his praise and in according to him the highest rank as a judge in that branch of the law. Nor has he failed in any respect to meet the high anticipations of the public at the time of his appointment, but, rather, he has commanded the confidence and gained the applause of the best and soundest lawyers throughout his circuit and the country.

His mental faculties, originally of high order, were strengthened and disciplined by constant study. The range of his attainments was wide. His taste in literature and art was cultivated and refined. His eminence was fittingly recognized only a few weeks before his death, by the honorary degree of LL.D., conferred on him by his alma mater.

Judge Shepley, as was well known to those intimate with him and enjoying his confidence, was ever a full and strong believer in the Holy Scriptures, but did not until recently publicly unite with any religious society. A little more than a year ago he joined the Episcopal Church and connected himself with the St. Luke's Society of Portland. That he was a firm and devout believer in the truths of Christianity there is abundant evidence, and in that faith

he daily grew stronger, and found increasing joy. His religious life was deep and sincere without ostentation or dogmatism.

By nature he was kindly and considerate to all men. His sympathies were quick and his affection strong and enduring. Only those who have been permitted to see him in his own home, and surrounded by those whom he loved and trusted, can imagine how sweet his disposition was, and how he brought happiness to those around him.

While living in Bangor he married Miss Lucy Hayes, by whom he had four children,—one son and three daughters. She died in 1859. Two of the daughters—Mrs. Selfridge, wife of Commander T. O. Selfridge (United States Navy), and Mrs. Tiffany, wife of a prominent lawyer of St. Louis—survive their father. In 1872, Judge Shepley married Miss Helen Merrill, daughter of the late Eliphalet Merrill, who survives him.

The obituary, published in the *Press* at the time of Judge Shepley's decease, to which we are principally indebted for the above facts, closes as follows:

"If the fullness of life is to be reckoned by the amount of work well done, we cannot feel that our honored fellow-citizen has been prematurely cut off; but, as we remember how full of strength he seemed and what capacity for usefulness yet remained to him, and what all men hoped from him, we bow in sorrow at the sudden extinguishing of his light."

Judge Shepley died on the 20th of July, 1878, in the sixtieth year of his age.

For a more adequate sketch of his life and character than our limited space here permits, we must refer the reader to the eloquent tribute to his memory by distinguished members of the court and bar on the occasion of his decease, and the appropriate resolutions then passed. These will be found published with the proceedings of the Circuit Court, in pamphlet form.

JUDGE EDWARD FOX, the successor of Judge Ware on the bench of the District Court of the United States, and the present incumbent of that responsible office, was born in Portland on the 10th of June, 1815. He graduated at Harvard College in 1834, and at the Harvard Law School in 1837, in which year he commenced practice in Portland. His legal abilities and thorough preparation soon gave him command of a large professional practice, in which he continued without interruption for a period of twenty-five years. In 1862 he was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, a position which he honorably filled, but saw fit to resign in 1863, and returned again to the practice of his profession. In June, 1866, he was appointed as the successor of Judge Ware to the bench of the District Court of the United States, and has held the position ever since, discharging its duties with ability and fidelity.

Judge Fox was married, in 1837, to Lucy Ellen Winslow, daughter of Nathan Winslow, of Portland. By this marriage he has had one son and one daughter, the former a graduate of Harvard College and Law School, who practiced law in Portland till shortly before his death, which occurred in 1877. His daughter is the wife of Gen. Francis Fessenden.

SAMUEL A. BRADLEY, who had been a famous lawyer

in Oxford County, and a friend and college classmate of Daniel Webster at Dartmouth, came to Portland in 1825, and engaged in speculations outside of his profession, in which he accumulated large property. He died at the house of his brother Robert, in Fryeburg, Sept. 24, 1844, nearly seventy years of age.

JUDGE JOSEPH HOWARD was born in the year 1800 at Brownfield, Oxford Co. At the time of his death he was seventy-seven years of age. His preliminary education was obtained at Fryeburg Academy. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1821, taking a high rank in his class, and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Dana, at Fryeburg. He completed his studies in the office of Judge Daniel Goodenow, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He first opened an office in Bridgton, Cumberland Co. Within a year John Burnham, a successful lawyer in Limerick, York Co., died suddenly, and Mr. Howard immediately removed there, where he remained in successful practice for twelve or fifteen years. While quite young he received the appointment of county attorney for York County, and very ably performed the duties of that office for about ten years.

In 1837 he removed from Limerick to Portland, and soon after formed a partnership with Henry B. Osgood, his brother-in-law, their wives being the accomplished daughters of Judge Dana and sisters of the late Governor, John W. Dana. After the decease of Mr. Osgood, he and the late George F. Shepley, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, formed a partnership which continued till 1848, when the senior partner, Mr. Howard, was appointed a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. Prior to that time he had for several years filled the office of United States Attorney for the District of Maine. When his term of office on the bench of the Supreme Court expired he was in the prime of life, and soon after formed a partnership with Sewall C. Strout, Esq., of Portland, which firm continued several years, when it was dissolved to enable the judge to associate with him in business his son-in-law, Nathan Cleaves, late judge of probate for Cumberland County. Afterwards Henry B. Cleaves, Esq., late solicitor for the city of Portland, was admitted as a member of the firm, which continued till the death of the subject of this notice.

From the Memorial of Judge Howard in the sixty-seventh volume of the Maine Reports, we select a few extracts bearing upon his life and character.

Hon. N. S. Littlefield said,—

"The circumstances of his death were peculiar. On an early day in the month of December last he left his home in this city with the intention of spending the balance of that day with his only brother and family, on the old homestead in Brownfield, and of spending the next day in Fryeburg, where the Oxford County December term of this court (Supreme Judicial) was being held by Judge Virgin. Arriving at Brownfield about noon, he went to his brother's home, and after dinner, it being pleasant, he went out alone and went over the farm on which he was born. Failing to return as soon as expected, search was made, and his lifeless body was found not far from the dwelling-house. It was evident that death overtook him while on his return from his excursion. He had in his hand a bunch of evergreen, emblematical of his memory, which will twine around our hearts till they cease to beat. . . .

"As a son, as a brother, as a husband, as a father, as a friend, as a man, and as a gentleman, he was all that could be desired; he was as

near perfection as humanity will allow. As a counselor he was in all respects reliable and safe. As a prosecuting officer he was energetic and thorough. As a judge he was patient, affable, untiring, and an earnest seeker after truth. He would rule a point against counsel in so kind and conciliatory a manner that the disappointment would be shorn, to a great extent, of its unpleasantness. His opinions on questions of law are models of conciseness, not at the expense of perspicuity. He never buried his ideas in words."

Sewall C. Strout, Esq., said,—

"I had the pleasure of his intimate acquaintance for thirty years, nine of which I was his partner in the practice of law. This association taught me to revere his character, and to love the man as a father. Few men possess the power of self-control which he habitually exercised. . . . His tastes were pure and elevated. . . . In his friendships he was tender and unselfish. His charities were numerous. . . . As a judge he worthily maintained the dignity of the bench."

Judge Barrows said,—

"I miss his presence and his cordial greeting, and in their stead I receive the funeral garland which your affectionate respect devotes to decorate his tomb; and I listen to the tribute you pay to departed worth, and strive to recognize the fact that in these scenes where he has so long been busy he will appear no more forever."

NATHAN CLIFFORD was born in Rumney, Grafton Co., N. H., Aug. 18, 1803. His ancestors—of a well-known English family—emigrated to this country early in colonial times, and settled in the southern part of New Hampshire. His grandfather removed to Rumney, and lived there during his life. He served as an officer through the Revolutionary war, and was in all the important battles from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. The father of the judge also lived in Rumney until 1820, the time of his death. Nathan was the only son. His father, although a man much esteemed in the community where he lived, was poor, a farmer, and able to do little more than provide a comfortable subsistence for his family. The mother was a woman of unusual strength and energy of character, and of great singleness and earnestness of purpose and action. The early formative influences to which the boy was subjected were of the purest and healthiest nature, for his was a home, although quite humble, in which the principles of honor and morality were both exemplified and taught. Parental affection had, however, it seems, cherished no further expectations for the future of the son than that he should succeed to his father's place and pursue the life which he had led. But, from an early age, different purposes had secretly filled the mind of young Clifford, who, from his youth, was impelled by a wish to acquire such knowledge as might qualify him for some more elevated station in life than the one in which he was born. He received the rudiments of ordinary education in the common schools of his native town; but the instruction was of course meagre, and the terms comprised only those few months of the year in which farmers could spare their children from the duties and services of home. Such were the sources of the boy's learning until, at the age of fourteen years, he made known to his parents a desire of obtaining an education more liberal than was within the reach of their means to afford him. Having overcome their resistance to his departure from home, and having obtained their reluctant consent to become a pupil in Haverhill Academy, an institution of considerable standing in those days,

he found means to enter the school, and remained there for three years,—that is, until 1820.

The struggles of his life may properly be said to have begun at the time when, bent upon the pursuit of knowledge, this young man first broke away from home and, relying almost exclusively upon his own efforts, entered upon a course of academical study. The expedient adopted by him for obtaining the necessary means of support was the common one of school-teaching in the common schools of the country towns of his native State. The proceeds were small, but they were sufficient. The three years of school life at Haverhill were subject to interruptions from this cause, but unflagging industry made up for the absences and brought rapid progress and high mental discipline. Subsequently to this, a year spent at the Literary Institution at New Hampton completed the young man's academical career, and at the expiration of that time, at the age of eighteen years, he entered the office of Hon. Josiah Quincy, a leading lawyer of Grafton County, as a student at law. This choice of the profession of law was no accident or sudden decision, but the result of a fixed and settled preference. The years of preparation had been years of close and intense study, and they had borne their fruit in a mind much matured, and in the production of practical views of life. The instructions of the academy had been supplemented by a considerable stock of general reading, so that, in spite of many difficulties, Mr. Clifford had well fitted himself for the study of his chosen profession. To this he now devoted himself with what had already become characteristic assiduity. At the time of which we are writing, admission to the bar of New Hampshire could only be obtained by a candidate, not a college graduate, after a laborious preparation of five years; but this, although interrupted still by the necessary resort to school-teaching, Mr. Clifford had faithfully accomplished in 1827. He had also unaided, and to a very large extent by himself, pursued the course of classical and other study then prescribed for a New England college. With no little disappointment, he had relinquished the desire to pursue a college course, from the privileges of which, by the circumstances of his life at that time, he considered himself excluded.

In May, 1827, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of his native State, and at once removed to the western part of Maine and established himself at the town of Newfield, in the county of York. Here his professional life really began, although, while a student, his intelligence and practical knowledge had led to his being not unfrequently intrusted with the management of cases of no little importance and intricacy. In consequence of early-acquired habits of study and reflection, and a memory of remarkable strength and accuracy, the young lawyer had brought with him into his newly-chosen field of practice a substantial fund of legal knowledge and a capacity trained to apply it to the questions arising out of the business of men. He soon, consequently, made his way to the confidence of the people among whom he lived, and found himself in the possession of a lucrative and increasing business. Not long after his settlement in Newfield, Mr. Clifford was married to Hannah, the eldest daughter of Capt. James Ayer, at that time a leading citizen of the town.



Nathan Clifford



Like those of her husband, Mrs. Clifford's ancestors participated in the struggles and sacrifices of the Revolution. Hannah Ayer was quite youthful when she was married, and has now for fifty-two years been the constant companion of her husband throughout all the leading passages of his career. With him, and with undiminished faculties, she enjoys to-day the long, eventful, and honorable retrospect which their joint lives afford. A lengthy period of absence from the State, the larger part of each year of which has been spent in Washington, has almost entirely removed Mrs. Clifford from the society of Maine; but in the sincere love of all who know her she holds a seat, from which, by no circumstances possible to her, can she ever be displaced.

Mr. Clifford was early led towards political life, and has always been a Democrat. Notwithstanding at the time of his coming to Newfield hardly a score of Democrats could be found in the town, he was, in 1830, elected by a large majority to represent it in the State Legislature, and three times was re-elected to the same office. In 1833 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in the following year again received the same honor. Continued success accompanied him in the practice of his profession, and in 1834 he was appointed attorney-general of the State. This office was then one requiring the exercise of the highest order of legal ability and acquirement, but this enlarged and more conspicuous stage of professional action served only in higher measure to illustrate and exemplify the young attorney's talents and learning.

In the exciting political contest of 1838, Mr. Clifford was nominated and elected to Congress from the First Congressional District of Maine, and was re-elected in 1840. He left Congress with an established reputation as an able and accomplished debater and an accurate parliamentarian. Although originally in favor of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, he supported the nomination of Mr. Polk with ardor, and entered with great earnestness into that campaign. Mr. Clifford was in the conduct of an extensive practice when he was invited to become a member of the cabinet of Mr. Polk as Attorney-General of the United States. The office was congenial to the tastes of the new incumbent, and in the channel of his life-long studies and practice. His administration of its duties was such as to show himself a worthy successor of any that had preceded him in that high station. While a member of the cabinet he was appointed commissioner to exchange the ratifications of peace between this country and Mexico at the close of the Mexican war. After the establishment of peace between the two countries the commissioner remained in Mexico, under a new appointment as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. In 1849, having returned to this country, he removed to the city of Portland, which has ever since remained his place of residence. Here he again returned to the practice of the law, which he followed until his appointment as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Buchanan, in 1858.

When Mr. Justice Clifford took his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court nearly all the district judges were old men, almost past service, and the appointment of circuit judges had not then been authorized by the act of Con-

gress. The dockets were crowded with cases, many of long standing, and, as a consequence, an enormous amount of labor was devolved upon the new judge. To this he applied himself with great energy. The incessant labor, however, of several years was required before the business was reduced to the dimensions of the current cases. For several years the judge took scarcely a day of vacation, but all of the year not consumed in attendance upon the Supreme Court was spent in the performance of circuit duties.

As a Federal judge, it is not now necessary to say anything of the distinguished subject of this notice. His active judicial life is still a part of the present time, and his character and abilities are the subjects of every-day honor and respect. His opinions delivered in the Supreme Court form a respectable part, both in number and importance, of forty volumes of the reports of the court, to wit: Howard, Black, Wallace, and Otto. His judgments upon the circuit are, in part, embodied in four volumes of "Clifford's Reports," edited by his son, William Henry Clifford, Esq., of the Cumberland bar. For several years Judge Clifford has been the senior justice of the court, and after the death of Chief Justice Chase, became acting chief justice.

This sketch would still be incomplete if Judge Clifford's selection as president of the electoral commission of 1877 should be omitted. The events of that memorable period are still recent, the recollection of them fresh in the public mind, and many of the actors still survive. The time, therefore, for an analysis of the merits of the decision in connection with the lives of any of the members of that tribunal has not yet come. But whatever may be the verdict of history concerning the motive or character of the final adjudication of that great committee, Americans of the present generation will bear witness that the calmness, wisdom, and justice of the venerable presiding officer's rulings and decisions evoked, in the heat of discussion, a frank and universal admiration. Agreeing with the minority of that body, the president delivered an opinion upon the question of the Florida returns, and declined to give any judgments upon the votes of the other contested States.

Six years ago Judge Clifford was privileged to retire from the bench, with the liberal pension provided by law. But retirement from active duty is not in accordance with his habits or disposition. He is still in vigorous health and in the full possession of matured faculties, trained and disciplined by great study and a most varied experience. He has outlived the most of his generation, and still exhibits no signs of bodily or mental decay. He has crowned the life of a distinguished lawyer with what seems its most fitting ending, the character of a wise and great judge. Industry, truthfulness, and fidelity are the prominent traits of the judge's character. He has, however, always been noticeable for extreme suavity of disposition and urbanity of manner, in a combination at least not usual, to wit: with great force of character and unyielding determination in the face of difficulties. That roughness or ruggedness of bearing, which in many most estimable men seems to be the concomitant of energy, is in him supplanted by a sincere politeness of nature, by a gentleness which shows that great force of will is not inconsistent with kindness and consider-

ation for the feelings of others. With him, an indomitable mental and moral constitution is clothed with a mild and gracious exterior, and still he is essentially a self-made man. During the scenes of a most active life, he has found time to repair the defects of the education of early years. His judicial writings exhibit a clear, compact, and weighty style, and his memorial notices of some of his brethren who have fallen asleep, their day of labor ended, abound with grace and tenderness of expression. The colleges of New England have not failed in a recognition of his acquisitions and learning. Bowdoin and Dartmouth Colleges and Brown and Harvard Universities have at different times conferred upon him their degrees of Doctor of Laws.

Judge Clifford's fame rests on the abiding foundation of substantial worth and years of conscientious devotion to exalted duty. Among men he is truly to be considered happy, for he is living in the ripe season of a long and well-spent life, rich in honors, in the highest station, with none of the infirmities of age, surrounded by the love and veneration of numerous descendants, having deserved and won the cordial regard and respect of his country.

HON. BION BRADBURY.—His father, Jeremiah Bradbury, a native of Saco, Me., commenced the practice of law in Biddeford, removed to South Berwick, and was appointed by President Madison collector of the port of York, which place he held until 1820, when he was appointed clerk of the courts, and removed to Alfred. He held this office for twenty years, and removed to Calais, Me., where he resided till his death, in 1848.

His mother, Mary Langdon, was daughter of Capt. Seth Storer, of Saco, and granddaughter of Mrs. John Storer, of Wells, who was sister of Governor Langdon of New Hampshire, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Bradbury's paternal grandfather was a captain of the Revolution.

Bion Bradbury was born in Biddeford, York Co., Me., Dec. 6, 1811. He received his academic education at Gorham and South Berwick Academies, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1830. For the year 1831 he was preceptor of Alfred Academy. He commenced the study of law at Alfred with Hon. Daniel Goodenow, completed his legal studies with Hon. William Pitt Preble, of Portland, and was admitted to the bar at Alfred, York Co., in May, 1834. In July of the same year he commenced practice in Calais, Washington Co., Me., and soon after formed a law partnership with Hon. Anson G. Chandler, which continued until 1838, when Mr. Chandler was appointed to the bench. In 1842 he was a member of the State Legislature from Calais, and served on important committees. He was appointed collector of customs at Eastport, Me., in 1844, re-appointed by President Polk, and received a second re-appointment by President Pierce. He was member of the State Legislature from Eastport in 1849 and 1850, a member of the National Democratic Convention held at Cincinnati in 1856, and also at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860. He was Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Maine in 1858, and defeated by a bare majority. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature from Eastport, as a war Democrat, by the unanimous vote of both parties, and in 1863 was the Democratic candidate

for Governor.* During all his official relations he continued the practice of the law, and since his removal to Portland, in 1864, has remained constant in the duties of his profession. As a lawyer, Mr. Bradbury is learned, cautious in advising litigation, ever giving counsel in favor of compromise and settlement of disputes, and to a remarkable degree always retains the confidence of both parties. As an advocate, he is persuasive with the jury, skillful in the examination of witnesses, graceful and spirited in his oratory. As a legislator, he was one of the foremost debaters, and controlled largely the policy of his party, who sought his advice constantly. He always took an active part in all matters of local, State, and national legislation. Not less to be admired as a citizen and neighbor, he possesses a well-balanced mind, an evenness of temperament that controls his action at all times, a frankness of manner that places friends and strangers alike at ease while engaged in conversation, a sympathetic heart for the needy, a kind word ever ready to cheer the less fortunate, and whether surrounded by his family, engaged in a perplexing case of litigation, or in anxious debate in the halls of legislation, he is ever the courteous, genial, and agreeable gentleman. He married in 1837 Alice, daughter of Johnson Williams, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and afterwards for many years a resident of Waterville, Me. They have five children living,—Albert W., a practicing lawyer in Portland; Bion, Jr., attached to the Coast Survey; Mary Langdon, widow of the late Charles C. Wells; Alice, wife of Charles F. Libby, Portland; and Marcia Dow Bradbury.

HON. ELBRIDGE GERRY, youngest son of Peter and Mary Gerry, was born in Waterford, Oxford Co., in the then province of Maine, Dec. 6, 1813. His father, a native of Harvard, Mass., at an early age, with a view to the improvement of his health, emigrated to Maine, to engage in the arduous life of a pioneer, clearing the forests and making himself a future home. He was a good specimen of the sturdy stock that in the earlier days conquered our rude soil, leveled our forests, created our towns, founded our churches and schools, and lifted the province of Maine into the dignity of an independent State. He married Miss Mary Cutler, of Sudbury, Mass., a refined and attractive woman. For several years he was a Representative in the State Legislature. He was laborious, thrifty, and exact in the management of his own affairs as well as of those intrusted to his care, and was universally esteemed for his integrity and conscientious fidelity to duty. Peter Gerry was a zealous and active member of the Methodist Church, and his house was the free and welcome home of the traveling preachers of that denomination. He was one of four persons to erect the first Methodist church in Waterford.

With such an example before him, Elbridge Gerry could scarcely fail in the battle of life to win success. His boyish pursuits were full of vitality and energy. The gun and fishing-rod were his familiar companions, and the woods, the hills, and the streams, his favorite resorts. In his own language, poetically expressed, reciting the glowing memories of his youth,—

* In 1874, Mr. Bradbury was the Democratic nominee for Congress from Portland.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Ben Bradbury



Edmund Gerry

"Into the depths of forests sublime
I plunged and traveled, regardless of time;
The dazzling gloom and the wild array
Hurried the hours and shortened the day.

"The forests, so peaceful, so profound,
Awf'ly grand in the absence of sound,
Were like silent majesty to me.
Land of my boyhood, honor to thee!"

He remained at home until sixteen years of age, receiving only the educational advantages then afforded by the common schools. During this period, though full of boyish fun, and not very fond of study, he always led his classes in the lessons. Self-reliance was characteristic of him from boyhood.

He acquired the habit of public speaking, for which he was thereafter noted, in the youthful debates with his school-fellows, in which were discussed the gravest topics of the hour, and into which he entered with great earnestness. Before he was sixteen years old, he had by his own exertions accumulated several hundred dollars, and being desirous of obtaining a suitable education for some profession, he entered Bridgton Academy, and at this and other similar institutions for several years sedulously pursued his studies, teaching school in the winter months.

An incident occurred when he was about twenty years old, while visiting at home, which may be appropriately related here as illustrative of the character of the man. At a large gathering of the people of Waterford, assembled to discuss the temperance question, a resolution was offered that the members of the temperance society should give their business patronage exclusively to those who belonged to the association. The clergymen, physicians, and other leading citizens advocated the proposition, no one appearing in opposition. Young Gerry very reluctantly consented to assume the negative, and, without previous preparation, he threw himself with such spirit and ability into the discussion that the veterans pounced upon him from all sides of the house with great vehemence. The presiding officer, a grave and venerable clergyman, tried to overawe him, but without effect. He maintained manfully his ground, and brought to bear upon the question the weapons of keen wit, strong logic, and moral, religious, and social reasons, which, by the verdict of the audience, were of conclusive force. The victory was his, and established the fact that the young man had the forensic power which foreshadowed his future success as a speaker on the platform in the halls of the State Legislature and Congress, and as an advocate at the bar.

In 1837, Mr. Gerry began to read law in the office of Hon. Stephen Emery, and in June, 1839, was admitted to the bar in Oxford County, opened an office in Waterford, and entered at once upon a large and lucrative practice. From the commencement of his practice he assumed the entire control of his own causes, not only as attorney, but as advocate, and soon rose to the front rank in the county and State.

In January, 1840, he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives of the State, and in 1841 he was appointed a United States commissioner in bankruptcy. In 1842 he was appointed county attorney by Governor Fairfield, and in 1843 was elected to the same office by the people. In

1845 he resigned the office of county attorney, the proper discharge of its duties seriously interfering with his practice, and for the further reason that he had been elected a member of the House of Representatives.

This Legislature was marked for its ability, having among its prominent members such men as Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, Hon. Phineas Barnes, Hon. E. Wilder Farley, and Mr. Howe, now United States Senator from Wisconsin, all leaders of the Whig party. It is due to Mr. Gerry to say that he took rank at once among the prominent leaders of the forces on the other side. The session was one of peculiar interest, from the magnitude of the questions in debate. His first and ablest speech was on the admission of Texas, being an exhaustive and logical argument in favor of the measure, and winning the commendation of friends and foes alike. As chairman of the committee on the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island he reported a series of resolutions, which he sustained with great ability. He was also a member of the committee on the Oregon question. The granting of the charter of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, pending at that session, was not only voted for by Mr. Gerry, but earnestly and effectively sustained by him in debate. At this session, in the absence of the Speaker, he was elected Speaker *pro tem*.

In 1848 he was elected a member of the Thirty-first Congress, from the First Congressional District of Maine. It was a stormy and acrimonious session. It began with a protracted struggle over the election of Speaker, and the caucus sessions of each political party were exciting, personal, and bitter. In the debates on these occasions Mr. Gerry took conspicuous part, and thus early established a reputation for courage and ability. The question of slavery tinged every issue.

The two extremes, the Abolitionists of the North and the fire-eaters of the South, joined hands in arraying the two sections against each other. To counteract the mischievous designs of these men, and with the view to prevent the bloody collision which he never doubted would otherwise ensue, Mr. Gerry, with other patriotic members, labored earnestly and faithfully, and as the result the threatened disaster was for the time arrested. At this session the compromise measures introduced by Mr. Clay were passed. Into the discussion of these and related questions, Mr. Gerry entered with great earnestness. One of his speeches, reported at length in the *Congressional Globe*, is a full, strong, compact presentation of his views upon the rights and powers of Congress, as well as upon their limitations. His description of the evils of slavery—its antagonism to human rights, as well as to the material interests of the nation—is given with graphic force. But while he denounced the institution, and showed that the sentiment of the framers of the republic was adverse to its continuance, he took his stand upon the constitution. Though he had no doubt of the power of Congress to interdict slavery in the Territories, he deemed such interdiction in the cases in issue unnecessary, as nature had itself erected a barrier which could not be passed. He was, therefore, in favor of leaving the question to the people of the Territories.

Among the important matters of national concern before this Congress was that of the reduction of postage to the

present rate. In the light of present experience, it would hardly seem that this great reformatory measure could have created much debate. Yet it was then considered by many a very hazardous experiment, and excited much heated discussion. Mr. Gerry, with strong faith in its success,—a faith which time has fully justified,—sustained the bill by a clear and concise speech, by his personal influence, and by his vote.

Among the prominent men who constituted this notable Congress were Senators Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Douglas, Houston, Jeff. Davis, Cass, and Chase, and in the House, Howell Cobb, Toombs, A. H. Stephens, R. C. Winthrop, and Giddings, of Ohio.

At the close of his term he declined a renomination and returned to his practice as a lawyer in Waterford. His business increased to such an extent that he removed to Portland, where he continued in the active work of his profession in Oxford, Androscoggin, and Cumberland Counties for some six years, when his health broke down and he was compelled to retire.

Although thus for several years in political life, co-operating earnestly with the leading minds of the Democratic party, and holding important official positions, Mr. Gerry was wise enough to subordinate politics to his profession. As a public speaker he was bold, aggressive, argumentative, and profoundly in earnest. Possessed of an attractive personal presence, tall and straight, nervous, and ever inspired with his subject, he always commanded the closest attention of his audiences. His cultivated taste for general literature, which began in early life and which he retains, has aided him in all his career and has sweetened and mellowed the weary hours of a long and painful illness. As a writer he was terse and logical. He was not only a good advocate, but was a sound lawyer, well acquainted with constitutional and the common law. He was ardently attached to his profession, and his mind had been liberalized by pursuits outside of the law. A question of history, romance, or law were all equally interesting to him. Socially, he is genial, fond of conversation with his friends, and devotedly attached to them. He married, Nov. 22, 1849, Miss Anna St. Clair, the brilliant and accomplished daughter of Hon. Richard Jenness, of Portsmouth, N. H., by whom he has three children,—Alice, who was married to Mr. A. M. Patterson, of Baltimore; Elbridge, a lawyer in New York City; and Elizabeth J. Gerry.

HON. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, LL.D., was born in Winslow, Me., Aug. 30, 1827, and graduated from Waterville College in 1846. He taught school three years, including part of the time he was in college, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1850. He was married December 10th of the same year. He was elected to represent Waterville in the Legislature of 1857, also re-elected and chosen Speaker of the House in 1858, where he won much reputation for his promptness and ability as a presiding officer. He was elected to the State Senate in 1860, and, during the session, was elected attorney-general of the State, to which office he was re-elected in 1861, 1862, and 1863. In 1860 he removed to Portland; was elected to the Legislature from that city to fill a vacancy, was elected Speaker, and declined a re-election. He was city solicitor of Portland for several

years, and for over six years served on its school committee. For some years past he has steadily refused political offices, and devoted himself to his profession, in which he maintains a high position as a counselor and advocate, and holds the position of attorney for important corporations. As a citizen and as a lawyer no one in the State commands more thoroughly the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

In Masonry he has attained such a world-wide reputation that he may be almost said to have won his greatest fame there. He was made a Mason in Waterville Lodge, No. 33, in 1849, and was elected its Master in 1856–57. In 1858–59 he was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and in 1860, 1861, and 1862, Grand Master. In 1865 he was appointed chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence, and has filled that position ever since, having prepared fifteen annual reports, each making nearly one hundred and fifty octavo pages of fine type, or a fairly-sized volume of itself. This work has been so ably done, and is so authoritative on Masonic law, that it has been widely copied in the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, and has done much to shape Masonic legislation in this country, especially in regard to settling the question of territorial jurisdiction according to the rules which he so ably laid down in his discussion with the Grand Lodge of England in 1861.

He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Jerusalem Chapter, at Hallowell, in 1858, and was its second officer in 1859. In 1862 he was High Priest of Greenleaf Chapter, in Portland. From 1860 to 1867 he was an officer in the Grand Chapter of Maine, being the Grand High Priest in 1866–67. In 1871 he was elected General Grand High Priest of the United States for the term of three years.

He received the Cryptic degrees in Portland Council in 1861, and in 1868 presided over the Grand Council.

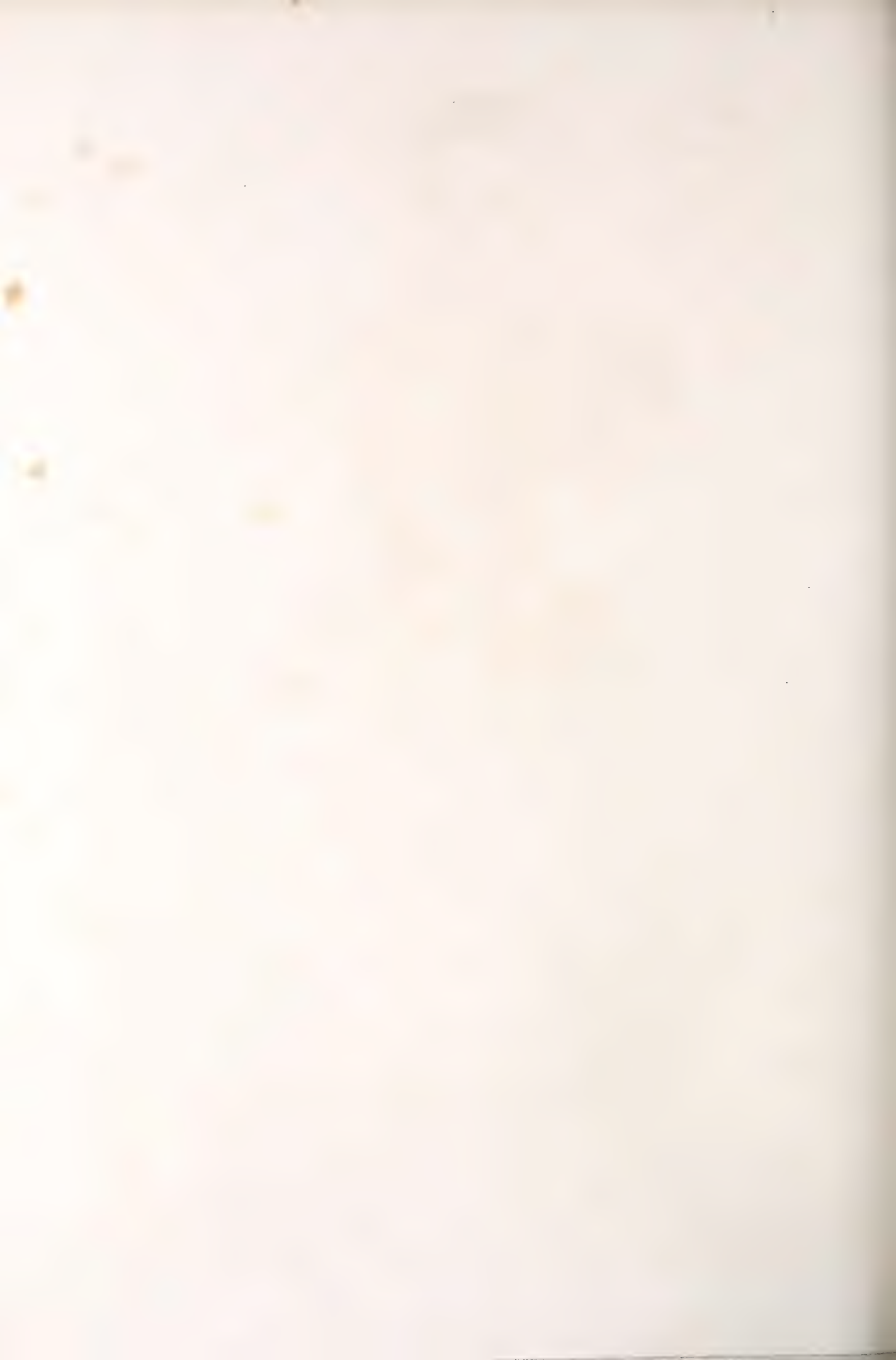
He was made a Knight Templar in Maine Commandery, at Gardiner, in 1860, and elected Captain-General the same year. In 1862 he joined Portland Commandery, and was at once elected Generalissimo. In 1866 he helped form St. Alban Commandery, and was its first Commander, being re-elected in 1867. In the Grand Commandery of Maine he has held many offices, commencing as early as 1864, was Grand Commander for the year 1878, and still holds that office. In the Grand Chapter, he has been chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence about as long as in the Grand Lodge, and has also filled the same position in the Grand Council and Grand Commandery for many years, so that his Masonic writings fill thousands of printed pages.

He received the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in 1861–62, and was honored with the thirty-third degree in the latter year. He was at once elected Lieutenant Grand Commander, which place he held until he was made Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, in 1867. This office, the highest in the gift of the fraternity, he has held since that time, and is considered to have discharged its duties with singular ability, as, indeed, he has the duties of every office which he has ever held.

The important positions which he has filled for many years have made him widely known, and his acquaintance eagerly sought by his brethren, not only in all parts of



As ever,
Yours fraternally
Josiah H. Drummond





Photo, by Lamson, Portland.

Wm. Wirt Virgin

His great-grandfather, Ebenezer Virgin, came from England to Salisbury, Mass., in the year 1722, and was admitted a proprietor of Pennacook (Concord, N. H.), by payment of twenty shillings, by vote of the committee of the General Court, February, 1725. He was one of the first settlers of Concord. His second son, Ebenezer Virgin, was grandfather, whose ninth and youngest child was Peter C. Virgin, father of William Wirt Virgin.

Peter C. Virgin was born in Concord, July 25, 1783. He removed to Rumford, Me., in 1806, where he married Sally, daughter of Francis Keyes, one of the first settlers of Rumford.

He was a student at Harvard College for two years in early life, was a practicing lawyer in Rumford for sixty years, county attorney, and member of the General Court for several years, and he was prominently identified with and a staunch supporter of the old Federalist party. He died in 1872.

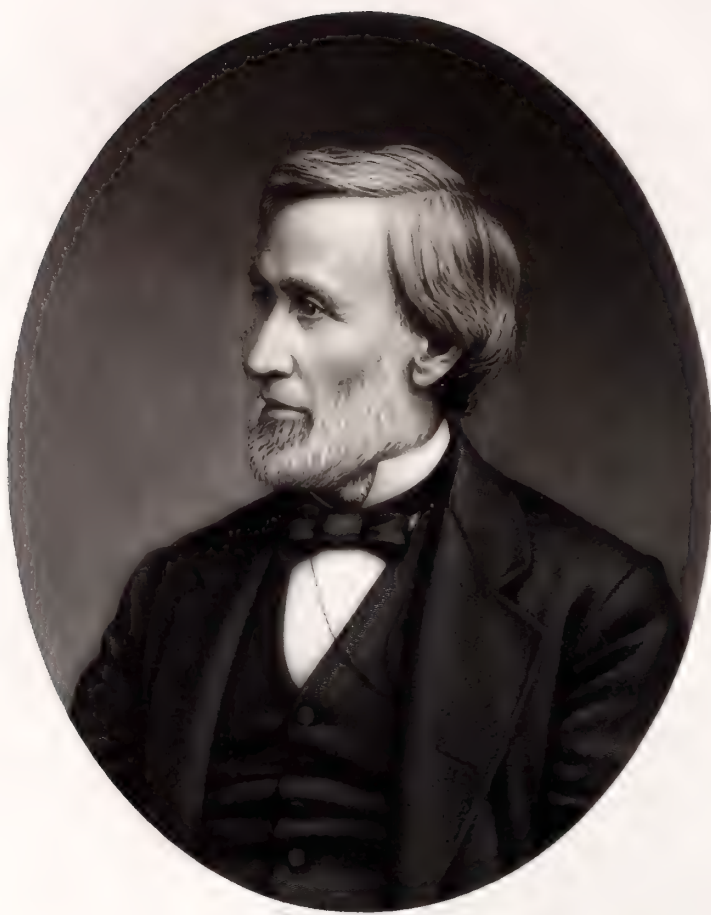
William Wirt Virgin was born in Rumford, Sept. 18, 1823. He received his preliminary education in the academies at North Bridgton and Bethel, Me., and graduated at Bowdoin College with the usual honors in 1844. He studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and removed to Norway, Me., where he practiced law until 1871.

While a resident of Norway, Oxford Co., he was county attorney for three years, and a member of the State Senate in 1865-66. During the latter year he served as president of the Senate, and the same year resigned this position, and was appointed reporter of decisions, which office he held until December, 1872, when he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

As reporter of decisions of the court of which afterwards he became an associate justice, by his lucid statement of the case, and his concise and clear exposition in the marginal notes of the precise points decided, he proved himself a worthy successor of the many able Maine reporters, of whom the distinguished Simeon Greenleaf was the earliest.

As a judge his deportment was dignified and courteous, and his rulings prompt and accurate. To a nice sense of right he added clear and quick apprehension of legal principles, and extensive acquaintance with reported cases. His written opinions, found in the "Maine Reports," exhibit his mental characteristics and force. In style and substance they are productions on which he may well be content to rest his judicial reputation. It is to be regretted that, by the legislation reducing the number of justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, the public are to lose the services of one whose continued judicial career could not fail to be so useful and honorable to the State.

Judge Virgin has ever been interested in all questions affecting local and national legislation, and during the late Rebellion he took an active part in support of the Union cause. In 1862 he raised the 23d Regiment of Maine Infantry,—five companies from each of Oxford and Androscoggin Counties,—of which he was elected colonel. This regiment was employed about the defenses of Washington and vicinity during their time of service,—nine months,—and although they were never in any engagement on the battle-field, yet it is said that the discipline of this regiment, and their standard of morality, were not exceeded by any regiments of the army.



Mr. M. Butler.

America, but in Europe; although, perhaps, the highest commendation that can be given him is to say that he is best beloved at home, where he is best known. To him Maine is indebted very largely for the high stand she takes in the Masonic world, and it is safe to say that after Thomas Smith Webb, who gave form to Masonry in this country, no man has done more for it than Mr. Drummond. As an orator, his fine voice and commanding form make him very attractive; as a writer, his clear and sharply-cut way of stating facts make him most convincing; as a working officer, he has been always much admired. It is a significant fact, that when a Masonic address is wanted in Maine, the first choice almost invariably falls upon him, and the constant demands of an arduous profession hardly serve to protect him from continual service in this direction. When Mr. Drummond commenced his Masonic career there were only about sixty thousand Masons in this country; now there are about six hundred thousand, most of whom are familiar with his name. With such an immense audience, his writings cannot but be a power in Masonry. In the midst of his other multifarious duties he has found time to write a monitor and digest of Masonic law, which has been adopted as the standard in this State, and it is understood that he is turning his attention to important historical work in connection with the order. For this labor he is admirably qualified, and we may anticipate from him in future even more brilliant work than that done in the past.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Colby University in 1871.

MOSES MORRILL BUTLER was born in Sanford, Me., March 8, 1824, and died in Portland, Me., Oct. 21, 1879. He was the son of Ichabod Butler, a practicing lawyer in that town, and Mary Wise, daughter of Capt. Daniel Wise, of Kennebunk. His father, by his mother's side, was connected with the Wentworth family of New Hampshire, and he was born and brought up in South Berwick. The hill back of the village in that town is called Butler Hill to the present day, having been a part of the family estate.

Mr. Butler was fitted for college in the schools of Alfred, Gorham, and North Yarmouth, and entered Bowdoin College in 1841, where he graduated at the head of his class in 1845. Immediately after graduation he was engaged for a time in teaching a high school in Springvale, at the same time pursuing his studies to fit him for the profession of the law. He afterwards studied with Hon. E. E. Bourne, of Kennebunk, and completed his legal course with Hon. Samuel Wells, of Portland, subsequently one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Maine. He was admitted to the Cumberland bar in 1847. He took the office vacated by Mr. Wells, and shortly afterwards the business of Hon. Augustine Haines, district attorney of the United States, on the latter's retirement from the legal profession.

Subsequently Mr. Butler formed a law partnership with Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, United States Senator from Maine, which was continued with the senator's sons, ex-Mayor Francis Fessenden and James D. Fessenden, register of the court in bankruptcy. In December, 1873, he formed a partnership with his nephew, Charles F. Libby, Esq., late prosecuting attorney for Cumberland County, which was continued up to the time of his decease.

Mr. Butler was county attorney from 1859 to 1865, Representative to the Legislature in 1859, and was Representative elect at the time of his decease. He was mayor of Portland in 1877 and 1878, and was a member of the commission appointed to report on the condition of the Portland and Ogdensburg and Portland and Rochester Railroads, and what disposition had better be made of them. He had been a director in the Cumberland Bank, and was a director of the Portland Fraternity. He was a member of the First Parish (Unitarian) society, and officiated as moderator at the parish meetings.

He married, in 1850, Olive M., only daughter of John Storer, of Sanford, Me. Of this union were born three children,—two sons and a daughter,—the oldest of whom, John Storer Butler, died in infancy. His widow and two children, Harry and Grace Butler, survive him.

From the beginning Mr. Butler was an able and successful lawyer. In investigation he was laborious, discriminating, and thorough, and in the conduct of business prompt and sagacious. He always presented the strongest point of his case and maintained it with his whole strength. At a younger age than most of the eminent lawyers he managed an extensive practice in all branches of the profession. An untiring student, a convincing advocate, carefully preparing his cases, with great powers of cross-examination and excellent judgment, he soon attained the foremost rank. At middle age he was prostrated by fever, caused by excessive labor. Upon his return to his profession his accurate learning, his great experience at the bar, his judicial temperament, and his habits of profound investigation, united to a firm yet amiable temper and pure life, qualified him for the highest judicial positions, and he was spoken of for such service. He would have adorned the bench.

At this period of his life the affairs of the city of Portland and its relations with its public enterprises required examination and advice. The city appointed Mr. Butler the chairman of a commission for this purpose. To this work he brought those great qualities which had distinguished him at the bar, laboring for his adopted city with characteristic earnestness, and declining remuneration. In a report remarkable for its clear exposition of long and intricate relations between the city and its railroads, its correct estimate of the situation of affairs, the wisdom of its suggestions, and the vigor and propriety of its style, he placed the whole subject before his fellow-citizens. This invaluable service made him so pre-eminently suitable that, although disinclined to public office, he was twice compelled to accept the mayoralty of the city. His administration of city affairs could not be surpassed. He managed its interests with an information which no other man possessed, and with results which no other man has accomplished. His tried abilities and knowledge of affairs were too valuable to his fellow-citizens to be suffered out of their service, and he was now elected to the Legislature at a time of special importance to the city. Before the assembling of the Legislature, while in court conducting a trial, he was struck down by paralysis, which in a few days proved fatal. The universal sorrow of all parties at his death was the noblest tribute to his memory. His fellow-citizens lost his services at the fullness of his powers, when he was most able to serve them,

and with his place in their regard constantly increasing. His official papers show his capacity for public affairs, and his tribute to his college president, Leonard Woods, delivered in Portland in 1878, at the annual meeting of the association of the resident alumni of Bowdoin College, exhibits his power of refined and tender eloquence. A self-sacrificing, public-spirited citizen, a useful member of his church, a distinguished lawyer, a kind husband, a wise and gentle father, and a good man, he evaded no duties and acted his part well.

The following resolutions on the death of Mr. Butler were adopted by the City Council of Portland, Nov. 3, 1879:

"In testimony of sorrow, and as a tribute to the memory of the late Moses M. Butler, so recently and so acceptably mayor of this city, and at the time of his death a representative elect to the Legislature, the City Council adopt the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we recognize in the life and character of Mr. Butler, his learning and ability, his fidelity in all his public and private duties, his patient industry, his simplicity of purpose, his unassuming manners, his zeal in behalf of public education, social order, and Christian advancement; and while we are grateful that we have had his services so long, we are yet saddened with the thought that we shall have them no more forever.

"Resolved, That we tender to his sorrowing family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement in the loss of a devoted husband and kind and indulgent father.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be extended upon the city records, as a part of this evening's proceedings, and that a copy of them be forwarded to his widow and children by the city clerk, properly authenticated."

SULLIVAN C. ANDREWS.—The Andrews, in this country, are descendants from three Englishmen, brothers, who came over about 1630. John settled at New Haven, Conn., William, at Wallingford, Conn., and Thomas, at Taunton, Mass. They were descendants of Bishop Lancelot Andrews, D.D., an eminent English divine, born in London, 1555, and died at Winchester House, Sept. 25, 1626. He was successively bishop of Chichester, of Ely, and of Winchester, and was made a privy counselor by King James I. He was himself a great scholar. William Andrews came to New Haven, Conn., in 1638, from Hampsworth, England. Richard Andrews, merchant, in Cheapside, London, England, a godly man, having lent five hundred pounds to Plymouth Colony in New England, gave it to the poor. He was an alderman in London, and was also one of the associates of the Plymouth Colony, in 1626. Bradford says the colony of Massachusetts Bay would have failed, had it not been for the money and credit of the Andrews of England, in connection with Shirley. Winthrop says he gave many cattle by Mr. Humfry, and five hundred and forty-four pounds by Mr. Peter, to the colony. Thomas Andrews was a London merchant, and lord mayor of London in 1650, and made Cotton Mather his chaplain. Thomas Andrews, the emigrant, was a member of the General Court of the Governor and Colony of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, in 1629. From this fact it is supposed he was one who came over in 1630 with Governor Winthrop and about fifteen hundred persons to settle Boston. The court had two sessions that year, and he was one of the auditing committee.

The great-grandfather of Sullivan C. Andrews was David, who lived in Taunton, Mass. His grandfather, Edward Andrews, born in Taunton, Mass., Dec. 20, 1767, went to

Poland, Me., in 1785, where he remained a short time, and then settled with his family in Paris, Oxford Co., Me. He married Betsey Nevens, of Poland, a lady of high moral worth and Christian excellence. They had five sons and five daughters, who reached manhood and womanhood, and occupied highly respectable positions in society. One son, Charles, was a man of distinguished ability, both as a lawyer and politician. He died while a member of Congress, in 1852, a little less than thirty-nine years of age.

Alfred Andrews, father of Sullivan C. Andrews, was born in Paris, March 9, 1800, and died Dec. 14, 1864, at that place. He was a merchant for forty years of his life, mostly on Paris Hill, but for some years in Portland, where he removed in 1840. Returning to Paris in 1844, he retired from business. He was a man of decided ability and amiable character, and respected by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. He was called to fill many places of trust by his fellow-citizens, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1832 and 1833. He married, in 1824, Eliza St. Clair, daughter of Caleb Cushman, a soldier of the Revolution, a large land-owner, and a near descendant of Robert Cushman, the first, or one of the first, clergymen of the Plymouth Colony.

Sullivan C. Andrews was born on Paris Hill, June 18, 1825. He received his preliminary education in town and high schools at home, and at Dixfield and Hebron Academy. During his residence at Portland he attended the private English high school of B. F. Fernald, and was prepared for college in the Portland Academy. He had formed a desire for the profession of the law, and had received instruction in the same in the office of his uncle, before coming to Portland. In 1843, deciding not to take a full course, he entered the law-office of B. F. Cummings, of Paris Hill, where he remained a diligent student for one year, and entered the law department of Harvard University, at Cambridge, from which he graduated with the usual honors in 1846, and at the April term of the same year was admitted to the Portland bar. He then spent one year in the law-office of his uncle, Hon. Charles Andrews, then clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for Oxford County, and in May, 1847, opened an office in Buckfield, in the same county, where, in a few years, he established himself in a large and lucrative practice, often aiding others as senior counsel.

He was honored by his townsmen with various positions of trust. In 1855 he was elected county attorney for three years, and in 1867 he was elected a member of the Legislature. He has been a member of the Democratic State Committee, and was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore, in 1872. In 1864, Mr. Andrews was the unsuccessful candidate for member of Congress in the Second District. In 1873 he removed from Buckfield and settled in Portland, where he has since resided, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Since 1862 he has been engaged largely in outside business, and in 1877, in connection with ex-Governor Washburn, Hon. Otis Hayford, and N. L. Marshall, he purchased the Portland and Oxford Central Railroad, running from Mechanic Falls to Canton, about thirty miles, which they have thoroughly rebuilt and are now operating successfully.



St. Andrews



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Nathan Cleaves

NATHAN CLEAVES, son of Thomas and Sophia (Bradstreet) Cleaves, of Bridgton, Cumberland Co., was born Jan. 9, 1835. He prepared for college at Portland Academy, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1858. Among the prominent members of his class were Gen. Jonathan P. Cilley, of Rockland; Gen. Francis Fessenden, late mayor of Portland; Judge Lysander Hill, of Washington; Hon. E. B. Neally, of Bangor; Hon. Ellis Spear, late Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.; and Rev. Frank Sewall, President of Urbana University. He read law with the well-known law firm of Howard & Strout, Portland, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County in April, 1861. He commenced practice in Bowdoinham, Sagadahoc Co., Maine, but removed to Portland in 1862,

and formed a law partnership with Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, then member of Congress. This relation continued until July, 1864, when he entered into partnership with the late Judge Howard, which was terminated by his death, December, 1877.

He married, May 10, 1865, Caroline, the accomplished daughter of Judge Howard, who died at Augusta, during the session of the Legislature, in February, 1875.

He was elected city solicitor of Portland in 1869, a member of the State Legislature from Portland in 1871 and 1875, and judge of probate for Cumberland County from 1876 to 1880.

Judge Cleaves continues the practice of his profession, and is associated in business with his brother, Hon. Henry B. Cleaves.



Photo. by Lamson.

HON. MARQUIS D. L. LANE.

Hon. Marquis D. L. Lane, fourth son of John Lane, was born at Hollis, York Co., June 11, 1825. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1848, and studied law in the office of H. J. Swazy, in Standish. He began the practice of law in Lowell, Mass., but removed to Portland in 1855, and in 1857 was elected judge of the Municipal Court, which office he resigned in 1862 to assume the duties of consul to Vera Cruz, to which position he was appointed by President Lincoln.

During this most critical period he served his country with marked ability, dignity, and fearlessness, and his name is held in respect and honor because he refused to display the flag of the United States when Maximilian, the French invader, entered the port of Mexico, notwithstanding all other nations saluted him.

On account of the illness of his wife, who was with him in Vera Cruz, he resigned his position, and in 1867 returned home to practice his profession.

In 1868 he was elected Senator from Cumberland County, and re-elected in 1869 and 1870. During the last year of his service he was chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1871 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Goddard, and entered upon the duties of that office at the November term.

Judge Lane died Sept. 15, 1872, in Portland, of malarial fever contracted in Virginia, where he was summoned by the dangerous illness of his brother.

By traveling night and day he arrived in time to save his brother's life by promptly removing him, against the protest of the physicians, from the malarial region where he had been brought to the verge of death. Judge Lane reached home with his brother just before the September session of his court, exhausted by anxiety, watching, heat, and fatigue; in spite of which he opened the term, but on the fourth day he was obliged to yield to a malarial fever which had fastened upon him, and which afterwards made such rapid and fatal progress as to terminate his honorable and useful life at the age of forty-seven.

He was an attendant of St. Stephen's Church in Portland, and, although not a member, his loss was greatly felt by the church. During his residence in Vera Cruz he was instrumental in building up the interests of the Episcopal Mission in Mexico.

In all the relations of life Judge Lane acquitted himself with honor, and his was a character of rare excellence. All recognized in him the courteous gentleman, the warm friend, the honest judge.

Judge Lane married Miss Elizabeth Chadbourn, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Chadbourn, of Standish. They have two sons,—George E., born May 30, 1856, and Thomas, born July 4, 1858. Mrs. Lane now resides in Brunswick, where the eldest son is studying medicine with Dr. Mitchell, and attending lectures at the Maine Medical School. The younger son is a member of the sophomore class of Bowdoin College.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Charles E. Clifford

CHARLES EDWARD CLIFFORD, eldest son of Mr. Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, was born in the town of Newfield, York Co., Me., Nov. 3, 1828. He received his preliminary education in the Parsonfield and Limerick Academies; fitted for college at North Yarmouth Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in 1850. He read law with his father in Portland, to which place the family removed in 1849, and was admitted to the Cumberland County bar Aug. 1, 1853. After practicing one year with his father, he formed a law partnership with his uncle, Hon. C. R. Ayer (Ayer & Clifford) ex-Secretary of State, of Cornish, Me., where he remained for several years. In 1857 he went to San Francisco, Cal., where he practiced his profession in the United States district attorney's office as assistant.

In 1861 he returned to his native State, and for ten years following 1863 he was in successful practice in his native town.

In 1873 he removed to Portland, Me., and formed a law partnership with his brother, William Henry Clifford (Clifford & Clifford), which firm continues the practice of law in the county, State, and United States courts in 1879. Mr. Clifford has given little attention to matters of business outside of his profession.

He was appointed commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Maine, April 23, 1877, which office he now holds. He married, March 25, 1866, Antoinette Ellis, daughter of Luther and Caroline E. D. Ayer, of Newfield. They have four sons,—Charles Henry, Nathan Simpson, Franklin Mason, and Edward Clinton.



Henry B. Cleaves

HENRY B. CLEAVES, son of Thomas and Sophia (Bradstreet) Cleaves, was born in the town of Bridgton, Cumberland Co., Feb. 6, 1840. He received his early education in the common school at home, and subsequently attended North Bridgton and Lewiston Falls Academies.

He enlisted as a private in the 23d Maine Regiment (Col. William Wirt Virgin) in September, 1862; served until the final discharge of the regiment, at the expiration of its term of service, July 15, 1863.

He immediately enlisted with Gen. Francis Fessenden, who was then recruiting the 30th Regiment Maine Veteran Volunteers; was commissioned first lieutenant, Company F, Dec. 29, 1863, and ordered to the Department of the Gulf. He participated in the various campaigns on the Red River, in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane River (where Gen. Fessenden lost his leg), and other engagements of the Army of the Gulf. In August, 1864, he joined the Army of the Potomac, served throughout the brilliant

campaign of Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, and continued with the army in active service until the surrender of Lee. He was then transferred to the Department of the Gulf and stationed at Savannah, Ga., and subsequently, Aug. 20, 1865, honorably discharged from service. "He was a brave, devoted, and capable soldier."

Returning to his native State he began the study of law with Howard & Cleaves, and was admitted to the bar Sept. 16, 1868. He soon formed a law partnership with Hon. Washington Gilbert, of Bath, Me., but after one year, in 1869, came to Portland and became a partner with Judge Howard and Hon. Nathan Cleaves, which relation continued, under the old firm-name of "Howard & Cleaves," until the decease of the senior member of the firm, Judge Howard, in 1877. He has since been the law partner of Judge Cleaves. In 1875 he was elected representative from Portland to the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1876, serving as chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was city solicitor of Portland from 1877 to March, 1879.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

William Henry Clifford

WILLIAM HENRY CLIFFORD, third son of Mr. Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, was born in the town of Newfield, York Co., Me., Aug. 11, 1840.

His next elder brother, Nathan James, deceased in 1868, aged forty-three, graduated at Dartmouth College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts and Maine. He was appointed and for several years held the office of clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Massachusetts, which position he filled at the time of his death.

William Henry spent his boyhood in the common school in his native town. Accompanied his father, mother, and youngest brother, George Franklin, to Mexico, to which country Justice Clifford was first sent as commissioner, and afterwards as minister plenipotentiary, where he obtained a familiarity with the Spanish and French languages, in the former of which he is a fluent speaker and ready writer. On returning, the family settled in Portland. Mr. Clifford prepared for college at North Yarmouth Academy, under Prof. Woods. Entered Dartmouth College in 1854, from which he graduated in 1858. He began the study of law with the late Judge George F. Shepley, of Portland; completed his legal studies with Hon. Benja-

min R. Curtis, of Boston, Mass., and was admitted to practice in the State and United States Courts, in Boston, in 1861. He immediately opened an office in Portland, Me., where he followed his profession alone until 1873, when he associated with him his brother, Charles E. (Clifford & Clifford).

Soon after his admission to the bar he was appointed commissioner of the Circuit Court of Maine, the duties of which office he very actively and successfully performed for some nine years.

Mr. Clifford has an extensive practice in the Federal courts, and is largely engaged in patent law practice, besides the common law business conducted by the firm. In 1872 he was unanimously nominated on the first ballot as Democratic candidate for member of Congress, but a large Republican majority barred his election.

He was renominated in 1874, but declined the honor on account of his increasing professional duties. He has edited and published four volumes of Justice Clifford's Reports, which comprise his judgments down to 1876.

Mr. Clifford married, in August, 1866, Ellen Greeley, daughter of Hon. John B. Brown, of Portland. Their children are Nathan James, Matilda Greeley, John Brown, William Henry, Jr., and Ellen Ayer.

On Jan. 1, 1855, he married Britannia C., daughter of Jefferson Coolidge, a wholesale merchant of Portland. They have three children,—Thirza W., Eliza C., and Alfred C.

AUGUSTINE HAINES was born in Portsmouth, N. H., March 17, 1810, where he resided until the death of his father, which occurred when Mr. Haines was fourteen years of age. His father was a prominent lawyer in Portsmouth; went to Alabama, where he practiced law for several years; but failing health compelled his return, and he died on his



Augustine Haines

way home. His mother lived to be nearly ninety years of age, and died June 2, 1878. His uncle, Charles G. Haines, was an eminent lawyer of New York, and at one time the law partner of Governor Clinton.

Soon after the death of his father, Augustine entered the Saco Academy, where he remained about one year, and began the study of law with ex-Governor Fairfield, of Saco.

He was admitted to the bar of the Court of Common Pleas, in York County, at the January term, 1831, two months before completing his twenty-first year, and commenced practice as attorney in Common Pleas, at Poland, in Cumberland County, before Chief Justice Whitman. He was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Judicial Court, Chief Justice Mellen, in 1832; as counselor in said court in 1834. He was appointed attorney for Cumberland County in January, 1834, when he moved from Poland to Portland, and held the office by executive appointment and election by the people, excepting parts of two years, until President Polk's administration, when he was appointed United States District Attorney, which office he held from 1845 to 1848, and accepted the agency of the Laconia Mills, at Biddeford, which position he held until the spring of 1872, when his health failed him, and he returned to Portland, where he remained until his death,

July 27, 1873. Mr. Haines was a sound lawyer, a safe counselor, a strong advocate at the bar, and possessed those elements of character that eminently fitted him for positions of trust and usefulness. He married Frances, daughter of Captain John and Olive (Lassell) Patten. His children are Charles G., of Portland; Eliza F., and George A. Haines, a Boston cotton-broker.

The following members of the Cumberland bar have received the honorary degree of LL.D.:

Isaac Parker, Harvard, 1814.

Prentiss Mellen, Harvard, 1820; Bowdoin, 1820.

Stephen Longfellow, Bowdoin, 1828.

William Pitt Preble, Bowdoin, 1829.

Ashur Ware, Bowdoin, 1837.

Simon Greenleaf, Harvard, 1834; Amherst, 1845.

Ezekiel Whitman, Brown, 1843; Bowdoin, 1843.

Ether Shepley, Dartmouth.

Charles S. Daveis, Bowdoin, 1844.

George Evans, Bowdoin, 1847.

Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Bowdoin, 1858; Harvard, 1864.

Nathan Clifford, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Brown University, Harvard College.

William Willis, Bowdoin, 1867.

George F. Shepley, Dartmouth, 1878.

There are one hundred and sixty-one attorneys and counselors-at-law now in Cumberland County, one hundred and twenty-seven of whom are in active practice. Their names and those of the towns in which they reside are as follows:

Portland.—Nathan Clifford, ex-United States Attorney-General, ex-Minister to Mexico, and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Edward Fox, Judge of the United States District Court; William Wirt Virgin, Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine; Charles W. Goddard, ex-Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court and Postmaster of Portland; Joseph W. Symonds, Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court; George F. Talbot, ex-United States District Attorney; Nathan Webb, late an incumbent of the same office; Wilbur F. Lunt, United States District Attorney; Percival Bonney, Judge of the Superior Court; William Pitt Preble, Clerk of the District Court of the United States; Josiah H. Drummond, ex-Attorney-General of Maine; Thomas B. Reed, ex-Attorney-General and Member of Congress; L. D. M. Sweat, ex-Member of Congress; James D. Fessenden, Register in Bankruptcy; William H. Clifford, ex-United States Commissioner; Edward M. Rand, United States Commissioner; Thomas H. Haskell, County Attorney; Enoch Knight, Judge of the Municipal Court; Llewellyn Kidder, Recorder of the Municipal Court; Reuel Small, Reporter of the Superior Court; Sewall C. Strout, William L. Putnam, Bion Bradbury, John Rand, Nathan Cleaves, Judges of Probate; William W. Thomas, Jr., Charles P. Mattocks, Almon A. Strout, George F. Holmes, George E. B. Jackson, David H. Drummond, D. W. Fessenden, John H. Fogg, William H. Fessenden, Alvan A. Dennett, Edward H. Daveis, Nathaniel Deering, Isaac L. Elder, Francis Fessenden, Frederic Fox, Fred N. Dow, Joseph A. Locke, Charles B. Merrill, Charles E. Clifford, Henry B. Cleaves, Josiah Chase, Jr., Samuel L. Carleton, John C. Cobb, Nathan Cummings,

until 1841, after he had tested his chances for an election to Congress from this district, and had failed. In November of that year the publishers of the *Advertiser* installed Phineas Barnes as editor. Mr. Barnes graduated at Bowdoin College in 1829, had studied law, and for five years before accepting the editorship had been Professor of Greek and Latin at Waterville. "He brought to his new task a breadth and thoroughness of culture which lent new dignity to the paper." He continued to edit it till 1847, when he was succeeded by Henry Carter.

In 1837, John Edwards sold half the paper to Joseph M. Gerrish, who sold, in turn, to Reuben Ordway,—who sold to Henry Carter and A. F. Gerrish in 1850. On the 1st of August, 1853, William E. Edwards, after thirty years in the *Advertiser* office, sold out to John M. Wood. Under the management of Mr. Wood the paper seemed to have declined, on account of much of his attention being given to other matters. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad had just been completed; Commercial Street had been opened the year before. In these great enterprises Mr. Wood had been conspicuous. He was planning a magnificent residence and a grand hotel. His method of conducting the paper was so expensive, that, although the subscribers had increased, the cost of publishing it exceeded the profits. His partners, one after another, sold their shares, and in 1856 he became the sole owner. Mr. Carter remained a year longer as editor, and was followed by James G. Blaine (now United States Senator from Maine) in 1858.

In 1859 the paper once more changed hands, passing under the control of Messrs. Waldron, Little & Co., who retained it till Jan. 1, 1861, when it was sold to F. O. J. Smith. The editors, while the paper was published by Waldron, Little & Co., were James G. Blaine and C. C. Woodman. After the transfer to Mr. Smith, Eliphalet Case was the principal editor, until his death in the winter of 1862-63.

In Mr. Smith's hands the *Advertiser* sacrificed its position as a Republican paper, thereby leaving a field which was promptly occupied by the *Portland Press*, the present Republican morning paper, though the *Advertiser* did not succeed in supplanting the *Argus* as a Democratic organ. There being no room for three morning papers in Portland, the daily issue was suspended after the great fire of 1866. The weekly publication, however, was continued in an unbroken series, and in 1868 the subscription list, printing materials, and sole right to revive the daily edition were purchased by the publishers of the *Evening Star*, a new name for the *Courier*, and the *Daily Advertiser* reappeared as an evening paper, under the management of its present editor and publisher, H. W. Richardson.

Mr. Richardson is an able and vigorous writer and a practical printer, having learned the trade in the office of the *Waterville Mail* before entering college. He graduated at Waterville in 1853, became tutor in 1855, and was afterwards assistant, then chief, editor of the *Portland Press*. Besides his editorial labors, he has produced a timely work (spoken of elsewhere) on the financial question of the day, which has been lately published by the Appletons, of New York.

In its present field the *Advertiser* expresses Republican opinions, but not as a party organ,—aiming primarily at a faithful publication of the news without reference to its political bearing, and discussing the events of the day with reference to principles rather than immediate results.

Among the graduates of the *Advertiser* office are some of the leading journalists of the country. James and Erastus Brooks have already been named. Others are Charles G. Came, the leading writer on the *Boston Journal*; Edwin F. Waters, one of the publishers of the *Boston Advertiser*; Edward Haskell, managing editor of the *Boston Herald*; S. R. Niles, the well-known advertising agent; Charles G. Gammon, commercial editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce*; Zenas T. Haines, of the *New Orleans Press*; and Royal W. Lincoln, of the *Portland Press*.

FIRST SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first semi-weekly paper in Maine, and probably the first east of Boston, was an edition of the consolidated *Eastern Herald and Gazette of Maine*, issued in 1796, by John K. Baker, a former apprentice of Mr. Wait's. Mr. Baker seems to have manifested a good deal of newspaper enterprise. He had obtained the papers of both the other publishers, and, occupying the field alone, proposed to furnish the news more rapidly than by weekly installments. This might have been practicable but for the impossibility of getting his papers distributed to subscribers in the country by mails which only went once a week, and then chiefly on horseback. This Mr. Baker soon discovered to be the great difficulty in the way of sustaining a semi-weekly, and his paper went under. He, however, continued the weekly issue till 1800, and was succeeded by Daniel George, who continued it till 1804. Mr. Baker went to the State of New York, and from thence to Vermont, where at one time he kept a tavern. It does not appear that he ever after followed his occupation, although he was considered a very excellent printer.

FIRST DAILY PAPER.

The *Portland Courier*, issued in 1829, was the first daily newspaper in the State of Maine. It was inaugurated by Seba Smith, the original "Jack Downing." Mr. Smith, a gentleman of fine literary taste, had previously been editor of the *Eastern Argus*. He was the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, whose superior abilities as a writer are known throughout the country. Mr. Smith graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818, and was a man much admired for his genius and loved for his sweetness and simplicity of character. Among the several books which he published the most noted was his "Jack Downing Letters," which have given him national fame. He also wrote charming verses, and fills a high niche as a poet. Mr. Smith died a few years since in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The last proprietor of the *Courier* was Elbridge G. Waterhouse. It ceased to exist many years ago. A file of it is preserved in the library of the Portland Institute.

THE EASTERN ARGUS.

In September, 1803, the *Eastern Argus* was established to support the administration of Thomas Jefferson, by Cal-



John M. Adams

vin Day and Nathaniel Willis. On the 8th of November, 1804, Mr. Day retired, and Mr. Willis continued sole proprietor of the paper. Mr. Willis was father of N. P. Willis, the poet, and of Mrs. Parton ("Fanny Fern"). He suffered persecution from his political opponents, and soon went to jail for the freedom with which he uttered his sentiments. But Mr. Willis, like all martyrs to the cause of liberty, turned his persecution to good account. Week after week the *Argus* would appear with its flaming leader, headed "fifth, sixth, or seventh week (as it might be) of the imprisonment of the editor for daring to avow sentiments of political freedom." He lost nothing by being imprisoned, but was in fact largely the gainer in the end, for the people, out of that love of fair play inherent in the human breast, rallied to his support, and his paper increased in circulation and influence.

It is said that in those days of political bitterness the printers and compositors, who were required to work at night on the paper, used to go armed to protect themselves from assaults of their adversaries, who were supposed to be lying in wait for them.

In 1808, Francis Douglas purchased the establishment. Mr. Willis retired and removed to Boston, where he established the *Boston Recorder*, said to have been the first exclusively religious journal in the United States, merged a few years since with the *Congregationalist*. He also established the *Youth's Companion*, which is still published.

In 1820, Mr. Douglas having been killed by the accidental discharge of his gun on his return from a shooting excursion, Messrs. Todd & Co. became proprietors, and in 1821 the senior partner purchased the whole interest. In 1822, Seba Smith, who afterwards obtained wide celebrity by his "Major Jack Downing Letters" and other writings, became a partner and continued four years, retiring in 1826. During his partnership, in 1824, the *Argus* was issued semi-weekly.

In 1831, Charles Holden became a proprietor, but retired four months later. In 1832, Mr. Todd established the tri-weekly, and in 1834 sold the establishment to Charles Holden, who soon associated with himself Ira Berry, and the following year established a daily edition, continuing also the tri-weekly and weekly, all of which have been published ever since.

In 1836, N. W. Green became a partner, and the year following Ira Berry retired. In 1838, Mr. Green retired and John Appleton became a partner. In 1842, Mr. Appleton retired and Eliphalet Case became a part proprietor. In 1845, Mr. Case sold his interest to O. L. Sanborn, of the firm of Sanborn & Brother, booksellers, and retired from the editorial charge of the paper. He was afterwards editor of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* and of the *Portland Advertiser*. Holden & Sanborn continued proprietors, with Benjamin Kingsbury, Jr. (since mayor of Portland), as editor, until 1855, when the establishment was purchased by John Appleton, afterwards United States Minister to Russia, John M. Adams, George F. Emery, since connected with the *Boston Post*, N. L. Woodbury, then postmaster of Portland, Charles Q. Clapp, A. W. N. Clapp, ex-Member of Congress, Nathan Clifford, now Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and George F. Shepley, late Judge

of the United States Circuit Court, the paper being under the editorial charge of Mr. Appleton, for whom during 1855 Mr. Adams conducted it, Mr. Appleton being Secretary of Legation at London.

In 1857, Mr. William G. Chadbourne and Mr. Augustine Haines purchased an interest. Mr. Appleton assumed editorial charge of the *Washington Union*, and by choice of the proprietors Mr. Adams became editor-in-chief. In 1858, Nathan Clifford retired, and in 1859, N. L. Woodbury, William G. Chadbourne, and George F. Emery retired, all selling their interests to Mr. Adams. In 1860, John Appleton sold his interest to Moses McDonald, who soon after sold to H. C. Barnes. Prior to 1866 Mr. Adams purchased the interest of all the other proprietors, becoming the sole owner, and in the great conflagration of that year, July 4th, the whole establishment was destroyed, the complete files of the paper and its account and subscription books alone being saved. The loss was about five thousand dollars above insurance. For three weeks the *Argus* was issued from the office of William Noyes, of the *Saco Independent*, who kindly tendered his facilities for the purpose. The *Argus* was then re-established in Portland, and has since been managed in all departments by Mr. Adams. It has always been Democratic, consistently maintaining the principles of Jefferson which it was founded to support.

JOHN MILTON ADAMS.

His father, Nathan Adams, was born Jan. 28, 1778, and his grandfather, Nathan, born Dec. 1, 1757, was a son of Ezekiel Adams, of New Ipswich, N. H., whose sister, Dolly Adams, married Isaac Appleton, the father of the Boston merchants, Nathan and Samuel Appleton. The New Ipswich Adamses had the same ancestors as the Massachusetts family, but were inclined to piety rather than to politics, producing a whole line of deacons and clergymen of the strict orthodox faith. The late Nehemiah Adams, D.D., of Boston (being perhaps the most distinguished), was cousin of Nathan Adams, father of the subject of this narrative. His mother, Susan, was the daughter of Ezekiel Merrill, of Newbury, Mass., also a soldier of the Revolution, who married Sarah Emery, of the same town, a lady of remarkable energy and sagacity, moved to Bethel, Oxford Co., thence to Andover while it was still a wilderness. She was the first white child born at Andover; was educated at Fryeburg Academy and at Mrs. Putnam's school, Brunswick; she was a school-teacher; was the youngest of eight children, who all lived to marry and raise families. Both his grandfathers were soldiers of the Revolution. His father was the first postmaster of Rumford, served in the war of 1812 for the defense of Portland, was a public-spirited, respected, and influential citizen. He contributed one-fourth to build the first church at Rumford Point. He fell from a ladder upon the barn floor, causing a fracture of the skull, and in a few hours died (1830).

John Milton Adams, son of Nathan and Susan (Merrill) Adams, was born in Rumford, Oxford Co., Me., Sept. 22, 1819. On arriving at school age, he attended district school until ten years old, when his father died, leaving him the oldest of five children. He was under the instruction of his mother until fifteen, when he attended one

term at Turner, and was a student for one term at Bethel Academy. For two winters following he taught school, attending Bridgton Academy during the intervening summer. In the spring of 1838, during what was known as the "Aroostook war," he volunteered, and was made orderly in the company of Capt. Joshua I. Hall, of Rumford. It moved no farther than Augusta, and was discharged after about one month's service.

In May, 1839, he received an invitation, through the influence of his life-long friend, Isaac W. Talbot, to take charge of the academy at New Market, Kent Co., Md. He promptly accepted, and conducted the school to the entire satisfaction of the school board until December, 1840, when the death of a brother called him home. In 1841 he became a student of Gorham Seminary, then in charge of Amos Brown, remaining there two years, teaching during winter vacations. He spent the year 1843 at the French college at St. Hyacinthe, Canada, where he acquired facility in writing and speaking the French language. In the spring of 1844 he began the study of law in the office of the well-known firm of Fessenden & Deblois, Portland, at the same time teaching French. In the fall of 1844 he attended a meeting in the mayor's office, with a dozen other gentlemen, including the late John A. Poor, to consider the matter of building a railroad to Montreal. This was the inception of the enterprise in which he afterwards took an active interest.

The following winter he taught the school at Turner, and in 1846 he was admitted to the Cumberland bar, and immediately commenced practice in Portland. In 1848 he formed a law partnership with John A. Poor (afterwards the well-known railroad man). In 1850-51 he made a tour of Europe, visiting most of its capitals and the large cities, and acting as correspondent of the *Railroad Journal* of New York, writing chiefly on the systems of European railways, and was appointed on the staff of Governor Hubbard, whose election he had earnestly advocated before his departure. In 1852 he was Superintendent of Schools for Cumberland County, not, however, relinquishing the practice of the law. In 1855 he edited the *Argus* for John Appleton, then secretary of legation at London, during which time the political campaign was very exciting, and Samuel Wells, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected. In 1856, Mr. Adams was appointed reporter of judicial decisions, and prepared volumes 41 and 42 of *Maine Reports*. He formed a law partnership with Nathan Clifford. In May, 1857, Mr. Clifford being appointed Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Mr. Adams being unanimously selected by the proprietors to the editorial charge of the *Eastern Argus*, he relinquished his law practice and accepted the position, which he has ever since held, becoming sole proprietor of the establishment only a few months before its destruction in the conflagration of 1866.

April 16, 1867, he married Adela S., daughter of William W. Hobbs, of Norway. Their children are Susan M., Sarah W., and John M. Adams, Jr. Since he has been a resident of Portland, Mr. Adams has ever been interested in the prosperity of the city,—its public enterprises and the welfare of its citizens. His position in connection with one of the leading journals of the Eastern States for the

past twenty years has brought him face to face with the great political questions of the State and nation, in the discussion of which his ready pen, his lucid exposition of facts, and his prompt and unreserved opinion, expressed through his paper, have won the confidence of the thinking people who read its columns. He was a member of the State Legislature from Deering in 1877-78.

THE PORTLAND PRESS.

The Portland Press was established in June, 1862, by Newell A. Foster, J. T. Gilman, and Joseph B. Hall. Mr. Foster was a Portland printer who had had experience in publishing, who took a strong and intelligent interest in politics, and who belonged to an old anti-slavery family in New England. Mr. Hall was editor of the *Aroostook Herald* and Secretary of State. Mr. Gilman was editor of the *Bath Times*. At the outbreak of the Rebellion some earnest, spirited, and patriotic articles which appeared in the columns of the paper under his control attracted the attention of leading Republicans, and from that time they looked to him as the proper man to edit the leading newspaper of the State. Mr. Gilman brought the subscription list of the Bath paper, and Mr. Hall that of the Aroostook paper, to the *Maine State Press*, the weekly edition of the *Portland Press*. Encouragement and pecuniary aid were given by prominent Republicans in the city, and the paper became a success. Mr. Gilman's strong and incisive editorials, so thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit of those stirring days, at once commanded public notice; but the success of the venture was due more to the great business capacity, untiring energy, and intelligent and firm political convictions of Mr. Foster than to any other one cause. Until his death, in 1868, he was the controlling spirit of the *Press*.

Mr. Hall remained in the firm less than a year. Mr. Gilman edited the *Press*, with the exception of less than a year, until September, 1867, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. W. Richardson, now editor of the *Evening Advertiser*. In 1866 the paper sustained a severe blow by the total destruction of its office and material in the great fire of that year which burned half of Portland. But, alone of the dailies in the city, it lost no issue. The paper of the 6th of July appeared four hours after the usual time, printed on the largest press left in the city,—nine by twelve inches,—and containing the best account of the conflagration that appeared that morning. Even before the office was consumed new type and press were ordered, and in two weeks were in use.

In November, 1868, Newell A. Foster, who had conducted the business department of the paper from the start, and was its owner, died. Feb. 26, 1869, the Portland Publishing Company was incorporated, bought the *Press* and the printing-house attached, and continued the publication of the paper. The late George H. Knowlton, of Biddeford, then assessor of internal revenue for the first district of Maine, was employed as managing editor. On his death he was succeeded by George Gifford, of Vassalboro', now United States Consul at Nantes, in the republic of France. In March, 1872, Mr. Gifford retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Stanley T. Pullen, of Portland, who became chief



Photo, by Lamson, Portland.

Edward H. Elwell

EDWARD HENRY ELWELL was born in Portland, Me., Dec. 14, 1825. His ancestors trace their descent from the Ellwells of Gloucester, Mass. William Patterson, his maternal grandfather, came to this town in the latter part of the last century, and settled on an estate on Free Street, near its junction with Middle Street. His father, Charles Elwell, and both his grandfathers were ship-masters, sailing out of this port. He early manifested a predilection for the sea, and spent the idle hours of his boyhood about the shipping in the docks. His education was gained at the public schools of the city, and at the age of sixteen he entered a commission store, where he spent one year. In the year 1842 he entered the office of the *Daily American* newspaper as an apprentice to the printing business. This paper was then published by Gen. Thomas Todd, and edited by Benjamin Kingsbury, Jr. He remained there until the paper was discontinued, a period of two years and three months. After spending some two years as a journeyman in the office of the *Christian Mirror*, then published by the late Rev. Asa Cummings, he took charge, as foreman, of the office of the *Free-Will Baptist Repository*, published at Limerick, Me., where he remained a little more than a year.

He then joined with the late Elwin Plummer in the enterprise of starting in Portland a new weekly literary paper, called the *Northern Pioneer*. The first number of this journal appeared July 1, 1848. In less than four months it gained a circulation of eleven hundred copies. At the end of that time Mr.

Elwell purchased Mr. Plummer's interest in the paper, and united it with the *Portland Transcript*, then published by the late Erastus E. Gould. Mr. Elwell took charge of the united journals on the 25th of October, 1848, and has continued as editor of the *Transcript* since, a period of over thirty years. Under his editorial management the circulation of the *Transcript* has increased from three thousand to twenty-two thousand. In continuous service, though not in years, Mr. Elwell is the oldest editor in the city. He was one of the founders of the Maine Press Association, and its first vice-president. He has served three years as president of the association, and has always been active in its affairs. In 1871 he made the tour of Europe, writing letters for his paper which attracted much attention. He is the author of an historical and descriptive work, entitled "Portland and Vicinity," and of a pamphlet giving an account of the editorial excursions to Aroostook in the years 1858 and 1878, and of the settlement of that vicinity, both of which have had a large sale. Mr. Elwell is well known as a lecturer in the State of Maine, having, during several years, devoted a portion of his time to the lecture field.

In 1857 he removed from the city to the suburb of Woodford's Corners, in the town of Westbrook (now Deering), where he has since resided, serving four years on the school committee of Westbrook.

In 1852 he married Sarah C., daughter of Capt. John Polleys, of Portland. Of this union have been born eight children, five of whom are living.

proprietor of the paper, and its editor-in-chief and business manager,—positions he still occupies.

Under its new editorial and business management the *Press* has increased its facilities for the collection of news, widened its range of discussion, kept pace with the rapid march of journalism, and greatly enhanced its material prosperity. Originally started as a political paper, it now devotes great attention to the varied interests of the State, and to the consideration of art, science, and literature, and the wide range of topics which command the attention of newspaper readers. Its material prosperity has kept pace with its enlarged facilities and the spread of its influence, the daily edition having a large circulation, and the weekly *Maine State Press* being a recognized organ of influence in the country districts of Maine.

THE PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT.

This highly successful literary and family paper dates its origin in 1837, when the first number was issued by Charles P. Ilsley, who published it for a time in quarto form. Mr. Ilsley started the paper without a subscriber, and continued to conduct it ten years. He had been editor of the *Portland Daily Times*, issued in 1836; he also had charge of a neatly-printed weekly called the *Eclectic*, published about four years by Edwin Plummer, and subsequently to leaving the *Transcript*, in 1859, was editor of the *Evening Courier*. He was a prolific and versatile writer, and a gentleman of liberal ideas.

The *Transcript* was for a time published by Short & Pennell, and by Newell A. Foster. In February, 1845, Mr. Foster sold it to William H. Jerriis, who combined with it the remains of the *American*, and continued to publish it till October, 1846, when he sold it to S. H. Colesworthy, who put it in folio form, and sold to Erastus E. Gould, a graduate of the *Argus* office, in 1848. Mr. Gould restored the quarto form and carried it on six months, when Edward H. Elwell became one of the editors and proprietors. Mr. Elwell and Edwin Plummer had been publishing the *North-ern Pioneer*, a weekly literary paper started by them in July, 1848. The *Pioneer* became the property of Mr. Elwell, and was united with the *Transcript*, the latter being published by Messrs. Elwell and Gould, under the firm-name of Elwell & Co. Mr. Gould remained with the *Transcript* till his death. Subsequently the *Eclectic* was united with the *Transcript*, which brought in Messrs. Pickard and Weston. The paper has since been published by Elwell, Pickard & Co. Mr. Weston, in 1860, sold his interest to Charles Pickard; but the firm remains the same, embracing Mr. Elwell, and the brothers S. T. and C. W. Pickard.

The *Transcript* has reached a well-deserved rank among the literary papers of the country, by the patient assiduity and well-trained ability of its proprietors. Faithful to good principles and to the best interests of the State, it is received and appreciated by thousands of families, to whom it is a most valuable auxiliary in the education of the rising generation. Its subscription list has reached a point surpassing any other in the State by thousands.

THE LEADER.

This paper is published in the interest of the Greenback party. It was started by Elliot King, formerly of the *New*

Era, on the 1st of January, 1879, and has attained a large circulation. It is a weekly, twenty-eight-column folio, owned and published by Elliot King. F. Montgomery, editor.

THE NEW ERA,

also Greenback; first issued Nov. 30, 1877, incorporated as a stock company. It is under the present editorial management of F. A. Clark.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

The first number of this paper was issued Aug. 8, 1875, by Giles O. Bailey, editor and proprietor. It still continues under the same management, having attained a large circulation. The present circulation is about three thousand. It is a seven-column folio, issued every Sunday morning.

THE SUNDAY SUN,

by George O. Gosse and Brother, editors and proprietors, was started March 23, 1879. As a new candidate for popular favor, it has already achieved quite a success, its circulation being reported at two thousand.

CHAPTER XIX.

COUNTY PRESS—(Continued).

Newspapers and Periodicals—Brunswick Telegraph—Bowdoin Scientific Review—Bridgton News—Religious Papers—Obsolete Publications—Miscellaneous.

BRUNSWICK.

The *Maine Intelligencer*, the first paper in Brunswick, was established in September, 1820. It was edited by John M. O'Brien, a gentleman who had graduated at Bowdoin College in 1806. A college club of young men, of whom Jacob Abbott, now so well known as a writer, was chairman, contributed to its columns. The paper did not prove remunerative, and was discontinued at the end of six months.

The *Maine Baptist Herald* was begun July 17, 1824. It was the first paper coinciding with the faith and practice of the primitive Baptists ever published in the United States. It was edited about six months by Benjamin Titcomb, Jr., a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1806, and son of the first printer in Maine. After this it was under the sole management of the publishers, and continued weekly about six years, during the last two years of which it was called the *Eastern Galaxy and Herald*. During the latter part of the period of its publication it had attained to a list of eleven hundred subscribers.

The *Androscoggin Free Press* was established in the village of Brunswick by Moore & Wells in 1827, and continued about two years.

The *Brunswick Journal* made its first appearance, under the management of William Noyes, in 1830. Associated with him a part of the time was Henry W. Fairchild, afterwards printer of the *New England Farmer*, in Boston. It was edited for a short time by Charles Packard, attorney-at-law, after which Francis D. and John S. Cushing were

the principal writers. The journal was Whig in its political principles, well conducted, and flourished one year and six months.

The Juvenile Key was commenced in 1831, as a child's paper, by Joseph Griffin. A considerable portion of the type work upon it was done by two children of the editor, aged respectively, at the time of their commencement, nine and seven years. Their names appeared as the publishers. This paper was afterwards enlarged, and took the name of the *Family Pioneer and Juvenile Key*, in which form it was published with good success four years.

The Escreptoir, a monthly, was published in 1826-27, by a club of students in Bowdoin College, and was printed by Joseph Griffin. It continued six months.

The Northern Iris was a monthly issued for six months in 1829. It was edited by Sumner Lincoln Fairfield, a gentleman from the South, of considerable ability.

The Eastern Baptist was published by the Baptist Association in 1836. It was edited by Rev. David Nutter, printed by T. S. McLellan, and continued one year.

The Regulator, Democratic, published in 1837 by T. S. McLellan. Continued two years. I. A. Beard, editor.

The Brunswick, published in 1842 by T. S. McLellan; John Dunlap, editor. Continued one year.

The Forester, published by Noyes & Stanwood in 1845; A. S. Stanwood, editor.

The Juvenile Temperance Watchman, edited and published by Howard Owen, 1854. At twelve years of age Mr. Owen manifested his industrious habits by publishing a little weekly called the *Sun*, in Roman letters. He is now one of the enterprising editors and publishers of the *Kennebec Journal*, at Augusta.

THE BRUNSWICK TELEGRAPH.

This paper was commenced in 1853 by Waldron & Moore, publishers, and William G. Barrows, Esq., editor. The publishers, in 1856, transferred their interest to George W. Chase, who published it as editor and proprietor one year, when Howard Owen, now of the *Kennebec Journal*, was admitted as a partner, and took charge of the agricultural department. In about five months Mr. Owen sold his interest to Mr. Chase. Early in 1857, Mr. Chase retired from the paper and went to Bath, where he published the *Masonic Journal* and taught music. Mr. A. G. Tenney, a graduate of Bowdoin in the class of 1835, purchased the *Telegraph* establishment in 1857, reissued the paper, and has continued to edit and publish it weekly. The character of the paper has been of the independent type.

Several persons prominently connected with journalism have heretofore been apprentices in the office of the *Telegraph*. Mr. Owen has already been mentioned. Another is Mr. Asbury Macomber, publisher of the *Suffolk County Journal*, Boston Highlands, Mass.

BOWDOIN SCIENTIFIC REVIEW.

This review is issued fortnightly from Dingley's press, Lewistown. It was established in 1871, and has proved a successful organ of contemporary science and kindred subjects. Professor C. F. Brackett, M.D., and G. L. Goodale, M.D., of Bowdoin College, are the editors.

The Orient is a paper published every alternate week during the collegiate year by members of the senior class at Bowdoin College. It was established in 1872, by J. G. Abbott, managing and principal editor.

BRIDGTON.

The Bridgton Reporter was first started in Bridgton in 1858, by Samuel H. Noyes, of Nashua, N. H., and edited by Charles Sampson, a native of Bridgton. In a year or two Mr. Sampson was succeeded by Enoch Knight, of Lovell, Me., now of the *Portland Star*, who, in the fall of 1861, went to the war as captain of the 12th Maine, and was succeeded in the editorial chair by George Warren, of Gorham. In May, 1862, the *Reporter* was purchased by Capt. Horace C. Little, of Auburn, and was edited again by Mr. Sampson, and afterwards by Miss Lizzie Flye, of Denmark, Me. In the fall of 1863, Augustus Phelps, of Bridgton, bought out Capt. Little and changed the name to *The Bridgton Sentinel*, made it a political paper in the interest of the Republican party, with David Hale, Esq., of Bridgton, as editor. In March, 1864, the office, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire, and Bridgton was without a local paper till the advent of

THE BRIDGTON NEWS,

which was established by H. A. Shorey, in September, 1870. The *News* is an independent weekly, published at Bridgton Centre. Mr. Shorey, the editor, is a practical printer, having served his time with George E. Newman, of the *Eastern Times* office, Bath. After his return from the army (being breveted major for gallant and meritorious services) he and Mr. E. Upton purchased and published the *Bath Sentinel and Times* (daily and weekly) until Sept. 1, 1869, when the paper was sold to W. E. S. Whitman. He was also editor of the *Maine Temperance Advocate*, begun at Bath in 1870, and discontinued in August of that year, and in September, 1870, he established himself in Bridgton. The *News* is a well-conducted sheet, serving well the local interest of the town and vicinity.

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

Notwithstanding the numerous political and other newspapers which have been issued, struggled for a time and died, or still survive, the religious press has been well cared for in Portland within the last half-century. It early received the careful attention of its leading men in the various denominations, and has been well supported.

The Christian Mirror is a Congregational (Trinitarian) paper, edited and published by Rev. I. P. Warren, D.D. It has had a period of continued usefulness of over fifty-seven years, having been established in August, 1822. It traces its origin to a little band of praying Christians, members of Dr. Payson's church. The first editor was Rev. Asa Rand, of Gorham, who died in 1871, at the age of eighty-eight. He filled the editorial chair most acceptably for several years, and during the transition state from Unitarian tendencies to strict evangelical views, managed the discussions with great discretion. He was succeeded by Rev. John L. Parkhurst, of Ringe, N. H., who was editor one year. In 1827, Rev. Asa Cummings, pastor of the

church at North Yarmouth, assumed the duties of editor, and remained in the capacity of editor and proprietor twenty-nine years, or until 1855. Dr. Cummings graduated at Harvard College in 1817, was tutor there and afterwards at Bowdoin. He died at sea two days out from Aspinwall, June 5 or 6, 1856, aged sixty-five, and was buried in the deep. He was the sixth of sixteen children, born in Andover, Mass., but his father, Asa, died in Albany, Me., in 1845, aged eighty-five. His great-grandfather was one hundred and two years old. Dr. Cummings was a learned and excellent man, a hard-working editor, and an exemplary Christian. He published the Memoir of Rev. Dr. Payson.

In August, 1855, Mr. Charles Austin Lord became editor of the *Christian Mirror*, having been for several years associated with Dr. Cummings. Mr. Lord was a native of Maine, and formerly of the publishing house of Leavitt, Lord & Co., of New York. He was afterwards for several years connected with the daily press of St. Louis.

The Christian Intelligencer, the first organ of the Universalists in Maine, began to be issued as a quarterly of thirty-two pages octavo, by Rev. Russell Streeter, in September, 1821. It was printed at the *Argus* office, by Todd & Smith, at a subscription price of fifty cents per annum. It began with two hundred subscribers, and at the end of the first volume numbered one thousand. At the commencement of the second volume it took the additional title of *Gospel Advocate*. Its third, fourth, and fifth volumes were enlarged to royal quarto size, and issued once a fortnight at one dollar a year. During its sixth year the form was changed to a royal octavo, and William A. Drew became assistant editor. In January, 1827, the paper was removed to Gardiner,—Parker & Sheldon, publishers, and William A. Drew, editor.

The Sabbath-School Instructor, a juvenile weekly, was started in May, 1830, by D. C. Colesworthy, Philip Greely, and William W. Woodbury. Mr. Cutter edited it for the first two years. He finally sold to C. P. Ilsley, who united it with the *Portland Transcript*.

The Christian Pilot, a half-sheet quarto (Universalist paper), was published by Rev. Menzies Rayner, at one dollar a year, from July, 1832, to July, 1835, when it was sold to J. C. Hill, removed to North Yarmouth, and edited by Rev. Zenas Thompson. In July, 1836, it was merged in the *Gospel Banner*, published by Rev. William A. Drew, at Augusta. For a time the *Banner* and *Pilot* were published simultaneously at Portland.

The Universalist Palladium was begun by Samuel S. Colesworthy, in October, 1839, and was edited by Rev. C. C. Burr. It continued to be issued semi-monthly for two years, when it was merged in the *Gospel Banner*.

The Eastern Rosebud was the name of a juvenile paper published about two years by Mr. Colesworthy; also the *Religious Instructor*, brought from Norway. Their list was transferred to the *Gospel Banner*.

The Maine Wesleyan Journal was begun about 1830, by Rev. Gershom Fox, who was editor. For the first year or two it was printed by Todd & Holden, afterwards by Horatio King. It was finally removed to Boston and united with *Zion's Herald*.

Zion's Advocate, the present Baptist paper, was founded by Rev. Adam Wilson, editor, and printed by Day & Sumner. Mr. Wilson, after ably conducting it several years, sold to Kalloch & Smith, and J. B. Foster afterwards became editor and proprietor. For many years it was owned by Dr. Shailer, who, with J. W. Colcord, conducted it with great success. Rev. H. S. Burrage is the present editor and proprietor.

The Freeman's Friend was started in Portland, in 1806, by J. McKown. It was neutral in politics, and continued but a short time.

The Independent Statesman made its appearance in 1821, with Joseph Griffin as publisher. He subsequently took in a partner, Amos C. Tappan. The paper was gotten up by a combination of politicians to advocate the election of Gen. Joshua Wingate, Jr., for Governor, in opposition to Albion K. Parris, the Democratic nominee. The contest that year was the most bitter and personal of any political campaign ever witnessed in the State; but Mr. Parris was elected Governor.

The firm of Griffin & Tappan was succeeded by that of Thayer & Tappan, and soon after Henry R. Stickney became a partner, the firm being Thayer, Tappan & Stickney. Finally, the whole control of the *Statesman* passed into the hands of Abijah W. Thayer as editor and publisher. Previous to this, however, the paper had been edited at different times by Nathaniel Deering, N. G. Jewett, and James P. Vance. Mr. Thayer carried it on about a year, and then moved to Haverhill, and thence to Northampton, Mass., where he died several years ago. Dr. Nathaniel Low then removed from South Berwick and took charge of the paper, changing its name to the *American Patriot*. William E. Edwards was at this time the printer. Dr. Low continued the paper about a year, being meantime appointed postmaster for Portland,—a position which he held only a few months. The paper expired upon his removal, and the political faction which established it, after rallying under the name of National Republican, and sustaining their banner a few years, became part of the Whig party. They had during the first year, by the aid of some Federalists, obtained a small majority in the House and on joint ballot. Those who remember this split in the party regard it as surpassing in rancor and bitterness any political contest ever known in the State. Canings and personal assaults were common, and caricatures of the most ludicrous cast were printed in the *Statesman*. The small majority, however, succeeded in making it the State paper.

The Wreath, a family newspaper, was commenced in 1822, by John Edwards, and afterwards continued by A. W. Thayer. It lasted about one year.

The Experiment, a semi-monthly, quite unique in character, was commenced about 1825, under the editorship of James N. Purrinton, afterwards principal of the high school, in Portland. The articles were all written by a society of young men, of which Mr. Purrinton was the head, the design of the paper being mutual improvement by means of essays, criticisms, discussions, etc. Among the associates were John B. Brown, Daniel Winslow, Captain Coffin, the writer, and others. The paper continued only for a year or two.

The Family Reader, a weekly paper, published and edited by Seba Smith, was commenced in November, 1829, and continued several years.

The Temperance Journal was published for several years by A. Shirley & Son, and subsequently by Elder Peck, Brown Thurston, and others. Contemporary with it was

The Peace Washingtonian, published by the Messrs. Nichols. We have no dates of the commencement or discontinuance of these papers. During their existence a sharp rivalry was kept up between them, each being equally devoted to the cause of temperance, but differing widely in their plans and methods. Much good, doubtless, they both did in their separate spheres.

The Umpire was a weekly Whig paper, and at one period of its existence a daily also was issued. It was short-lived. Under the charge of F. O. J. Smith it warmly advocated Gen. Taylor's election, but closed its career soon afterwards.

The Orion, a weekly literary paper, edited by James Furbish, was published for a brief period by Mr. Edwards, of the *Umpire*.

The Yankee, edited by John Neal, was a famous paper in its day, though short-lived. It was published weekly by James Adams, Jr., from its initial date, Jan. 1, 1828. About eighteen months it continued to be published in Portland, the city of its birth, when it was united with the *Bachelor's Monthly*, including *Mrs. Hale's Monthly* and the *Boston Literary Gazette*, and removed to Boston, where it was published under the conduct of Mr. Neal and James Miller, the poet. But, alas! it could not survive such a marriage and change of place. As if this were not enough, however, it had also to be changed in form into a magazine. It only lived about six months after these fatal changes and its removal to Boston. *The Yankee* illustrated during its period in Portland the peculiarities of its editor in an eminent degree. At the time it was founded Mr. Neal was thirty-five years old, and a model of ingenuousness and impulse. He was open and frank as the day, yet persistent as force itself in what he conceived to be right. He published in his columns articles of astounding boldness and audacity, but if he found them in error he retracted manfully in the next issue; if he believed them true he maintained them with unflinching firmness. Mr. Neal will long be remembered both in Europe and America for the productions of his gifted pen and the eccentricities of his genius.

The World in a Nutshell was a paper similar to the *Yankee*, begun in 1830. Its forte was universal censure, and under the disguise of an impersonal editorship, it astonished and alarmed the community by the exposure of all sorts of secret misdoings which were little thought to be known. Who the writers were and how the information got out nobody could discover. It was a profound and terrible mystery, and no one felt safe while the unseen eye and the hidden hand lurked in ambush for the faults and foibles of the community, which were sure to be exposed in a sheet which made its regular appearance no one knew whence. They could not even find out where the mysterious sheet was printed. This paper no doubt served a good purpose, but it continued only for a short time.

The Jeffersonian was removed to Portland from Paris, Oxford Co., in 1833, by Horatio King, afterwards acting

postmaster-general, who published it several years with a good degree of success. It was Democratic in politics. Upon its discontinuance

The Weekly Standard was started by John S. Hartley. It was continued a year or two, when Mr. Hartley moved to Washington, and the paper expired.

The Portland Tribune, a literary weekly in quarto form, was started in 1841 by D. C. Colesworthy, and continued under his management over four years. Among its contributors were John Neal, William Cutter, Nathaniel Deering, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, S. B. Beckett, Charles Holden, J. W. Mighels, G. W. Light, G. A. Baily, and others. Many of its original articles were extensively copied. In 1845 this paper was sold to John Edwards, and united with the *Portland Umpire*.

The Workingman's Advocate appeared in 1835, edited by Dr. C. H. McLellan, and published by Day & Sumner. In about a year its subscribers were transferred to the *Daily Courier*.

The Yankee Farmer, by S. W. Cole, began to be published in 1836. After several years it was removed to Boston and united with the *New England Farmer*.

The Pleasure Boat was a misnamed paper published several years in Portland by Jere. Hacker, a Friend, who afterwards removed it to New Jersey. It was cynical in tone, and not by any means the pleasant and agreeable craft to sail in which its name would imply.

The Political Nostrum was for a while the organ of a faction of the Democratic party known at first as the "Mormons" and afterwards as the "Wild Cats." It was issued between 1835 and 1840, but continued only a short time.

The Journal of Reform was published by D. C. Colesworthy in 1836-37. It was the first paper in the State devoted to temperance and anti-slavery. The popular anti-slavery Governor of Massachusetts, John A. Andrew, while at Bowdoin College, was a contributor to this paper.

The Youth's Monitor was commenced by D. C. Colesworthy in 1839-40, and continued about two years.

The Argus Renewed, a paper so called, appeared in 1839. It was started by some disaffected parties to displace the old *Argus*, and was published by Ira Berry; but it failed of its object.

The Eastern Farmer, an agricultural paper issued in 1841, was published for some time by Ira Berry and F. O. J. Smith, the latter being editor.

The Genius, a paper devoted to amusing and harmless vagaries, by Josiah Lord Thomas, was once published in Portland and continued for some time.

The Portland Daily Express was issued by D. C. Colesworthy in 1844, and continued less than a year. The dailies from the *Advertiser* and *Argus* offices having been previously established, there was no room for a third daily, and it died after the first volume. It supported Henry Clay for the Presidency and numbered John Neal among its contributors, and "yet it was not happy."

The American made its appearance about 1850, a daily Democratic sheet. The party was then in the ascendancy in the State. For a while it flourished on the pabulum of State advertising, but soon joined the long procession of its departed predecessors, contemporaries, and successors.

The State of Maine (daily, tri-weekly, and weekly) was commenced in July, 1853, by May & Marble, who removed the *Northern Light* from Hallowell on the invitation of John M. Wood, who was to furnish the money, the editorial control to be assumed by John A. Poor. Mr. Wood having bought a controlling interest in the *Advertiser* abandoned the *State of Maine*, and Mr. Poor conducted it till 1859, when he purchased the *Advertiser* of Mr. Wood, and, with Messrs. Waldron and Little as partners, consolidated the two papers. The *State of Maine* was Whig in politics, but its special hobby was the development of the internal resources of the State.

The Observer, a ten-cent quarto, was published in 1864 by Stephen Berry. No editor was avowed, but it was evidently intended for a classical periodical. Its Latin quotations were numerous and apt, but it did not continue long.

The Riverside Echo was established in 1866 for the advocacy of temperance. It was edited by Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer, and published by an association.

The Athenæum, a semi-monthly, was published by S. Coleman a short time.

The Wreath was commenced in March, 1842. In May it was doubled in size and issued once in two weeks. It continued till October, 1843. Was devoted to family interests and Sunday-schools, edited by C. L. Adams, and published by Brown Thurston.

The Portland Enquirer, edited by John Q. Day and published by Brown Thurston, was started in 1848. It was subsequently edited by Austin Willey, and continued its weekly visits for some eight years.

The Journal of Education, monthly (forty 8vo pages), edited by A. P. Stone and twelve prominent teachers of the State. Published by Brown Thurston. This paper was started by G. M. Gage, at Farmington, December, 1866, under the title of the *Maine Normal*, and was moved to Portland in June, 1868.

Good Speed, a monthly, commenced by F. J. Rich, in February, 1871, and sold to H. A. McKenney the following December.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Hoyt, Fogg & Donham publish *The North East*, a missionary paper of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Maine. They also publish *The Union Bible Teacher*, containing comments for old and young on the series of Union Sunday-School Lessons, and a complete set of the Quarterly and Monthly Lesson-Papers on the "International System" for the use of Sunday-schools.

The Maine State Year-Book and Legislative Manual has been published by this firm since 1870. It is a directory of the State and a valuable hand-book of statistics for ready and convenient reference.

The Helping Hand, an illustrated monthly religious paper, is published by the Young Men's Christian Association of Portland.

People's Illustrated Journal, a literary monthly, is published by George Stitson & Co.

Home Fireside Magazine is the name of a literary monthly published by H. Hallett & Co. It was established in April, 1879.

Living Issue is a weekly temperance paper published by the Maine Temperance Alliance.

Portland Price Current is a monthly commercial paper published by M. N. Rich.

The Masonic Token is published quarterly by Stephen Berry.

CHAPTER XX.

AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

Sketch of Authors, Native and Resident, of Cumberland County—
Catalogue of their Works—Distinguished Naval Officers—Orators
and Statesmen.

At the head of this list we place Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, who was born in Portland on the 27th of February, 1807. The house where he was born stands on the corner of Fore and Hancock Streets. It is "an old, square, wooden house upon the edge of the sea." At the time when it was built by the poet's father, Hon. Stephen Longfellow, the sea flowed up to the edge of the road opposite, but it has since been pushed away by the made land of the Grand Trunk Railway. The house is three stories, and still in a good state of preservation.

Of the writings of Mr. Longfellow it is unnecessary here to speak: they are known and admired wherever the English language is spoken, and have been translated into many foreign languages. As a poet and man of letters he occupies a place second to no other American author in the hearts and affections of thousands at home and abroad who have been charmed and inspired to nobler thought and endeavor by the beauty and purity of his writings. In his poem entitled "My Lost Youth" he speaks of Portland as

"—the beautiful town
That is seated by the sea."

Nathaniel Parker Willis was born in Portland Jan. 20, 1807, but little over a short month earlier than Mr. Longfellow. It is rare that two such poets are born in the same city so near the same time; a parallel instance probably cannot be found. Mr. Willis was descended from an ancestry of publishers: his father and grandfather, both of whom were named Nathaniel, having been printers and journalists by profession. The former was an apprentice in the same office with Benjamin Franklin; the latter established the *Eastern Argus* in Portland, and afterwards removed to Boston, where he founded the *Recorder* of that city.

As a poet, journalist, and letter-writer N. P. Willis was distinguished for his clear, sprightly, and graphic style, and for his rare skill in the use of words, of which his "Pencilings by the Way" may be taken as a fair example.

The birthplace of N. P. Willis, and of his sister, Sara Payson Willis ("Fanny Fern"), now Mrs. James Parton, of Boston, was a two-story frame house in Essex Street. The cradle in which all the children of the family were rocked is still preserved. It is of solid mahogany, and was earned by Mrs. Willis with the labor of her own hands. We find it stated in Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors" that the sales of Miss Willis' "Fern Leaves" series in Europe and

America amounted to the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Her novels have also had an unprecedented popularity.

John Neal, the veteran author, was born in Portland, Aug. 25, 1793, of Quaker parentage. A large portion of his life was spent in his native city, and the last of his literary labors were devoted to an illustrated sketch-book of its men and institutions, full of that piquant and racy style of description of which he was master. Mr. Neal was one of the most original minds of his time,—too full of ideas and impulse to pay much regard to the mechanical part of literature; frank and ingenious to a fault, a connoisseur in art and letters, a severe critic, a generous and whole-souled friend, a most interesting and agreeable companion. His richly-endowed and well-stored mind was constantly bubbling over with the exuberance of its treasures. In personal appearance he was a man whom strangers would stop to gaze at in passing, or be struck with his presence on meeting him,—tall, commanding, and of a powerful cast of head and face.

A notable poem of Mr. Neal's, entitled the "Battle of Niagara," was published as long ago as 1818. He went to England, where, in 1824, he was one of the contributors to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and enjoyed the friendship of Jeremy Bentham. On his return, enriched by foreign travel and observation, he extended a liberal hand of sympathy and help to every local artist and author whose promise of success he had the sagacity to foresee and to predict. Thus he became the patron and confidential friend of Akers, Codman, Tilton, Simmonds, and many others, whose latent genius in art and letters he encouraged and aided in bringing to fruition. As a poet, novelist, journalist, and contributor to magazine literature Mr. Neal was a voluminous and successful writer.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist, although not a native of this county, spent a portion of his boyhood days in the vicinity of Lake Sebago. At South Casco, on the Raymond side, is the Union church, formerly Scribner's Inn, the residence of Mrs. Hawthorne and the boyhood home of the great novelist. A short distance above this stood the old mill, then deserted, in which Hawthorne used to practice some of his earliest ventures in story-writing. A manuscript was found there many years afterwards in overhauling and refitting the mill. The Images at the lower end of the cape was a favorite resort of the young novelist, where, it is said, he was accustomed to loiter in his little boat and visit the "cave" in this peculiar rocky formation. No doubt the wild scenery and solitude of this situation had something to do in fostering that poetic susceptibility and retiring disposition so characteristic of Hawthorne in after-life.

Among the native sculptors, no doubt, Benjamin Paul Akers deserves the first place. He was born at Saccarappa, in the town of Westbrook. He passed his early life in brick-yards and lumber-mills, occasionally laboring on his father's little homestead. His first attempt at art was a life-sized medallion in clay. He had never seen such a head anywhere, either in living form or painting; but, in his own language, the production was "altogether his own ideal of the Saviour." He next produced a very excellent bust of Mr. Bradley, a member of the bar in his neighborhood.

Among the noted works of Mr. Akers were his "Lady Jane Grey," "Benjamin," and the "Pearl Diver." He died young in Italy, leaving a brother Charles (or Karl, as he chose to be called), who was also gifted as a sculptor.

Franklin Simmonds was another sculptor of Portland. The first of his successful achievements was an ideal statue of "Roger Williams," executed for the city of Providence, an admirable embodiment of the Puritan character. He next produced the "Mother of Moses," with a child in her lap, life size,—so fine a work of art as to fix his reputation beyond question. He afterwards completed several beautiful designs for soldiers' monuments, and just before his departure for Italy executed a fine bust of Hon. John B. Brown, of Portland.

Among landscape painters we mention Charles Codman and others. Those born here, or making their first appearance here, have given Portland a high reputation.

Charles Codman began as a sign-painter on Middle Street. He had previously served his time with Willard, the clock-maker, and exhibited great taste and skill in painting clock-faces and small landscapes on glass. After this he decorated in oil tapestry one of the hotels in the city, which first attracted attention to his genius; then he painted marine views, summer landscapes, and many pieces of rare merit, gaining in popularity, so that no local collection was considered complete without one or more of his pictures in it. He received many orders from all parts of the country, and was engaged in his work till the time of his death.

John Rollin Tilton painted some fine pictures among his early efforts, which are in the possession of Hon. J. B. Brown, Dr. James M. Cummings, and others of Portland. After spending some time in Italy he produced some fine sketches of scenes in Rome and other parts of Europe, and his water-colored studies of Egypt, which are considered in some respects his best work. For these latter he refused some thousands of dollars. His "St. George of the Seaweed Isle" has been much admired, and he has established a high reputation among American artists.

Another of the landscape painters is Harry Brown, author of a collection of marine views, which Mr. Neal has pronounced "rich, exuberant, and overflowing with sunshine and truthfulness."

Charles E. Beckett was a painter of some considerable reputation. He has a daughter, who is thought to surpass her father in some respects, especially as a colorist.

John B. Hudson, an artist of fine abilities, is resident in Portland.

The prose writers of Portland and vicinity have been numberless, and, almost without exception, above the average.

Samuel Freeman was the editor of Smith's and Deane's "Journals"—a treasury of household incidents and historic facts relating to Falmouth and Portland, published in 1821. Samuel Freeman was the eldest son of Enoch Freeman, and was born in Falmouth on the 15th of June, 1742. The family originally settled in Watertown, Mass., but this branch moved to the Old Colony. He traded and kept school previous to the Revolution. He first came into notice as a public man in 1774, when he warmly advocated the rights of the colonies. In 1775, having just attained the age of thirty-three, he was chosen sole delegate to the



Wm Willis

Provincial Congress from Falmouth, and was re-elected in 1776-78; he was appointed Secretary of Congress in 1775, the duties of which office he ably and satisfactorily discharged for three years. In 1775 he was appointed clerk of the courts in this county, and held the office, with the exception of one year in the administration of Mr. Gerry, until 1820, a period of *forty-six years*. The same year he received the appointment of register of probate, which he held until he was commissioned judge of probate in 1804, the duties of which office he faithfully discharged until 1820. He was also postmaster from 1775 to 1804. The confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens was no less conspicuous than that of government; in 1788 he was elected one of the selectmen of the town, and with the exception of one year was annually re-elected twenty-five years. In 1781 he was chosen deacon of the first parish, and held the office about forty-five years. In 1802 he was appointed president of the Maine Bank in Portland, which he held for several successive years, and was also a number of years president of the overseers of Bowdoin College. These numerous and varied offices he filled with singular industry, fidelity, and accuracy, and, by a judicious arrangement of his employments, still had time to spare for the charities of life. His active and benevolent mind sought relief from the toils of official duty in the humble walks of beneficence; and we find him originating and aiding by his money, his example, and his personal efforts, all the institutions whose tendency was to elevate the tone of society and to improve the manners and morals of the people. Notwithstanding his numerous avocations he turned to account his peculiar talent as a draughtsman, and published the *Town Officer, Clerk's Assistant, and Probate Directory*, which, in an age when there were few lawyers and no books of practical forms in common use, had a very rapid and extensive circulation, and passed through several editions. In the latter part of his life, when he had thrown off the cares of office, Mr. Freeman found employment in digesting the manuscript journal of the Rev. Mr. Smith, and collecting information relative to the town and county. This he published in 1821, and thus preserved from destruction many valuable materials for history. In reading the extracts from Mr. Smith's "Journal," we cannot but deeply regret that the editor should have been placed under an injunction to destroy what he did not use, and that thus by far the larger portion of the journal is lost forever. Such are some of the particulars in the useful and protracted life of this venerable man. In his domestic and private character he may be traced by the same lines of kindness, benevolence, and integrity which marked his public course. He was twice married. His first wife, Miss Fowle, of Watertown, Mass., died in 1785, at the early age of thirty; he married in 1786 the widow of Pearson Jones and daughter of Enoch Ilsley, with whom he lived forty-four years, and whom he survived about a year. He died in June, 1831, aged eighty, leaving children by both of his wives.

He held at one time the several offices of delegate to the general court, its secretary, clerk of the courts, postmaster, and register of probate. At another period, he was at the same time judge of probate, clerk of the courts, postmaster, selectman, president of the Maine Bank, president of the

board of overseers of Bowdoin College, deacon of the first church, and an active member of several societies.

Hon. William Willis was by far the most voluminous historical writer in this portion of New England. Besides the numerous volumes which he wrote and edited, and his many elaborate papers and articles furnished for periodicals, he was a constant contributor up to his last days to the daily press of Portland. He kept a private diary, which began in 1844, and continued, with scarcely an interruption of its daily entry, till within four days of his decease. He had commenced to keep a journal as early as 1815, but for some cause it was discontinued; the four folios, embracing twenty-six years, are all that survive him. The peculiarities of the seasons and the range of the thermometer during those twenty-six years may be ascertained with considerable accuracy from this journal. By his habit of collecting facts respecting people and families, he was prepared, on the death of almost any person in the community, to prepare and furnish to the press an obituary notice surprisingly accurate in all its details. This made his services of much value in that department, and added essentially to his qualifications as a historian.

Mr. Willis bequeathed to the Public Library of Portland a large portion of his own private library and his manuscripts; these contain a folio volume of genealogical and biographical sketches and memoranda of great interest, as showing the materials with which he was constantly furnishing himself for future use. The published works of Mr. Willis were the following:

History of Portland, 1831; *A Bibliography of the State of Maine*, in Norton's *Literary Letter*, No. 4, 1859; a similar one, published after his death, on the writers, native and resident, of Maine,—*Historical Magazine*, March, 1870. *A Summary of Voyages made to the North Atlantic Coast of this Continent in the Sixteenth Century*,—*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, April, 1869; also, in the same, an *Essay on the Early Collections of Voyages to America*. *A Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Maine Historical Society*,—*Historical Magazine*, January, 1868. *A Paper on the Early Settlers of New Hampshire*,—*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 1868. *Notice of Folsom's Catalogue of Original Documents in the English Archives, relating to the Early History of Maine, 1868*; *Titles conferred on Americans*,—*Historical Magazine*, January, 1866. *Descent of Hon. Isaac Royall, and Long Pastorates of the First Parish of Portland*,—*Historical Magazine*, 1866. *A Genealogy of the McKinstry Family*,—*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 1859-60.

For the *Law Reporter* he furnished reports of causes and decisions in the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine; and in December, 1848, a paper on *Judicial Changes in Maine*.

He edited all the seven volumes of the "Maine Historical Collections," and all but one contain one or more valuable contributions from his pen. He republished the *Journals of Rev. Messrs. Smith and Deane*, with copious notes, biographical sketches, and an introduction, in 1849, and a new edition of his "*History of Portland*," in 1865. In 1863 appeared his "*History of the Law, the Courts, and the Lawyers of Maine*," one vol., 8vo, pp. 712.

Mr. Willis was successively elected corresponding and honorary member of most of the historical societies in the United States, and in 1867 he received from Bowdoin College the honorary degree of LL.D. He died on the 17th of February, 1870. Fitting notices of his death were taken by the municipal authorities of the city of Portland, by the Cumberland bar, and by the Maine Historical Society.

The following is a brief notice of other authors and their works in Portland and Cumberland County :

Rev. Ichabod Nichols, D.D., was the author of works on "Natural Theology," "Natural History," and "Hours with the Evangelists."

Isaac Ray, M.D., produced works entitled "Conversations on the Animal Economy," and "Lectures on Botany," both remarkable for clearness and precision of language. Dr. Ray went to Eastport from Portland, and afterwards had charge of the Insane Asylum at Augusta.

Rev. Edward Payson, D.D., published works on theology ; also Rev. Dr. W. T. Dwight, Rev. Dr. J. W. Chickering, Rev. Jason Whitman, Rev. Wm. B. Hayden, and Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill, formerly president of Harvard University. Rev. Cyrus Bartol, D.D., author of "Church and Congregation," "Radical Problems," etc., lived for a time in Portland. Authors in science and natural history,—William B. Sewall, Dr. J. W. Ingalls.

Nathaniel Deering, a graduate of Harvard in 1810, while following the law as a profession, devoted his leisure hours to literature. His chief productions were two five-act tragedies,—*"Carrabassett"* and *"Bozzaris,"*—which have been much admired. His miscellaneous tales and poems contain much of the humor of "Down East" life.

Among other poets, resident and native, were Grenville Mellen, brother of Chief Justice Mellen ; Mrs. E. A. Oakes Smith, author of *"The Sinless Child,"* and formerly a prolific contributor to magazine literature ; S. B. Beckett, author of *"Hester,"* a narrative and descriptive poem of considerable merit. Mr. Beckett is a good prose writer and statistician, and has for a number of years prepared and published the directories of Portland.

Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen has written poems that have had a wide circulation, both in book form and through the periodicals of the day. She is among the most sprightly and original of newspaper correspondents. Her poem, *"Rock Me to Sleep, Mother,"* is one of deserved popularity. A critic remarks, "Much of her poetry is really exquisite." In her contribution and correspondence she wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Florence Percy." A volume of her fugitive poems appeared in Portland just before her marriage to Mr. Akers, whom she accompanied to Italy, and buried there. She is now on the editorial staff of one of the daily papers of Portland.

Mr. D. C. Colesworthy has written quite a large number of volumes. Among them are *"Chronicles of Casco Bay,"* 1850 ; *"Old Bureaus,"* 1861 ; *"Hints on Common Politeness,"* 1867, and many more. Among writers of tales and romance are J. H. Ingraham and Charles P. Ilsley, whose tales of Indian warfare and frontier life in Maine have been very popular. Of this class also are Mrs. Clara Barnes Martin, who wrote *"Mount Desert,"* the *"Little Nortons,"* and others ; Mrs. Margaret J. M. Sweat, in *"High-Ways and*

By-Ways," *"Ethel's Love Life,"* etc. ; Mrs. Elizabeth (Payson) Prentice, and Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the prolific novel-writer, who lived at one time in Portland, though born in Derby, Conn. ; Mrs. W. H. Alderdice, author of a new novel called *"Heart's Delight."* Edward Payson, son of the eloquent divine, Rev. Dr. Payson, has published a popular novel entitled *"Doctor Tom."* Rev. Elijah Kellogg is the author of many instructive and useful books for boys, and of romances founded on the incidents of pioneer life in this portion of Maine, very readable and instructive. Other writers are George Payson and Mrs. Samuel Coleman ; Bishop Horatio Southgate has written travels ; Prof. Edward S. Morse has gained distinction as a lecturer and writer of works on natural history.

We give in addition to the above the following catalogue of books and authors of this county : Rev. Cyril Pearl, *"Youth's Book,"* *"Spectral Visitants,"* Rev. C. Soule, *"Questions on Upham's Mental Philosophy,"* William D. Warren, *"School Geography and Atlas,"* *"Household Consecration and Baptism,"* J. O'Donnell, *"Juryman's Guide,"* Miss Morrill, *"Blacklyn Swamp,"* D. C. Colesworthy, *"My Minister,"* *"Sketches of the Character of Rev. Charles Jenkins,"* Rev. C. C. Burr, *"Neal Ronello,"* *"Discourse on Revivals,"* Rev. George Quinby, *"Sermons and Prayers by Fifteen Universalist Clergymen,"* Daniel D. Smith, *"Lectures on Domestic Duties,"* Mrs. D. Reed, *"Wild Flowers,"* Rev. L. L. Sadler, *"Lectures on the Prophecy of Daniel,"* *"Catechism on Matthew's Gospel, in Two Parts,"* Rev. Jason Whitman, *"Helps for Young Christians,"* *"The Sunday-School,"* *"Discourses on the Lord's Prayer,"* *"Young Men's Assistant,"* *"Young Ladies' Aid,"* E. B. Fletcher, *"Man Immortal,"* *"The National Book of the Sabbath,"* William Smith, *"New Elementary Algebra,"* Benjamin Kingsbury, Jr., *"Maine Townsman and Probate Manual,"* Simon Greenleaf, nine volumes of *"Maine Reports,"* Moses Sawyer, *"Lieutenant Burn,"* a novel ; Allen H. Weld, *"Progressive Grammar,"* *"Progressive Parsing-Book,"* *"New Grammar,"* *"Latin Lessons and Reader,"* E. P. Weston, *"Northern Monthly,"* *"Views of Heart and Home,"* J. M. Gould, *"History of 1-10-29th Maine Regiment,"* Rev. S. M. Putnam, *"Prayers from the Scriptures,"* *"Old Divines and the Poets,"* Rev. Samuel Deane, D.D., *"Pitchwood Hill,"* a poem, and *"Geological Dictionary, or New England Farmer,"* 1790 ; P. W. Plummer, *"The Carpenter's Guide,"* Mrs. C. W. D. Strout, *"Slippery Paths,"* William Warren, D.D., *"These for Those,"* *"Our Indebtedness to Missions,"* *"Twelve Years with Children,"* William Wirt Virgin, *"Supplemental Digest of Maine,"* pp. 620, 8vo ; Vol. 57, *"Maine Reports,"* pp. 660, 8vo ; Vol. 58, *"Maine Reports,"* pp. 676, 8vo ; *"Maine Civil Officers,"* Walter Wells, *"Water-Power of Maine,"* Josiah Pierce, *"History of Gorham,"* Thomas Laureus Smith, *"History of Windham,"* Horatio Southgate, *"History of Scarborough,"* Gen. J. Marshall Brown, *"Exploring Voyages of Champlain in the Gulf of Maine,"* George Augustus Wheeler, M.D., and Henry Warren Wheeler, *"History of Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell,"* Isaac Parsons, *"Account of New Gloucester,"* Edward Russell, *"History of North Yarmouth,"* Augustus W. Corliss, *"Old Times,"* H. W.

Richardson, "Paper Money: A Collection of the Principal Historical Facts Bearing upon the Current Financial Discussion," D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers, 1879.

Of officers who have achieved distinction in the navy this county has the honor of recognizing among its citizens Com. Edward Preble, son of Brig. Preble, renowned as the hero of Tripoli; Rear-Admiral Alden, who fought at Vera Cruz, New Orleans, and Mobile, and Com. George H. Preble, a naval officer of long and honorable standing.

Among reformers may be mentioned Gen. Neal Dow, author of the "Maine Law," the widely-known advocate of temperance on the principle of prohibition.

Of statesmen and orators, native and resident, this county may claim Sargent S. Prentiss, who was born in Portland, but who won his reputation at the South; William Pitt Fessenden, the distinguished United States Senator and ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. George Evans, formerly United States Senator from this State; Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., whose long services in Congress and able administration as Governor during the early part of the war of the Rebellion place him among the most honored citizens; Hon. George T. Davis, ex-member of Congress from Massachusetts, and a gentleman of brilliant reputation, both as an orator and conversationalist. To these names should be added those of many eloquent advocates and divines, especially that of Rev. Dr. Edward Payson, early pastor of the Second Parish, who was the most eloquent preacher of New England, and perhaps of the United States in his day. Fuller notice of some of these men will be found in other portions of this work.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Early Physicians—Maine Medical Association—Cumberland County Medical Society—Portland School for Medical Instruction—Maine General Hospital.

DR. AMMI-RUHAMAH CUTTER, son of William and Rebecca Cutter, was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 6, 1705, and graduated at Harvard College in 1725. He was ordained the first parish minister in North Yarmouth, Nov. 8, 1730; married Dorothy, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stockman) Bradbury; was dismissed from the church in 1735, on account of Arminian opinions; after his dismissal he practiced medicine in North Yarmouth, and later had charge of the "truck-house" at Saco. While there it is said he prepared a dictionary of the Indian language, although the work appears not now to be extant. He was captain of a company in the Louisbourg expedition, and died of fever there March, 1746.

His eldest son and namesake was physician-general of the American army during the Revolution. He was born March 14, 1734–35, and died in Portsmouth, Dec. 18, 1820. Levi Cutter, a grandson of the elder Dr. Cutter, was the fourth mayor of Portland, 1834–40.

Dr. Samuel Moody was a surgeon in the army in the war of 1722, and afterwards received a military appointment. He died at Brunswick, in 1758, where he was com-

manding officer at Fort George. He was born Oct. 29, 1699, and graduated at Harvard College in 1718.

Dr. Nathaniel Coffin, Dr. John Lowther, and Dr. Edward Watts were among the physicians in Portland, or upon the Neck, prior to the Revolution.

Dr. Nathaniel Jones was a physician of considerable promise, residing on Cape Elizabeth. He came from Ipswich, Mass., and was in successful practice when the war of the Revolution broke out. He enlisted as a surgeon in the Bagaduce expedition, in which he contracted disease, of which he died soon after his return.

Dr. Watts married Polly Oxnard, of Boston, in May, 1765, and came to Portland about that time.

The first physician who settled in Brunswick was Samuel Gyles, who practiced there for a short time previous to his death, 1738. He came from Salisbury, Mass.

The next physician was William Spear, son of Robert Spear, one of the early settlers. The period of Dr. Spear's practice is not certainly known, but he is believed to have commenced about 1740.

Dr. Phineas Nevers was in Brunswick from 1755 to 1765, and perhaps longer. Nothing is known of him as a physician.

Dr. Samuel Duncan came to Brunswick from Topsham in 1770, and was in practice until his death, in 1784. He was a young man, but was called a skillful physician, and he had an extensive practice. He lived at New Meadows.

Dr. Ebenezer H. Goss came to Brunswick during the Revolution. He lived at Maquoit until 1804, when he moved to the village, and soon after moved to Paris, Me. He had an extensive practice, and was accounted a good physician.

Dr. Balthazar Stilkey was a Hessian surgeon, who came over with Burgoyne's forces, and after the war (about 1790) settled in Brunswick, near the present residence of Mr. Martin Storer, north of Cook's Corner. He practiced there for several years. But little is known of him. He is said to have been something of a quack.

Dr. Jonathan Richardson Parker was in Brunswick for one or two years only, about 1799.

Dr. Jonathan Page came to Brunswick in 1795, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1800. His practice soon became extensive, and continued increasingly so until his death, in 1842. He held a highly respectable rank in his profession. His residence was for many years in the house just south of the Mason Street church.

Dr. Isaac Lincoln moved to Brunswick from Topsham in 1820. He enjoyed a very extensive practice until a short time before his death, in 1868. He held a high rank in his profession. He was a graduate of Harvard College, 1800, and is supposed to have been the first physician in Brunswick who had received a collegiate education.

John D. Lincoln, son of Dr. Isaac Lincoln, was a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1843, and of the Medical School of Maine, class of 1846. He practiced in Brunswick from 1846 till within a few weeks of his death, in 1877. He was a most excellent physician, and his practice extended into many of the neighboring towns, and even to more remote portions of the State.

Other physicians in Brunswick, for a short time only,

have been J. D. Wells, 1829; — Cushman, 1836; J. E. Shaw, 1857; T. S. Foster, 1864; J. B. Soto, 1871 to 1873.

Of those now residing in Brunswick, Asher Ellis commenced practice in Brunswick in 1842, Nathaniel T. Palmer in 1845, Alfred Mitchell in 1865, and Daniel F. Ellis in 1866.

Although the town of Harpswell has been unable to dispense entirely with the services of physicians, yet it has done so to a great extent. There have been but four physicians located in the town, and, with one exception, they remained but a few years. The practice in the town has been mainly carried on by Brunswick doctors. Prior to 1840 a Dr. Norton resided in the town for several years. He was succeeded about 1843 by a Dr. Bliss. In 1850, or thereabouts, Dr. Dailey settled in this town, and has remained to the present time. In 1870, Dr. J. B. Soto settled here, but remained but one year, when he removed to Brunswick, where he died.

Dr. Gilbert Winslow began practice in North Yarmouth in 1743, and continued till his death, Jan. 9, 1777. He was a son of Gilbert and Mercy (Snow) Winslow, born July 26, 1704, and married Patience, daughter of Elder Samuel and Abigail Seabury.

Dr. John Bartlett practiced medicine at North Yarmouth from about 1747 till 1758, at which latter date he removed to Lebanon, Conn. He came from Duxbury, Mass., and married Susannah, daughter of Deacon Jedediah and Hannah (Seales) Southworth.

William Chase was another physician of North Yarmouth. He commenced practice in that town in 1760, and continued till his death, July 22, 1798, at the age of sixty-two.

Edward Russell, M.D., son of Jeremiah Russell, was born in Cambridge, Mass.; graduated at Harvard, 1750; married Hannah, daughter of Parker and Lydia (Phillips) Clark, July 23, 1767; commenced practice in North Yarmouth in 1765, and practiced till his death, April 19, 1785.

Ammi-Rubamah Mitchell, son of Hon. David and Lucretia (Loring) Mitchell, born May 8, 1762; served ten years in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was elected Senator in 1808. Dr. Mitchell was very successful in his practice; married Phebe, daughter of Capt. William Cutter; was killed by being thrown from his carriage while on his way to visit a patient, May 14, 1824. Had by his wife Phebe a family of twelve children.

Dr. Raynes, Dr. William Chase, and Dr. David Jones were physicians at North Yarmouth; Dr. Chase from 1760 till July 22, 1798, when he died, aged sixty-two; and Dr. Jones (from Abington, Mass.) from 1785 till his death, May 14, 1824, aged sixty-two. Another of the early physicians of the same town was William Parsons, from Gloucester, Mass.

Dr. Elias Banks, grandfather of Dr. Charles E. Banks, of Portland, practiced in North Yarmouth from 1801 to 1811. He was a son of Lieut. Moses and Phebe (Curtis) Banks, born in Scarborough, Me., Sept. 11, 1774, and married Lucretia, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Oakes) Prince. Dr. Banks at a later day practiced in Danville, Me., and afterwards in Portland, where he died Feb. 9, 1841. He was a member of the old Maine Medical Society.

Dr. Daniel Clark, from Connecticut, practiced in Yar-

mouth from about 1810 to 1821, when he removed to Thomaston, Me.

Dr. Gad Hitchcock, a native of Pembroke, Mass., also practiced in Yarmouth from 1810 to date of his death, Nov. 17, 1837. He died at the age of forty-nine. Dr. William B. Gooch removed from this town, where he had practiced, in 1844. Among the successful practitioners here were also Dr. Amos and Dr. William B. Osgood. Dr. Amos Osgood came to the town from Fryeburg.

Dr. Ebenezer Burbank, born 1794, married Sophronia, daughter of Wentworth and Mary (Pottle) Ricker, of Poland, Me.; practiced in Yarmouth thirty-seven years; died March, 1867, aged seventy-three years. His only son, Augustus H. Burbank, M.D., now in active practice in Yarmouth, is a graduate of Harvard Medical College. He married for his first wife Elizabeth R. Banks, daughter of Dr. Elias and Lucretia (Prince) Banks, who died in 1870. His second wife was Miss Thompson, of Yarmouth.

Other physicians of Yarmouth have been Dr. Lewis Whitney, who died May, 1857; Dr. Greene, died 1814; Drs. Barston, Loring, Thompson, Harvey, Clark, and Harlow; and Dr. Samuel W. Blanchard, who died in 1857, aged thirty-nine.

Dr. James Bates was an old and popular physician in Yarmouth. He was the father of the present Dr. James M. Bates, who was a surgeon in the army during the late Rebellion, and is now in active practice in Yarmouth. The other physicians at present practicing in the town are Dr. W. W. Thomas and Dr. Richard Mace.

Dr. Jacob Mitchell was a physician in Cumberland in 1832. He was a son of Deacon Jacob and Phebe (Buxton) Mitchell, and married Statira, daughter of Capt. Solomon L. Blanchard, Dec. 18, 1831.

NOTE.—John Holman, son of John and Ann Holman, of Dorchester, born Feb. 23, 1638, is supposed to have been a physician and surgeon. The York court records, 1681, mention an inquest on the body of Nathan Bedford "attended by Mr. Holman, a chyrurgeon." This was probably the above John Holman, who lived on Maine's Point at the time of the first settlement.

MAINE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Agreeably to a call addressed to a portion of the medical profession of Maine, a meeting to secure a permanent organization of its members throughout the State was held at the Tontine Hotel in Brunswick, April 28, 1853. Dr. James McKeen, of Topsham, was chosen chairman, and Dr. John D. Lincoln, of Brunswick, secretary. The following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare articles of organization, viz.: Drs. Hill, Briggs, G. S. Palmer, Libby, Fuller, Garcelon, and Benson, who reported a constitution and by-laws which were adopted by the association and remained in force till they were superseded by the present revised constitution and by-laws. The members named in the original organization were Isaac Lincoln, James McKeen, Amos Nourse, Cyrus Briggs, T. G. Stockbridge, H. H. Hill, Israel Putnam, Andrew J. Fuller, John Benson, Nathaniel T. Palmer, C. W. Whitmore, G. S. Palmer, Ashur Ellis, John Mathews, Joseph W. Ellis, Cyrus Kendrick, Jr., George E. Brickett, John D. Lincoln, Alonzo Garcelon, J. W. Toward, R. W. Lawson, Abial Libby, J. F. Stanley, N. R. Boutelle, John

Hartwell, Stephen Whitmore, and Richard P. Jenness, with such other gentlemen as may hereafter be admitted by the majority of members present at an annual meeting.

The association was incorporated by the following act of the Legislature (Chap. 492), approved March 13, 1855:

"An Act to Incorporate the Maine Medical Association."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

"SECTION 1. H. H. Hill, John Benson, John D. Lincoln, Gilman Daveis, Joseph W. Ellis, John Hubbard, James McKeen, Alonzo Garcelon, H. L. K. Wiggin, John Cook, Sylvester Oakes, N. C. Harris, Alexander Burbank, William Kilbourne, J. P. Fessenden, P. Dyer, Edmond R. Russell, Isaac Lincoln, John T. Gilman, and others, who may be elected agreeably to the rules and by-laws hereafter to be established, are hereby created a body politic by the name of the Maine Medical Association, with power to sue and be sued, to have a common seal and to change the same, to make any by-laws not repugnant to the laws of this State, and to take and to hold any real or personal estate to the value of fifty thousand dollars; and to give, grant, bargain, sell, and convey the same. The use and income of said estates to be expended and appropriated to uses consistent with the objects of said Association, and as the members thereof shall direct.

"SEC. 2. The members of said Association may elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers as they may judge necessary and convenient, determine their respective duties, and limit the term of their offices, and fill any vacancies therein; and the President and such other officers as they may direct, is hereby authorized to administer to the officers oaths, binding them to the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of their several offices.

"SEC. 3. At any annual meeting, and at no other, the members of the Association may duly elect any suitable person a member of said Association; *provided*, that no person shall be so elected who has not received the degree of doctor in medicine from some medical institution duly authorized to confer the same, nor unless he shall have passed a successful examination, and be approved by the censors of this Association as a suitable person and properly qualified to become a member thereof.

"SEC. 4. At the first meeting of said Association, and at every annual meeting thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Association to choose such number of censors or examiners as they shall deem proper and necessary for the examination of candidates for election, and every candidate examined, approved, and elected, shall be entitled to receive letters testimonial, which the Association is hereby authorized and empowered to confer, in accordance with its by-laws and constitution.

"SEC. 5. Prior to the adjournment of the first meeting, and of each succeeding meeting, the time and place of holding the next succeeding meeting shall be designated, and when the Association does adjourn, it shall adjourn accordingly.

"SEC. 6. The first meeting of said Association shall be held in Belfast, in the County of Waldo, on the first Wednesday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

"SEC. 7. This Association shall have power to institute local County Societies in any part of this State, when they may be satisfied the science and practice of Medicine and Surgery will be benefited and elevated thereby, and to annul the same when a majority of the members present at any annual meeting shall deem its beneficial influence to have ceased."

List of Members.—The following list contains only the names of those members of the Maine Medical Association who have been resident physicians in Cumberland County, with the place of residence of each, and the date of membership placed before each year's list:

1853.—Isaac Lincoln,* Brunswick; S. H. Tewksbury, Portland; Joel Houghton, Portland; Israel T. Dana, Portland; Sumner B. Chase, Portland; John T. Gilman, Portland; William C. Robinson,* Portland; Gilman Daveis,*

Portland; A. H. Burbank, Yarmouth; William Marrett,* Saccarappa; John D. Lincoln,* Brunswick; Ebenezer Wells, Freeport.

1854.—Samuel W. Blanchard,* Yarmouth; William Wood, Portland; Chas. S. D. Fessenden, Portland; O. E. Durgin, Portland; John C. Plumer, Portland; Richard P. Jenness, Saccarappa; L. Clinton Gilson, Portland; E. P. Le Prohon, Portland; E. Parsons,* Portland; Alexander Parsons, Portland; Charles H. Osgood, Portland; J. F. Durgin, Portland; Charles W. Thomas,* Portland; John E. Dunnell,* Harrison; Henry T. Cummings, Portland.

1857.—Simon Fitch, Portland; John E. Shaw, Brunswick; D. O. Perry,* Portland.

1858.—George H. Nichols, Standish; William Osgood, North Yarmouth; Seth C. Gordon, Gorham; John Buzzell, Cape Elizabeth; George H. Chadwick, Portland; Thomas H. Breslin,* Portland; W. R. Richardson, Portland; William Wescott,* Standish; E. Stone, Westbrook; Thomas H. Merrill,* Portland; R. W. Cummings, Portland.

1859.—C. H. Burbank, Portland.

1863.—Josiah T. Day, Jr., Portland; George L. Goodale, Portland; Horace C. White, Harpswell; Nathaniel Shannon, Cape Elizabeth; Charles Hutchenson, Gray; J. P. Webb, Bridgton; G. L. Kilgore, Windham; L. W. Houghton,* Portland; B. F. Fogg,* Portland.

1864.—A. S. Thayer, Portland; S. E. Sylvester, Portland.

1865.—Alfred Mitchell, Brunswick; George E. Webber, Portland; Benjamin F. Sturgis, New Gloucester; Gardner Ludwig, Portland; William B. Cobb, Standish; A. M. Parker, Westbrook; J. Addison Parsons, Windham; Edwin H. Vose, Gorham; Thomas F. Perley, Portland; J. D. Nutting, Otisfield.

1866.—P. Wadsworth, Jr., Portland; B. T. Sanborn, Standish; H. N. Small, Portland; Alden T. Keen, Gorham; John De Laski, Falmouth; S. P. Getchell, Raymond; George F. French, Portland; Ira C. Sawyer, Naples; A. O. Shaw, Portland; Daniel F. Ellis, Brunswick; S. C. Hawkins,* Portland.

1867.—Henry P. Merrill, Portland; Eaton S. Hatch, Portland; F. S. Hall,* Casco; J. W. Lowell, Ferry Village; Henry H. Hunt, Gorham; Henry I. Jordan,* Westbrook; Frank Carter, Portland; C. A. Robbins, Brunswick; Nelson H. Carey, Gorham.

1868.—Joseph Sturtevant, Scarborough; Charles O. Hunt, Portland; Albion Cobb, Webb's Mills; James G. Sturgis, Standish.

1869.—Frederic Henry Gerrish, Portland; Charles E. Webster, Portland; J. J. Sturgis, Windham; J. L. Bennett, Bridgton; Charles H. Reynolds,* Gorham.

1870.—B. B. Foster, Portland; S. H. Weeks, Portland; Eugene W. Brooks, Portland; F. A. Stanley, Portland.

1871.—A. Q. Marshall, New Gloucester; B. F. Dunn, Windham; Frank E. Hitchcock, Portland; Reuben D. Small, Portland.

1872.—Rothus A. Gray, Saccarappa; A. P. Topliff, Gorham; J. B. Soto,* Brunswick.

1873.—D. H. Dole, Cape Elizabeth; C. W. Stockman, Portland; Charles A. Ring, Portland.

1874.—Milton W. Hall, Cumberland; A. Lewis Gaubert, Portland; Charles W. Bray, Portland; D. M. Tolford,

* Deceased.

Portland; George W. Jones, Portland; James A. Spalding, Portland; J. L. Horr, Cumberland Mills; Erastus E. Holt, Portland; Egbert T. Andrews, Gray.

1875.—Fred. Quinby, Deering; J. F. Newman, Gray.

1876.—W. G. Frost, Portland; Abraham G. Wendell, Portland; William A. Wheeler, Portland; George W. Libby, Saccarappa; Arthur S. Bird, Portland; John G. Pierce, Freeport.

1879.—Augustus P. Dudley, Portland; Isaac W. Starbird, Portland.

Officers and Delegates.—The following resident physicians of Cumberland County have been presidents of the Maine Medical Association: Isaac Lincoln, Brunswick, 1853; Gilman Daveis, Portland, 1857; J. T. Gilman, Portland, 1863; S. H. Tewksbury, Portland, 1866; Israel T. Dana, Portland, 1868; J. M. Bates, Yarmouth, 1875.

Vice-Presidents: John T. Gilman, 1853; J. D. Lincoln, 1859; S. H. Tewksbury, 1864; Charles W. Thomas, 1865; J. M. Bates, 1869; E. Stone, 1871; George F. French, 1873; William Osgood, 1877.

Treasurers: Gilman Daveis, 1854; J. D. Lincoln, 1857; Thomas A. Foster, 1864–78; A. S. Thayer, 1878.

Corresponding Secretaries: John D. Lincoln, Brunswick, 1854; Gilman Daveis, Portland, 1855; W. C. Robinson, Portland, 1859; S. H. Tewksbury, Portland, 1860; G. H. Chadwick, Portland, 1861; J. D. Lincoln, Brunswick, 1863; J. M. Bates, Yarmouth, 1865; A. H. Burbank, Yarmouth, 1866; S. H. Weeks, Portland, 1870–78.

Recording Secretaries: A. H. Burbank, Yarmouth, 1857; G. H. Chadwick, Portland, 1860; Thomas A. Foster, Portland, 1862; George L. Goodale, Portland, 1863–66; E. O. Vose, Gorham, 1866–68; Charles O. Hunt, Portland, 1868–78.

Members of Standing Committee:* Composed of one member from each county for each year. The following have served from this county: William Marrett, 1854; John D. Lincoln, 1855; S. H. Tewksbury, 1856; O. E. Durgin, 1857; A. H. Burbank, 1858–60; S. C. Gordon, 1860; Israel T. Dana, 1861; W. C. Robinson, 1862; C. W. Thomas, 1863–65; S. H. Tewksbury, 1865; G. H. Chadwick, 1866–68; S. H. Weeks, 1868; H. N. Small, 1869–71; S. C. Gordon, 1871; H. H. Hunt, 1872; S. H. Weeks, 1873.

Members of Board of Censors: Israel T. Dana, 1874; A. S. Thayer, 1875–77; Frederic Henry Gerrish, 1877–78; H. H. Hunt, 1878.

Members of Committee on Publication: Charles O. Hunt, by virtue of his office as recording secretary, 1868–79; H. N. Small, John Buzzell, William B. Cobb, 1874; S. C. Gordon, F. H. Gerrish, 1875; G. F. French, William Osgood, 1876; S. H. Weeks, C. H. Bray, 1877; A. H. Burbank, G. F. French, C. W. Bray, 1878.

Business Committee: John D. Lincoln, 1876; N. A. Hersom, 1877; S. C. Gordon, William Osgood, 1878.

Delegates to Medical Societies.—New Hampshire Medical Society: A. S. Thayer, 1874; L. Ingalls, 1878.

Rhode Island Medical Society: S. H. Weeks, 1874; C. E. Webster, 1877.

New York Medical Society: J. M. Bates, 1874; S. C. Gordon, H. N. Small, 1875; Israel T. Dana, C. O. Files, W. G. Frost, 1877.

Canadian Medical Society: S. H. Tewksbury, 1874–76; W. W. Greene, G. Ludwig, 1877; G. F. French, 1878.

Vermont Medical Society: N. A. Hersom, William B. Cobb, 1875; S. H. Weeks, 1876; William B. Cobb, 1877.

Pennsylvania Medical Society: Israel T. Dana, 1875; S. C. Gordon, C. O. Hunt, 1877; William Osgood, 1878.

Medical School of Maine: T. A. Foster, 1875.

Massachusetts Medical Society: Israel T. Dana, 1876; S. H. Weeks, 1877; Israel T. Dana, S. C. Gordon, 1878.

Connecticut Medical Society; N. A. Hersom, 1876; C. S. D. Fessenden, E. E. Holt, 1877; C. E. Webster, 1878.

New Jersey Medical Society: J. M. Bates, 1876; T. A. Foster, J. M. Bates, 1877.

American Medical Association: William W. Greene, John D. Lincoln, T. A. Foster, A. S. Thayer, 1876; A. S. Thayer, H. N. Small, George F. French, 1877; H. H. Hunt, 1878.

International Medical Congress: Frederic Henry Gerrish, 1876.

Committee on Maine General Hospital: John T. Gilman, 1874–76.

GEO. FRANKLIN FRENCH, of Portland, Me., was born Oct. 30, 1837, in Dover, N. H.; he graduated at Harvard University (A.B., 1859; A.M., M.D., 1862); served three years as a surgeon in the war of the Rebellion, at the close of which was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious service, subsequently declining a commission in the regular army. In 1866 he began the private practice of medicine at Portland, Me., where he continues to reside. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Public Health Association, Maine Medical Association, and Cumberland County Medical Association. He was a prominent contributor to the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion," the author of "The Treatment of Orthopnoea by Mechanical Support," "A New Method of Skin-Grafting," "Opium Antidote Fraud," and the inventor of several useful surgical instruments, well known to the profession. He is instructor in practice, and clinical lecturer on diseases of the skin in the "Portland School for Medical Instruction," and was a member of the original staff of the Maine General Hospital. During his service in the army he was in charge of several large hospitals; Surgeon-in-Chief, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps, in "Sherman's March to the Sea," and personal-staff surgeon of Gen. U. S. Grant at Vicksburg. He was married, Oct. 14, 1863, to Clara H., daughter of Dr. Levi G. Hill, of Dover, N. H.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN.—From the time of the first Councilor Gilman, who was born in Hingham, England, in 1624, and settled in Exeter, N. H., about 1648, the political, ecclesiastical, social, and financial history of New Hampshire was more influenced by the Gilman family than by any other, for a century and a half at least. Other names, like those of Wentworth, Waldron, Weares, Stark, Langdon, Sullivan, and Scammel, were more prominent for a time, but the Gilmans, though seldom in the highest places, for more than a century, came gradually to the control of affairs,

* Changed to Board of Censors, 1873.



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John T. Gilman -



S. H. Derby

which they managed with energy, good sense, and a business talent that was indispensable, from 1775 till 1816, when Governor Gilman retired from public life.

Nicholas Gilman, grandfather of Dr. Gilman, was born Oct. 21, 1731; married Ann, daughter of Rev. John Taylor, of Milton, and Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, a descendant of the Pilgrims of Plymouth.

He was treasurer of the State of New Hampshire from 1775 to 1782, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, John Taylor. He was Continental Loan officer, one of the chief members of the Committee of Safety, and councilor of the State from 1777 to the day of his death, April 7, 1783. His relation to the financial affairs of New Hampshire is said to have been much as that of Robert Morris to those of the nation, and he managed them with the same prudence and skill.

John Taylor Gilman was born in 1754, and died in 1828. He was a volunteer in the Revolutionary army; a delegate from New Hampshire in 1780 to the Hartford Convention; a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1782-83, in the latter year succeeding his father as treasurer of New Hampshire. This office he resigned to become a commissioner to settle certain accounts for the States, but was re-elected in 1791. He was Governor of New Hampshire from 1794 to 1805, and again from 1813 to 1815, when he declined a re-election.

Hon. Nicholas Gilman, second son, born Aug. 3, 1755, was a delegate from New Hampshire to the Continental Congress, from 1786 to 1788; a member of the convention that framed the constitution, and signed that instrument. After the adoption of the constitution he was elected a Representative in Congress, from 1789 to 1797; and was a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire, from 1805 to 1814. He died May 2, 1814.

Col. Nathaniel Gilman, third son, and father of the subject of this sketch, born Nov. 10, 1759, died at Exeter, N. H., Jan. 26, 1847. He first married, Dec. 29, 1785, Abigail, daughter of Rev. Woodbridge Odlin, who was born in 1768, died Aug. 10, 1796; second, Dorothy, daughter of Nathaniel Folsom, of Portsmouth, who was born March 25, 1775, and died Feb. 22, 1859. He succeeded his eldest brother, John Taylor, in the treasury department,—Continental Loan Office,—as early as 1783; a member of the State Senate in 1795 and 1802; Representative in 1804; and State Treasurer from 1805 to 1814, inclusive, exclusive of 1809 and 1810. A writer in Exeter says of him, "He was a man too well known in this community, and too universally revered and beloved, to need an eulogy."

John Taylor Gilman, son of Col. Nathaniel and Dorothy (Folsom) Gilman, physician and surgeon of Portland, was born in Exeter, N. H., May 9, 1806, and was fitted for college at Phillips (Exeter) Academy; admitted to Bowdoin College, 1822; entered upon his baccalaureate, 1826; studied medicine in the office of William Perry, M.D., Exeter, N. H., and received medical diploma at Bowdoin in 1829; for anatomical and clinical instruction passed portions of the years 1830-31 in Philadelphia; commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Portland, Me., Jan. 1, 1832. He was president of Maine Medical Asso-

ciation 1864; overseer and is now a trustee of Bowdoin College. He is also a trustee of Maine Insane Hospital, and president of the board of directors of Maine General Hospital. Of the latter he was one of the founders, and during his connection with it he has given much time and money for its support. Dr. Gilman is characterized in the medical profession for his quickness of perception and power of ready diagnosis of a case, for his skill and successful treatment of disease, for his activity and prompt attention when duty requires, and for his ever-gentlemanly bearing towards all. His integrity in his professional duties and his acknowledged ability as a physician and surgeon have won the confidence of all who know him.

It is a fact worthy of note in the professional career of Dr. Gilman, that he was the first physician of the State of Maine who performed the unusual operation of Cæsarian section, which he did skillfully and successfully. Dr. Gilman married, Aug. 24, 1837, Helen A., daughter of Hon. Reuel Williams, a United States Senator, of Augusta, Me.

Mrs. Dr. Gilman is a lady of rare sociability and hospitality, and possesses those accomplishments in presiding over her household affairs that grace the sphere of woman and make her home the welcome place for the stranger as well as for the friend.

Their only daughter, Helen Williams Gilman, is the wife of John Taylor Gilman Nichols, M.D., of Cambridge, Mass.

SAMUEL HENRY TEWKSBURY, M.D., physician and surgeon of Portland, Me., was born in Oxford, Oxford Co., Me., March 22, 1819. His father, Jacob Tewksbury, born at West Newbury, Mass., May 27, 1782, studied medicine with Drs. Brickett and Chase, of Newburyport, and received his diploma from the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1802. He commenced practice as a physician and surgeon in Oxford,—then a part of Hebron, Me.,—where he was continuously engaged in the duties of his profession until near the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 27, 1848. He married Nov. 25, 1809, Charlotte Nelson, who died March 29, 1869. She was a lady of rare intellectual and Christian excellence. Dr. Jacob Tewksbury was one of the founders of the Maine Medical Society in 1821. He commenced practicing medicine at a time when difficulties met the physician on every hand. For fifteen years he traveled on horseback, and afterwards made his journeys in a two-wheeled chaise,—the first brought into that vicinity. He was known as a very skillful practitioner in medicine and surgery, gifted in the diagnosis of disease, and made some rare operations in surgery. He was well read in the medical literature of his time, and had constantly with him and educated many students for the profession.

His eldest son, George F., graduated at Bowdoin College, in the class of '33, at Massachusetts Theological Seminary, at Andover, in 1837, and is now a Congregational clergyman at Lyman, Me. His second son, Jacob M., graduated in the medical department of Bowdoin College, in the class of '36, practiced medicine in Oxford and Wiscasset, Me., for two years, in Buenos Ayres, South America, until 1849, when he went to San Francisco, Cal., where he acquired eminence and wealth. He died in Feb-

ruary, 1877. Samuel H., youngest son, prepared for college at Hebron Academy, studied medicine with his father, and graduated in the medical department of Bowdoin College in the year 1841. The following winter he attended lectures at Harvard College, and in the year 1843 began practice at Frankfort, Me. During the winter of 1843-44, he further prosecuted his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. After remaining a short time in Frankfort he returned to Oxford, where, in 1844, he married Diana Eaton, daughter of Cyrus Shaw of that place, and entered into practice at Oxford with his father.

Two years after the death of his father he removed to Portland, where he has remained in the continuous practice of medicine and surgery, and in the latter ranks among the first in the State. He was appointed acting assistant surgeon under Gen. Anderson. Dr. Tewksbury is known to the citizens of Portland as kind-hearted, outspoken, and frank in his ways, persistent to carry forward to a successful completion whatever he conceives to be right, and uncommonly encouraging to the younger members of the profession, whom he is ever ready to counsel and assist. He has a warm attachment for his many friends.

Among the first rare surgical operations performed by Dr. Tewksbury was Symes' amputation at the ankle-joint, in 1856, upon a lady thirty-three years of age. This operation was attended with marked success, so that when an artificial foot was adjusted the patient had power of locomotion to an almost perfect degree. Then followed an amputation at the knee-joint upon a boy eleven years of age. In this case, when the artificial limb was applied, there was no difficulty experienced in bearing the whole weight of the body on the stump.

This was the second operation of the kind ever performed in the State; the first being made by Dr. Nathan Smith, in 1824. In 1862 he made an excision of the knee-joint for anchylosis of four years' standing, the patient being a boy of nineteen years of age. In this case recovery took place with only two inches of shortening. In all he has made eleven excisions of this joint, nine of which have proved successful. In the same year he made an excision of the hip-joint in a boy six years of age, removing over three inches of the head of the femur. Recovery took place with only one and a half inches of shortening, and all the lower motions of the joint preserved. He has made many operations for excisions of joints, among them that of the wrist-joint, which was reported at length in the "Transactions of the American Medical Association," and has devoted most of his professional life to conservative surgery; also paying special attention to the relief of deformities, in treating which he has met with a most marked degree of success.

For many years he stood in the front rank of the profession, in Maine, in gynæcological practice, and many of the operations for diseases of females were first performed in the State by his hands. He was the first to operate for vesico-vaginal fistula; also vesico-vaginal lithotomy. In ovariectomy, too, he has won for himself a prominent place among the surgeons of the country.

He early identified himself with the progress of the Maine Medical Association, and was chosen president of that body

in 1866, delivering his inaugural in June of the year following. This address deserves more than passing notice; for then, for the first time, did the medical profession of the State have their attention called to matters of a public character. The anatomy bill was brought to the notice of the profession, and Dr. Tewksbury labored zealously but unsuccessfully before the State Legislature in its behalf. He first called attention to the matter of compulsory vaccination. In this address, too, the matter of establishing the Maine General Hospital was first mentioned, and the initiatory steps towards forwarding this State charity were, upon the strength of his suggestion, adopted.

Acting upon these suggestions, a committee was at that time appointed who labored hard and earnestly, and the result of their labors stands to-day as one of our noblest State charities,—the Maine General Hospital. No man worked harder, and no man more earnestly desired the success of this institution, than Dr. Tewksbury; and he was not only the pioneer in founding the institution, but was closely associated with it from its very foundation to its completion, and was the first surgeon appointed to enter on duty after it was opened for the reception of patients. He continued in service there until 1878, when differences of opinion arising in regard to the management of the institution, both financially and otherwise, between him and the board of directors, his name was omitted in the election of visiting surgeons to the institution.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Cumberland County Medical Society was organized in November, 1867, at a meeting held for that purpose in Mechanics' Hall, in the city of Portland. Dr. S. H. Tewksbury, chairman of the special committee, called the meeting to order, and upon his nomination Dr. John T. Gilman was chosen chairman *pro tem.*, and Dr. S. C. Gordon, secretary.

A committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of Drs. Weeks, Chadwick, and Buzzell, who reported twenty-three physicians present. On motion of Dr. Tewksbury, Drs. Foster, of Portland, Bates, of Yarmouth, and True, of Freeport, were appointed a committee to prepare and report a code of by-laws for the government of the society, which were accordingly reported, discussed, and adopted.

Drs. Tewksbury, Dana, and Buzzell were appointed a committee on nominations, and at the adjourned meeting held in the afternoon, reported the following list of officers, who were unanimously elected: A. W. Anderson, Gray, President; James M. Bates, Yarmouth, Vice-President; George F. French, Portland, Secretary; T. A. Foster, Portland, Treasurer. Business Committee: George F. French, *ex-officio*; A. H. Burbank, Yarmouth; E. Stone, Deering; W. H. True, Portland; E. N. Tewksbury, Falmouth.

CONSTITUTION.

"SECTION 1. The name of this society shall be 'The Cumberland County Medical Society,' and its object shall be the improvement of its members in the knowledge and treatment of disease and accident.

"SEC. 2. The officers of the society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and a Business Committee of five, the Chairman of which shall be the Secretary.

"SEC. 3. The officers of this society may be elected by hand vote at each annual meeting, which shall be held in November, at such place and on such day of the month as the Business Committee may report.

of a similar character, giving for each year the list of instructors and students, but it would swell to too large a number for our limited space.

In January, 1858, an act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature, Drs. J. T. Gilman, Wm. Wood, Gilman Daveis, C. W. Thomas, W. C. Robinson, and I. T. Dana being named incorporators, and the corporation was authorized to hold property to the extent of twenty thousand dollars.

In addition to those mentioned as instructors the first year, the following were added from year to year in the order named: Drs. Theodore Ingalls, A. M. Paddock, W. R. Richardson, Charles H. Burbank, Thomas A. Foster, George L. Goodale, Samuel H. Tewksbury, S. H. Weeks, William W. Greene, Charles O. Hunt, Frederic Henry Gerrish, B. B. Foster, George F. French, Seth C. Gordon, Horatio N. Small, Charles W. Bray.

In 1866-67 the number of instructors was eleven, and the number of students fifteen.

Messrs. Nathan Cummings, John B. Brown, Samuel E. Spring, A. W. H. Clapp, S. H. Tewksbury, Thomas A. Foster, and George L. Goodale were elected associate corporators.

An "auxiliary board" was also elected, consisting of thirteen prominent physicians, located in the different sections of the State, whose names appeared in the annual announcement, and whose influence in their respective neighborhoods was expected to be used in favor of the school.

In 1872-73 the number of students was twenty. In 1873-74 the exercises of the school were suspended. The report at the beginning of 1874-75 says, "We enter upon the eighteenth year with new facilities. Important improvements have been made. The number of instructors has been increased, and the consequent greater division of labor among the teachers will enable them to offer the students the results of more special study in each department. The course for the ensuing year will therefore be far more thorough and comprehensive than ever before. More commodious apparatuses have been secured, and the accommodations are now ample for all the purposes of the school." This year the school occupied its permanent rooms in the elegant Canal Bank building on Middle Street. Since then the school has maintained more than its usual degree of prosperity. The following appear in the last published catalogue as the faculty for the year 1878-79:

Instructors.—Israel T. Dana, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine (Diseases of the Chest); Stephen H. Weeks, M.D., Surgery; William Warren Greene, M.D., Ophthalmic and Clinical Surgery; Charles O. Hunt, M.D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Frederic H. Gerrish, M.D., Physiology and Microscopical Anatomy; George F. French, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; Seth C. Gordon, M.D., Diseases of Women; Horatio N. Small, M.D., Obstetrics; Charles W. Bray, M.D., Anatomy; Charles A. Ring, M.D., Chemistry and Latin; Thos. Fillebrown, D.M.D., Dentistry.

The following remarks from a published report respecting the instructors and graduates of this school will be found interesting:

"Five of the instructors have occupied professorial chairs in various medical colleges. Dr. Robinson was Professor

of Materia Medica, and also of Obstetrics, in the Medical School of Maine, 1862-72. Dr. Dana was Professor of Materia Medica, and also of Theory and Practice, in the Medical School of Maine, 1860-69. Dr. Goodale was Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical School of Maine, and also of Natural Science and Applied Chemistry in Bowdoin College, and now fills the chair of Vegetable Physiology in Harvard University. Dr. Greene has filled the chair of Surgery in the Berkshire Medical College, the Medical School of Maine, the University of Michigan, and the Long Island College Hospital. Dr. Gerrish is Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical School of Maine, and of Physiology and Materia Medica in the University of Michigan. Dr. B. B. Foster has been Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical School of Maine.

"Two of the instructors have been Presidents of the Maine Medical Association, viz.: Dr. Tewksbury in 1866, and Dr. Dana in 1868. Dr. T. A. Foster has been President of the Cumberland County Medical Society.

"Six instructors have held commissions in the army or navy. Drs. Burbank and Richardson were commissioned assistant surgeons, United States Navy, in 1861, the latter dying in the service in 1864, and the former still filling his position with honor. Dr. Hunt served in the late war as 1st Lieutenant, 5th Battery, Maine Volunteers. Dr. French was surgeon-in-chief of 'Logan's Division' on Sherman's 'March to the Sea,' and also personal staff surgeon to General Grant at Vicksburg. Dr. Small was ranking surgeon-in-chief of 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 24th Army Corps, and also, for three months, ranking surgeon of same corps. Dr. Gordon entered the army in 1861, as assistant surgeon of the 13th Maine Infantry; promoted to surgeon of 1st Louisiana Infantry, and afterwards surgeon on staff of Gen. Cameron, commanding 13th Army Corps in Red River campaign; subsequently surgeon in charge of General Hospital at Natchez, Miss.

"Three instructors have died, viz.: Drs. Ingalls, Richardson, and Robinson.

"Dr. Theodore Ingalls died of apoplexy in 1857, after only a few months' connection with the school. In this short time he had endeared himself to both students and colleagues. After a long and extensive practice in Bridgton and vicinity, he removed to Portland a few years before his death, being at the time in feeble health. Dr. Ingalls was a very able practitioner and influential man, commanding the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

"Dr. Wentworth R. Richardson, after two years' connection with the school, entered the navy in July, 1861, serving with honor till his death at Key West, in 1864. He was a young man of great promise, an earnest and enthusiastic student, an accomplished physician, and a generous and honorable man. He died, loved and mourned by many friends.

"Dr. William Chaffee Robinson was one of the founders of this school, and an instructor in it up to the time of his death. He was born in Chaplain, Conn., Nov. 27, 1822. The early years of his life were spent on his father's farm, with no greater educational opportunities than those afforded by the 'district school.' Originally endowed with a strong and active intellect and powerful will, he improved to the



Photo. by Wm. Pierce, Brunswick.

Wm C. Robinson

WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, M.D., was born in the town of Chaplin, Conn., Nov. 27, 1822. His early years were spent roughing it upon an obscure farm, with no special opportunities for obtaining an education other than those afforded by the district schools of the time; but here, through the combined influence of both farm and school, he received that thorough training of self-reliance, perseverance, and fortitude which in after-life developed in such a remarkable degree. As youth ripened into manhood his vigorous and ambitious nature led him to seek new fields and enlarged opportunities. With such aspirations, at an early age he commenced teaching a public school in the city of Norwich, and at once became popular by strict attention to the duties of the vocation and by his social nature. About this time, in the years 1845-46, he commenced his medical studies with Dr. John Ford, whose extensive practice in that city gave him fine opportunities. His medical pupilage was characterized by close application, keen conception, and rapid advancement, and at its close he was clothed with the honors of the University of New York, taking his degree in the class of 1849.

Through the earnest solicitation of a musical friend by the same name, he immediately came to Portland, and opened his office on the corner of Middle and Union Streets, where the Falmouth Hotel now stands. At this time but seven physicians (regular graduates) were engaged in active practice in the city. He very soon held the appointment of city physician, but it was a long and arduous struggle to establish himself in a good paying business. That class, so well known to young practitioners in medicine, claiming special privileges, but not having the *change just then*, are liberal in promising to send business, and most happy to lend influence, were frequent patients of his, yet his glowing sympathy and generous nature never refused assistance to those in distress, and never withheld professional skill from the poor.

In 1853, August 23, he married Martha Ripley, daughter of Mark and Elizabeth (Bradish) Harris, of Portland. Her father was a native of Ipswich, Mass. Her mother was a daughter of Major Levi Bradish, an early resident of Portland.

Dr. Robinson rose rapidly to distinction and honor, all the more rich on account of being won through such indomitable perseverance. His ripe scholarship in the profession, aided by sound judgment and quick sympathy for the suffering, brought him the esteem and love of all.

Dr. Robinson, with Dr. Dana, in 1856, founded the Portland Medical School for Preparatory Instruction, and was an instructor in it up to the time of his death, June 30, 1872. His labors in this school, in the establishment of which he was

the *magna pars*, were unceasing, and were a source of great enjoyment to himself as well as advantage to the students. So also in the Medical School of Maine, as professor, first of materia medica and therapeutics, and then of obstetrics and diseases of women, he labored with great zeal and remarkable success. He was appointed lecturer on materia medica at Bowdoin College in 1863, and elected to a professorship of the same in 1868. In 1870 he was appointed professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the same institution, which chair he held at the time of his death. He interested himself in all laudable enterprises, and was largely concerned in the establishment of the Portland Dispensary, the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was the second president, and of the Portland Provident Association.

During the war, in 1862, when an appeal was made for surgeons to leave their homes and go to Washington for hospital service, he promptly responded, and performed a month's most valuable service in the Armory Square Military Hospital, which was crowded with wounded men from Gen. Pope's army. He aimed to advance the interests of pure medical science, and at the same time to do the work and furnish the ideal of the gentleman and the Christian physician. Whatever or however many might be his appointments, the engagements of medical charity were never forgotten by him. He was a very earnest man, conspicuous in early life as well as in mature years. He possessed a strong will, and eminent conscientiousness. His practical good sense could early see the way to a successful career, and he ever kept it before him. All he undertook he finished well. His example and spirit in their impression on others grew the more admirable with enlarged acquaintance with life and the struggles by which men maintain life. In a modest but earnest way he knew his own worth. He never failed to improve an opportunity to impress upon medical students the glorious career of the medical man.

Dr. Robinson did not know how to spare himself, and after the great fire of 1866, with all the burdens of practice and college and school on his shoulders, he became a member of the City Council, and was chairman of the building committee of the First Baptist Church. Under this accumulated pressure his health gave way, and in the early summer of 1868 he was stricken down with paralysis. Gradually rallying from this, he was able in part to resume his labors of practice and teaching, giving three courses of lectures at Brunswick afterwards. In the last year of his life he suffered intense agony, his left foot being affected with gangrene so as to require amputation. He died, leaving a widow and three children, — Frederick William, Helen Shailer, and George Henry.

utmost the facilities within his reach. The very difficulties he was obliged to overcome in securing an education served to develop his faculties, and establish in him habits of industry, perseverance, and self-reliance. Full of ambition and hope, he opened a school in Norwich, Conn., when quite young, and was very successful and popular in it. In 1845 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John Ford, of Norwich, and, receiving the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of New York in 1849, came at once to Portland, and opened an office at the corner of Middle and Union Streets.

"Of the graduates of the school the following are now established in practice in the city of Portland, viz.: Drs. Weeks, Thayer, Hunt, Gerrish, Webster, B. B. Foster, Files, Stanley, Brooks, Ring, and Tolford. The following are known to have occupied official positions of importance, viz., Dr. Franklin Staples, President of the Minnesota Medical Association; Dr. C. H. Burbank, United States Navy; Dr. Le Baron Munroe, United States Army; Drs. S. S. Emery and B. T. Sanborn, Assistant Physicians in Insane Asylum at Augusta; Dr. George L. Goodale, Professor in Bowdoin College and Harvard University; Dr. Alfred Mitchell, Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Children in the Medical School of Maine; Dr. Frederic Henry Gerrish, Professor in the Medical School of Maine and the University of Michigan; Dr. Charles O. Hunt, Permanent Secretary of the Maine Medical Association.

"Four of the past students of the school are now instructors in it, viz.: Drs. Stephen H. Weeks, C. O. Hunt, F. H. Gerrish, and B. B. Foster.

"From the many who are now reflecting honor upon their *Alma Mater* from fields of private practice, only a few can here be mentioned as *samples*, viz.: Drs. N. W. Leighton, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wendell P. Anderson, of La Crosse, Wis.; Henry F. Walker, of New York; N. B. Coleman, of Portsmouth, N. H.; William G. Carter, of Concord, N. H.; A. K. P. Meserve, of Buxton; R. G. Dennett, of Saco; P. C. Wiley, of Bethel; J. B. Severy, of Farmington; Henry H. Hunt, of Gorham; Geo. W. Hale, of Sedgwick; Geo. W. Foster, of Bangor; R. D. Bibber, of Bath; E. B. Weston, of Lewiston; F. H. Chase, of Orland; F. W. Chadbourne, of Oldtown.

"As the largest city in Maine, Portland has in the past afforded opportunities for such work as this school contemplates, not elsewhere found in the State. Its population and wealth have been steadily growing, and, step by step with this growth, its facilities for *clinical instruction* have increased. The Maine General Hospital, now in successful operation, will add immensely to its facilities in this most important direction."

MAINE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

This is an institution which was incorporated by act of Legislature, Feb. 24, 1868. On the 12th of March, 1870, resolutions were passed by the Legislature, granting to the corporation the arsenal grounds on Bramhall Hill in Portland, two and a half acres in extent, conditional that it should raise \$20,000 by private donations and subscriptions. The State also granted \$20,000 when the corporation had raised and expended \$40,000. More than \$10,000 in

excess of the \$40,000 was raised by subscription in the city, and the State paid over the \$20,000. At the State fair held in Portland, in 1873, a further sum of about \$40,000 was raised, and the Legislature, in 1875, granted \$10,000 more, and the institution is now in active operation.

The hospital, when completed, will consist of a central building and four pavilions, beside the amphitheatre, boiler-house, and kitchen. The central building and eastern pavilion are already erected, and have accommodations for seventy patients.

This institution is worthy of a much more liberal support than it has been receiving. In their annual report for the year ending in October, 1878, the directors say,—

"Forty applicants without pecuniary means, mostly from the working classes, and residing in all parts of the State, were received on the score of humanity,—many of them requiring for their restoration or relief not only skillful surgery, but continued hospital treatment; and, happily, we are able to say that a large proportion of them returned to their families, and in due time to their business pursuits, with greatly improved and in many cases restored health.

"These patients could not have been successfully treated or properly cared for at their homes, and but for the superior professional advantages which a well-regulated hospital can always provide, would have remained there to-day great sufferers, crippled for life; and some of them, we fear, would sooner or later have been reduced to pauperism, and have become the unwilling and unfortunate subjects of town or city support.

"Could the citizens of our State, from personal observation, witness the great amount of good which the Maine General Hospital has done, and is constantly doing, in its sphere of professional and philanthropic duty, their sympathies, we believe, would not only be secured, but practically *manifested* by generous and wide-spread donations for its support; and especially, that our legislators would continue the small annual appropriation which at this early period of its history is almost essential to its life,—certainly to the continuance of its present work of beneficence.

"Its permanent fund derived from gifts and legacies, the interest of which can only be used for hospital purposes, amounts to twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars and seven cents."

The following are the officers for the current year: John B. Brown, President; John T. Gilman, Israel Washburn, Jr., Samuel E. Spring, A. W. H. Clapp, Horatio N. Jose, William W. Thomas, Joseph H. Williams, Chas. Buffum, Abner Coburn, Directors; Frederic Henry Gerrish, Secretary; James T. McCobb, Treasurer; John T. Gilman, M.D., William Wood, M.D., Hiram H. Hill, M.D., Charles E. Swan, M.D., Theodore H. Jewett, M.D., Andrew J. Fuller, M.D., Alonzo Garcelon, M.D., Alfred Mitchell, M.D., Consulting Physicians and Surgeons; Charles O. Hunt, M.D., Resident Physician and Superintendent; Israel T. Dana, M.D., Horatio N. Small, M.D., Augustus S. Thayer, M.D., Visiting Physicians; William Warren Greene, M.D., Stephen H. Weeks, M.D., Seth C. Gordon, M.D., Visiting Surgeons; Frederic Henry Gerrish, M.D., Pathologist; Mrs. L. W. Warren, Matron.

CHAPTER XXII.

CUMBERLAND CIVIL AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Federal Government—State Government.

THE civil and judicial officers placed in the following lists are those only who are or have been residents of Cumberland County.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Prentiss Mellen, Portland, 1818.*
 Albion K. Parris, Portland, 1827-28, resigned.†
 William Pitt Fessenden, Portland, 1854-69.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

1794-1806.—Peleg Wadsworth, Portland.
 1806.—Daniel Hsley, Portland.
 1808.—Ezekiel Whitman, New Gloucester.
 1810.—William Widgery, New Gloucester.
 1812-14.—George Bradbury, Portland.
 1816-22.—Ezekiel Whitman, Portland, resigned.
 1822.—Mark Harris, Portland, to fill the vacancy.
 1823.—Stephen Longfellow, Portland.
 1825-31.—John Anderson, Democrat, Portland.
 1833-37.—Francis O. J. Smith, Democrat, Portland.
 1839.—Albert Smith, Democrat, Portland.
 1841.—William Pitt Fessenden, Whig, Portland.
 1843-45.—Robert P. Dunlap, Democrat, Brunswick.
 1847.—A. W. H. Clapp, Democrat, Portland.
 1849.—Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Democrat, Bridgton.
 1851.—John Appleton, Democrat, Portland.
 1853.—Samuel Mayall, Democrat, Gray.
 1855-57.—John M. Wood, Republican, Portland.
 1859.—Charles J. Gilman, Republican, Brunswick.
 1863.—L. D. M. Sweat, Democrat, Portland.
 1865-71.—John Lynch, Republican, Portland.
 1877.—Thomas B. Reed, Republican, Portland.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

William Pitt Fessenden, Portland, 1864.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nathan Clifford, Portland, 1846.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nathan Clifford, Portland, 1858.‡

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

JUDGES.

Nathan Clifford, Portland, 1858-69.
 George F. Shepley, Portland, 1869, till his death.

CLERKS.

John Mussey, Portland, 1819-49.
 William Pitt Preble, Portland, 1849.§

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

JUDGES.

Albion K. Parris, Portland, 1818-22.
 Ashur Ware, Portland, 1822-66.
 Edward Fox, Portland, 1866.‡

CLERKS.

John Mussey, Portland, 1819-48.
 George F. Emery, Portland, 1848-76.
 A. H. Davis, Portland, 1876.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Daniel Davis, Portland, 1796-1801.
 William Pitt Preble, Portland, 1814-20.
 John Anderson, Portland, 1833-37.
 Joseph Howard, Portland, 1837-41.
 John Holmes, Portland, 1841-43.
 Augustine Haines, Portland, 1845-48.
 George F. Shepley, Portland, 1848-49.
 Thomas A. Deblois, Portland, 1849-53.

* Elected to take the place of Eli P. Ashmun.

† John Holmes, Alfred, elected to fill the vacancy.

‡ Still holding the office (1879), in his seventy-seventh year, and the twenty-second year of his judicial services.

§ Still in the active discharge of the duties of his office.

George F. Shepley, Portland, 1853-61.
 George F. Talbot, Portland, 1861-69.
 Nathan Webb, Portland, 1870-78.
 Wilbur F. Lunt, Portland, 1878.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

John Hobley, Portland, 1794.
 William Paine, Portland, 1849.
 John D. Kinsman, Portland, 1841.
 B. B. Murray, Portland.

REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY.

James D. Fessenden, Portland, May 28, 1867.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

William H. Clifford, Portland, April 24, 1862.
 Edward M. Rand, Portland, March 22, 1866.
 Nathan Webb, Portland, March 22, 1866.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF MAINE FROM CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Oct. 29, 1819.

The following are those only who signed the Constitution.

Scarborough.—Benjamin Larrabee, Jr., Joseph Fogg.
 North Yarmouth.—William Buxton, Ephraim Sturdevant, Jeremiah Buxton.
 Falmouth.—Peter M. Knight, Nathan Bucknam.
 Brunswick.—Robert D. Dunning, Jonathan Page, Benjamin Titcomb.
 Harpswell.—Stephen Purrington.
 Gorham.—Lothrop Lewis, Joseph Adams, James Irish.
 Cape Elizabeth.—Ebenezer Thrasher.
 New Gloucester.—Joseph E. Foxcroft, Isaac Gross.
 Gray.—Joseph McLellan.
 Standish.—Theodore Mussey.
 Portland.—Albion K. Parris, William Pitt Preble.
 Freeport.—Solomon Dennison.
 Durham.—Secomb Jordan, Allen H. Cobb.
 Bridgton.—Phineas Ingalls.
 Poland.—Josiah Dunn, Jr.
 Minot.—Asaph Howard, Chandler Freeman.
 Danville.—Joseph Roberts.
 Baldwin.—Lot Davis.
 Raymond.—Zachariah Leach.
 Pownal.—Isaac Cushman.
 Westbrook.—Elias Estes, Thomas Slemmons, John Jones.
 Harrison.—Amos Thomas.

STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNORS.

Enoch Lincoln, Portland, 1827.
 Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick, 1834.
 Samuel Wells, Portland, 1856.
 Israel Washburn, Jr., Orono, 1864.
 Joshua L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, 1867.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Edward Mann, Gorham, 1834.
 Toppan Robie, Gorham, 1840.
 David Dunlap, Brunswick, 1841.
 Dominicus Jordan, Gorham, 1841.
 Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick, 1843.
 Dominicus Jordan, Gorham, 1843.
 Marshall Cram, Brunswick, 1855.
 Frederick Robie, Gorham, 1861.
 William Deering, Portland, 1871.
 Frederick N. Dow, Portland, 1872-75.
 George Warren, Westbrook, 1875-76.
 Charles E. Jose, Portland, 1877-78.
 Charles H. Chase, Portland, 1879.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE.

Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick, 1827-31.
 Francis O. J. Smith, Portland, 1833.

|| Has since become a resident of Portland, where he now lives.

Josiah Pierce, Gorham, 1835.
Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Bridgton, 1838.
Warren H. Vinton. Gray, 1878.

SECRETARIES OF THE SENATE.

W. B. Small, Portland, 1822.
Charles B. Smith, Portland, 1823.
N. S. Littlefield, Bridgton, 1831.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

Josiah S. Little, Portland, 1841.
David Dunn, Poland, 1843.
Hugh D. McLellan, Gorham, 1847.
Josiah S. Little, Portland, 1856.
J. H. Drummond, Portland, 1869.
Frederick Robie, Gorham, 1872.
William W. Thomas, Jr., Portland, 1874.
Frederick Robie, Gorham, 1876.
Melvin P. Frank, Portland, 1879.

CLERKS OF THE HOUSE.

David Dunn, Poland, 1856.
Franklin M. Drew, Brunswick, 1866.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Ashur Ware, Portland, 1820.
Edward Russell, North Yarmouth, 1829.
Roscoe G. Greene, Portland, 1831.
Franklin M. Drew, Brunswick, 1868.

STATE TREASURERS.

Joseph C. Boyd, Portland, 1820.
Elias Thomas, Portland, 1823.
Mark Harris, Portland, 1828.
Elias Thomas, Portland, 1829.
Abner B. Thompson, Brunswick, 1831.
Mark Harris, Portland, 1832.
James B. Cahoon, Portland, 1838.
Benjamin D. Peck, Portland, 1857.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

George Evans, Portland, 1853-56.
J. H. Drummond, Portland, 1856.
Thomas B. Reed, Portland, 1870.

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

Abner B. Thompson, Brunswick, 1835-39.

LAND-AGENTS.

James Irish, Gorham, 1824.

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Prentiss Mellen, Portland, July 1, 1820, to Oct. 22, 1834.
Ezekiel Whitman, Portland, Dec. 10, 1841; resigned, Oct. 23, 1848.
Ether Shepley, Portland, Oct. 23, 1848, to Oct. 22, 1855.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

William Pitt Preble, Portland, July 1, 1820; resigned June 18, 1828.
Albion K. Parris, Portland, June 25, 1828; resigned Aug. 20, 1836.
Nicholas Emery, Portland, Oct. 22, 1834, to Oct. 21, 1841.
Ether Shepley, Saco,* Sept. 23, 1836; appointed chief justice Oct. 23, 1848.
Samuel Wells, Portland, Sept. 28, 1847; resigned March 31, 1854.
Joseph Howard, Portland, Oct. 23, 1848, to Oct. 22, 1855.
Woodbury Davis, Portland, Oct. 10, 1855; removed April, 1856.
Edward Fox, Portland, Oct. 24, 1862; resigned 1863.
Charles W. Walton, Portland, May 14, 1862; re-appointed May 14, 1869.
William G. Barrows, Brunswick, March 27, 1863; reappointed March 24, 1870, and March 24, 1877.
William Pitt Virgin, Portland, Dec. 26, 1872.

REPORTERS OF DECISIONS.

Sept. 2, 1829.—Simon Greenleaf, Portland, vols. 1 to 9.
Feb. 7, 1856.—John M. Adams, Portland, vols. 41 and 42.

* Removed to Portland.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LEGISLATURES OF MAINE.

Senators and Representatives from Cumberland County since the Admission of the State in 1820.

SENATE, 1821.

Joseph E. Foxcroft, New Gloucester. Jonathan Page, Brunswick.
Barrett Potter, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Phineas Ingalls.	North Yarmouth, Ephraim Sturdevant, Edward Russell.
Brunswick, David Dunlap, Daniel Stone.	Portland, Nicholas Emery, Asa Clapp, Simon Greenleaf.
Cape Elizabeth, Eben. Thrasher.	Pownal, Isaac Cushman.
Durham, Allen H. Cobb.	Poland and Danville, Josiah Dunn, Jr.
Falmouth, John Wait.	Raymond and Otisfield, Zachariah Leach.
Freeport, Solomon Dennison.	Standish, Theodore Mussey.
Gorham, James Irish, Toppa Robie.	Scarborough, Cyrus Libby.
Gray, Peter Whitney.	Windham, Daniel Hall.
Harpswell, Stephen Purrington.	Westbrook, Silas Estes.
Minot, Asaph Howard.	
New Gloucester, Isaac Gross.	

SENATE, 1822.

George Bradbury, Portland. Wm. Buxton, North Yarmouth.
Josiah Pierce, Gorham.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, Robert P. Dunlap.	Minot, Godfrey Grosvenor.
Bridgton, John Perley.	North Yarmouth, Edw. Russell.
Baldwin, William Fitch.	New Gloucester, Wm. Bradbury.
Cumberland, Eph. Sturdevant.	Otisfield, Jonathan Britton.
Cape Elizabeth, Lemuel Cobb.	Portland, Isaac Adams, Asa Clapp, Dudley Todd.
Durham, Allen H. Cobb.	Raymond, Zachariah Leach.
Danville, Ebenezer Witham.	Scarborough, Benjamin Milliken, Jr.
Freeport, Samuel Porter.	Standish, Mark White.
Falmouth, Edmund Knight.	Westbrook, James Means.
Gorham, Lothrop Lewis.	Windham, Moses Little.
Gray, Timothy Weymouth.	
Harpswell, John Curtis.	

SENATE, 1823.

Wm. Buxton, North Yarmouth. Sylvanus Higgins, Cape Elizabeth.
Josiah Dunn, Jr., Poland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, Robert P. Dunlap.	Minot, Willard H. Woodbury.
Bridgton, John Perley.	New Gloucester, Isaac Gross.
Baldwin, William Fitch.	North Yarmouth, Edward Russell.
Cumberland, Eph. Sturdevant.	Portland, Isaac Adams, Asa Clapp, Dudley Todd.
Cape Elizabeth, Lemuel Cobb.	Poland, James Twitchell.
Durham, Allen H. Cobb.	Pownal, Benjamin Mitchell.
Freeport, Edmund Pratt.	Raymond, Zachariah Leach.
Falmouth, Edmund Knight.	Scarborough, Benj. Larrabee, Jr.
Gorham, Seward Merrill.	Westbrook, John Jones.
Gray, Timothy Weymouth.	Windham, John Eveleth.
Harpswell, Benjamin Randall.	
Harrison, Jacob Emerson.	

SENATE, 1824.

John Anderson, Portland. Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick.
Josiah Dunn, Jr., Poland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, Roger Merrill.	Danville, John Penley.
Bridgton, Theodore Ingalls.	Durham, Allen H. Cobb.
Baldwin, William Fitch.	Freeport, Joseph Dennison.
Cumberland, Ephraim Sturdevant.	Falmouth, William Sanborn.
Cape Elizabeth, Lemuel Cobb.	Gorham, Seward Merrill.
	Gray, Clement H. Humphrey.

Harpwell, Benjamin Randall.
Minot, Willard H. Woodbury.
New Gloucester, Simeon Parsons.
North Yarmouth, Edw. Russell.
Otisfield, Jonathan Britton.
Portland, Isaac Adams, Joseph
Adams, Joshua Richardson.

Poland, William Dunn.
Raymond, Zachariah Leach.
Scarborough, Henry V. Comp-
ston.
Standish, Mark White.
Westbrook, William Slemmons.
Windham, John Eveleth.

SENATE, 1825.

Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick.
Josiah Dunn, Jr., Poland.

James C. Churchill, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, Roger Merrill.
Bridgton, Bennett Pike.
Baldwin, Ephraim Brown.
Cumberland, Ephraim Sturde-
vant.
Cape Elizabeth, Woodbury Jor-
dan.
Danville, none.
Durham, Allen H. Cobb.
Freeport, Joseph Dennison.
Falmouth, none.
Gorham, Samuel Stephenson.
Gray, Clement H. Humphrey.
Harpwell, Stephen Purrington.
Minot, Willard H. Woodbury.

New Gloucester, none.
North Yarmouth, Edward Russell.
Otisfield,* Jacob Emerson.
Portland, Joseph Adams, Samuel
Fessenden, Joshua Richard-
son.
Pownal, none.
Poland, William Dunn.
Raymond (and T. P. Plantation),
Z. Leach.
Scarborough, none.
Standish, Benjamin Poland.
Westbrook, Jonathan Smith.
Windham, John Eveleth.

SENATE, 1826.

Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick.
Josiah Dunn, Jr., Poland.

James C. Churchill, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, Peter O. Alden.
Bridgton, John Willett.
Baldwin, Rufus Sanborn.
Cumberland, Nich's Rideout, Jr.
Cape Elizabeth, Micah Higgins.
Danville, Ebenezer Wytham, Jr.
Durham, Allen H. Cobb.
Freeport, Edmund Pratt.
Falmouth, William Crabtree.
Gorham, Clark Dyer.
Gray, Meshach Humphrey.
Harpwell, none.
Minot, Willard H. Bradbury.
New Gloucester, John Webber.

North Yarmouth, Jacob Mitchell.
Otisfield.*
Portland, Isaac Adams, Stephen
Longfellow, Samuel Fessen-
den.
Pownal, none.
Poland, William Dunn.
Raymond (and T. P. P.), Henry
Jordan.
Standish, Benjamin Poland.
Scarborough, Henry V. Cumston.
Westbrook, William Slemmons, Jr.
Windham, John Eveleth.

SENATE, 1827.

Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick.
James C. Churchill, Portland.

Josiah Dunn, Jr., Poland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, Peter O. Alden.
Bridgton, Thomas Perley.
Baldwin, Nathan Sawyer.
Cumberland, Nich's Rideout, Jr.
Cape Elizabeth, Micah Higgins.
Durham, Allen H. Cobb.
Freeport, William Pote.
Falmouth, Silas Littlejohn, Jr.
Gorham, Clark Dyer.
Gray, Meshach Humphrey.
Harpwell, John Curtis.
Harrison,† Jacob Emerson.
Minot, Willard H. Woodbury.

New Gloucester, Benj. H. Mace.
North Yarmouth, Jacob Mitchell.
Portland, Isaac Adams, Nathaniel
Mitchell, William Swan.
Pownal, Simeon Estes.
Poland, Jabez True, Jr.
Raymond (and T. P. P.), Rich-
ard Cook.
Standish, Andrew M. Bradbury.
Scarborough, James H. Morris.
Westbrook, Jonathan Smith.
Windham, Stephen Webb.

SENATE, 1828.

Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick.
John D. Meguire, Portland.

Benj. H. Mace, New Gloucester.

* With Harrison.

† With Otisfield.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baldwin, Reuben Brown.
Bridgton, Theodore Ingalls.
Brunswick, Peter O. Alden.
Cumberland, Nich's Rideout, Jr.
Cape Elizabeth, Micah Higgins.
Durham, Allen H. Cobb.
Danville, Nathaniel L. Ingersoll.
Freeport, Josiah W. Mitchell.
Falmouth, Silas Leighton, Jr.
Gorham, Clark Dyer.
Gray, Clement H. Humphrey.
Harpwell, Benjamin Randall.

Minot, Charles Moody.
New Gloucester, Simeon Parsons.
North Yarmouth, Dan'l Mitchell.
Otisfield, Levi Patch.
Portland, Isaac Adams, William
Swan, Andrew L. Emerson.
Poland, Jabez True, Jr.
Raymond, Zachariah Leach.
Standish, Mark White.
Scarborough, Joseph S. Jewett.
Westbrook, George Bishop.
Windham, Stephen Webb.

SENATE, 1829.

Jonathan Page, Brunswick.
Andrew L. Emerson, Portland.

George Ricker, Minot.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Richard Davis.
Brunswick, Peter O. Alden.
Cape Elizabeth, Wm. Cummings.
Cumberland, Nicholas Rideout.
Durham, Allen H. Cobb.
Falmouth, Giles Merrill.
Freeport, John A. Hyde.
Gorham, Edmund Mann.
Gray, Eliab Latham.
Harrison, Jacob Emerson.
Harpwell, Isaac Sylvester.
Minot, Benjamin Johnson.
New Gloucester, Obadiah Whit-
man.

North Yarmouth, Jacob Mitchell.
Portland, Isaac Adams, William
Swan, Thomas Dodge.
Poland, Jabez True, Jr.
Pownal, Joseph Lupkin.
Raymond, Zachariah Leach.
Sebago, Oliver Pike.
Standish, Mark White.
Scarborough, Joseph Fogg.
Westbrook, George Bishop.
Windham, Moses Little.

SENATE, 1830.

Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick.
John L. Meguire, Portland.

Theodore Ingalls, Bridgton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baldwin, Richard Larrabee.
Brunswick, William Curtis.
Bridgton, John Willett.
Cape Elizabeth, Nath'l Wheeler.
Cumberland, Nich's Rideout, Jr.
Danville, William Woodbury.
Durham, James Strout.
Falmouth, Stephen Morrill.
Freeport, Ebenezer Wells.
Gorham, Edmund Mann.
Gray, Eliab Latham.
Harpwell, Isaac Sylvester.

Minot, Benjamin Johnson.
North Yarmouth, Jacob Mitchell.
New Gloucester, Eph. Stinchfield.
Otisfield, Silas Blake.
Poland, Daniel Waterman, Jr.
Portland, Isaac Adams, William
Swan, Thomas Dodge.
Raymond, Dominicus Jordan.
Scarborough, Joseph Fogg.
Standish, Sargent Shaw.
Westbrook, George Bishop.
Windham, John Waterman.

SENATE, 1831.

Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick.
John L. Meguire, Portland.

Theodore Ingalls, Bridgton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, George W. Holden.
Bridgton, Richard Davis.
Cumberland, Joseph Smith.
Cape Elizabeth, Nath'l Wheeler.
Durham, James Strout.
Freeport, Ebenezer Wells.
Falmouth, Stephen Morrill.
Gorham, Joseph Hamblen (3d).
Gray, Benjamin Smith.
Harpwell, Benjamin Randall.
Harrison, Oliver Pierce.
Minot, George Ricker.

North Yarmouth, Wm. Buxton.
New Gloucester, Obd'h Whitman.
Pownal, Joseph Brown, Jr.
Poland, Reuben B. Dunn.
Portland, Mark Harris, Nath'l
Mitchell, F. O. J. Smith.
Raymond, Dominicus Jordan.
Sebago, Nicholas Davis.
Scarborough, Joseph Fogg.
Standish, Sargent Shaw.
Westbrook, Jonathan Smith.
Windham, Daniel Hall.

SENATE, 1832.

Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick.
Theodore Ingalls, Bridgton.

John L. Meguire, Portland.
Stephen Webb, Jr., Windham.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baldwin, Joshua Chadbourne.	New Gloucester, Aaron Eveleth.
Bridgton, Asa Ingalls (2d).	North Yarmouth, Nath'l True.
Brunswick, David Dunlap.	Otisfield, Thomas Shed.
Cape Elizabeth, Wm. Cummings.	Portland, Moses Hall, Joseph M.
Cumberland, James Prentice.	Gerrish, William Pitt Fes-
Danville, none.	senden, Charles B. Smith.
Durham, James Strout.	Poland, Reuben B. Dunn.
Falmouth, Joseph Colley.	Pownal, Joseph Paine.
Freeport, Rufus Soule.	Raymond, Zachariah Jordan.
Gorham, Josiah Pierce.	Scarborough, Joseph Fogg.
Gray, Benjamin Smith.	Standish, Oliver Frost.
Harpswell, Stephen Merritt.	Westbrook, Jonathan Smith.
Minot, Willard H. Woodbury.	Windham, Elias Baker.

SENATE, 1833.

Francis O. J. Smith, Portland.	Stephen Webb, Jr., Windham.
Allen H. Cobb, Durham.	Asaph Howard, Minot.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, George W. Cushman.	New Gloucester, Otis C. Gross.
Brunswick, David Dunlap.	North Yarmouth, Wm. Buxton.
Cape Elizabeth, C. Hannaford.	Poland, Benjamin Waterhouse.
Cumberland, James Prince.	Portland, Charles Q. Clapp, Na-
Danville, John Stinchfield.	thaniel G. Jewett, William
Durham, Henry Moore.	Kimball, George W. Pierce.
Falmouth, Cor. T. S. Brackett.	Pownal, Michael Dyer.
Freeport, Theodore Curtiss.	Raymond, Henry Jordan.
Gorham, Josiah Pierce.	Scarborough, Cyrus Libby.
Gray, Nathaniel S. Lawrence.	Sebago, Isaac Ridlon.
Harpswell, Paul Randall.	Standish, Oliver Frost.
Harrison, Charles Washburn.	Westbrook, Jonathan Smith.
Minot, Godfrey Grosvenor.	Windham, none.

SENATE, 1834.

Allen H. Cobb, Durham.	Josiah Pierce, Gorham.
Asaph Howard, Minot.	Jonathan Smith, Westbrook.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baldwin, Ebenezer Sawyer.	New Gloucester, Sam'l Foxcroft.
Bridgton, Archibald Thompson.	North Yarmouth, Wm. Buxton.
Brunswick, David Dunlap.	Otisfield, John Hancock.
Cape Elizabeth, C. Hannaford.	Poland, Benjamin Waterhouse.
Cumberland, Joseph Smith.	Portland, Charles Q. Clapp, Na-
Danville, James Goff.	thaniel G. Jewett, Geo. W.
Durham, Henry Moore.	Pierce, William Kimball.
Falmouth, Cor. T. S. Brackett.	Pownal, Adams True.
Freeport, Rufus Soule.	Raymond, Dominicus Jordan.
Gorham, Wm. E. Files.	Scarborough, Asa Stewart.
Gray, Nathaniel S. Lawrence.	Standish, Elisha Strout.
Harpswell, Paul Randall.	Westbrook, Levi Morrill.
Minot, Joshua Parsons.	Windham, John Webb.

SENATE, 1835.

Josiah Pierce, Gorham.	Tobias Purrinton, Brunswick.
Jonathan Smith, Westbrook.	Eliab Latham, Gray.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Archibald Thompson.	North Yarmouth, Wm. Hawes.
Brunswick, John M. O'Brien.	Poland, William Maxwell.
Cape Elizabeth, John D. Buzzell.	Portland, Eliphalet Greeley, Lu-
Cumberland, Joseph Sturdevant.	ther Jewett, James Brooks,
Danville, Benjamin Waterhouse.	John T. Walton.
Durham, Joseph Warren.	Pownal, Henry Warren.
Falmouth, Ezra T. Bucknam.	Raymond, Jonas Jordan.
Freeport, Samuel Bliss.	Scarborough, Asa Strout.
Gorham, Wm. E. Files.	Sebago, David Potter.
Gray, Meshach Humphrey.	Standish, Elisha Strout.
Harrison, Amos Thomes.	Westbrook, Levi Morrill, Ben-
Harpswell, John Curtis.	jamin Quinby.
Minot, Nathan L. Woodbury.	Windham, John Webb.
New Gloucester, Charles Cobb.	

SENATE, 1836.

Josiah Pierce, Gorham.	Eliab Latham, Gray.
Tobias Purrinton, Brunswick.	Nathaniel G. Jewett, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baldwin, Peter Cram.	New Gloucester, M. Woodman.
Bridgton, Ashbel Cram.	North Yarmouth, Wm. Buxton.
Brunswick, Alfred J. Stone.	Otisfield, Mark Knight.
Cape Elizabeth, John D. Buzzell.	Poland, Wm. Maxwell, Jr.
Cumberland, Joseph Sturdevant.	Portland, Josiah S. Little, S. R.
Danville, Benjamin Waterhouse.	Lyman, Alford Richardson,
Durham, Joseph Warren.	John T. Walton.
Falmouth, Charles W. Wait.	Pownal, Reuben Haskell.
Freeport, Rufus Soule.	Raymond, Mark Jordan.
Gorham, Charles Hunt.	Scarborough, Asa Stewart.
Gray, Meshach Humphrey.	Standish, Benj. Chadbourn.
Harpswell, John Curtis.	Westbrook, Jonathan Smith.
Minot, Nathan L. Woodbury.	Windham, Enoch White.

SENATE, 1837.

Rufus Soule, Freeport.	Roscoe G. Greene, Portland.
Nathan L. Woodbury, Minot.	Nath'l S. Littlefield, Bridgton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Stephen Beman.	New Gloucester, E. Woodman.
Brunswick, David Dunlap.	North Yarmouth, Nath'l True.
Cape Elizabeth, John D. Buzzell.	Poland, Stephen M. Marble.
Cumberland, Nich's Rideout, Jr.	Portland, James Appleton, Ran-
Danville, Samuel Stinchfield.	dolph A. L. Codman, Charles
Durham, Jonathan C. Merrill.	Fox, S. R. Lyman.
Falmouth, George Turner.	Pownal, Isaac Cushman.
Freeport, Alfred Soule.	Raymond, Mark Jordan.
Gorham, Charles Hunt.	Scarborough, Stephen Sewell.
Gray, Meshach Humphrey.	Sebago, David Potter.
Harpswell, Benjamin Randall.	Standish, Samuel Phinney.
Harrison, Haskell Pierce.	Westbrook, Benjamin Quinby.
Minot, Enoch Littlefield.	Windham, Elias Baker.

SENATE, 1838.

Rufus Soule, Freeport.	Roscoe G. Greene, Portland.
Nathan L. Woodbury, Minot.	Nath'l S. Littlefield, Bridgton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Portland, James Appleton, R. A.	Standish, James Harding.
L. Codman, Chas. Fox, Syl-	Windham, Allen Hamlin.
vanus R. Lyman.	Minot, William Lowell, Jr.
Falmouth, Ezra T. Buckman.	Poland, Stephen M. Marble.
North Yarmouth, Wm. Buxton.	Scarborough, Dan'l Moulton (3d).
New Gloucester, O. Bradbury.	Danville, John Penley.
Brunswick, David Dunlap.	Cumberland, John Smith.
Durham, Thomas Estes.	Cape Elizabeth, Hiram Staples.
Gray, James Ford.	Freeport, Alfred Soule.
Baldwin, etc., Ephraim Flint.	Westbrook, Moses Stiles.
Harpswell, Wash'gton Garcelon.	Raymond, John Small, Jr.
Gorham, Caleb Hodsdon.	Bridgton, Moody F. Walker.
Otisfield, etc., John Hancock.	Pownal, Henry Warren.

SENATE, 1839.

Otis C. Gross, New Gloucester.	N. S. Littlefield, Bridgton.
John C. Humphreys, Brunswick ;	Joshua Parsons, <i>vice</i> Humphreys.
resigned.	Charles Holden, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Moody F. Walker.	Harpswell, Washington Garcelon.
Brunswick, Elijah P. Pike.	Harrison, Harrison Blake.
Cape Elizabeth, Sylv. Higgins.	Minot, Calvin Bridgman.
Cumberland, Reuel Drinkwater.	New Gloucester, O. Bradbury.
Danville, Samuel Stinchfield.	North Yarmouth, Wm. Buxton.
Durham, Thomas Estes.	Poland, John Megquier.
Falmouth, Ezra T. Bucknam.	Portland, Jas. Appleton, Oliver
Freeport, Nathan Nye.	B. Dorrance, Hosea Ilsley,
Gorham, Caleb Hodsdon.	Sylvanus R. Lyman.
Gray, James Ford.	Pownal, Dennis Soule.

Raymond, John Small, Jr.
Scarborough, Danl. Moulton (3d).
Sebago, Samuel Dyer.

Standish, James Harding.
Westbrook, Moses Stiles.
Windham, Sargent Shaw.

SENATE, 1840.

Otis C. Gross, New Gloucester.
Ira Crocker, Portland.

Philip Eastman, Harrison.
Levi L. Totman, Harpswell.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baldwin, Samuel Ingalls.
Bridgton, Jacob Hazen, Jr.
Brunswick, Ebenezer Everett.
Cape Elizabeth, Hiram Staples.
Cumberland, Samuel Merrill.
Danville, Ebenezer Witham.
Durham, Jonathan Strout.
Freeport, Theodore Curtis.
Gorham, Robert Johnson, Jr.
Gray, George Perley.
Harpswell, Paul Randall.
Minot, Charles Millett.

New Gloucester, David Allen.
North Yarmouth, Wm. Buxton.
Otisfield, Daniel Weston.
Poland, John Megquier.
Portland, Oliver B. Dorrance,
Wm. P. Fessenden, Sylvanus
R. Lyman, E. Trowbridge.
Pownal, Amos Sawyer.
Raymond, Ebenezer Hayden.
Scarborough, Joseph Larrabee.
Standish, Lemuel Rice (3d).
Westbrook, Benjamin Quinby.
Windham, Sargent Shaw.

SENATE, 1841.

Charles S. Daveis, Portland.
Elijah P. Pike, Brunswick.

Joseph Freeman, Poland.
John Sawyer, Raymond.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Portland, Josiah S. Little, Oliver
B. Dorrance, Joshua Dunn,
Sylvanus R. Lyman.
New Gloucester, David Allen.
Westbrook, Henry C. Babb.
Harrison, Harrison Blake.
Pownal, Samuel Bliss.
North Yarmouth, Wm. Buxton.
Poland, David Dunn.
Freeport, Nathaniel Dunning.
Sebago, Samuel Dyer.
Harpswell, Washington Garcelon.
Bridgton, Jesse Gibbs.

Windham, Thomas Hawkes.
Raymond, Ebenezer Hayden.
Scarborough, Joseph Larrabee.
Minot, William Lowell.
Brunswick, James F. Mathews.
Cumberland, Samuel Merrill.
Gorham, Robert Motley.
Gray, George Perley.
Falmouth, Francis Purinton.
Standish, Lemuel Rich (3d).
Cape Elizabeth, Randall Skillin.
Durham, Jonathan Strout.
Danville, Ebenezer Witham.

SENATE, 1842.

Jonathan Smith, Westbrook.
Joseph Brown, Baldwin.

Meshach Humphrey, Gray.
Philip Eastman, Harrison.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Jesse Gibbs.
Brunswick, Benjamin H. Meder,
Henry Merritt.
Cape Elizabeth, Randall Skillen.
Cumberland, Joseph Water-
house.*
Danville, John R. Nutting.
Durham, Joseph Warren.
Falmouth, Francis Purinton.
Freeport, Nathaniel Dunning.
Gorham, Jeremiah Parker.
Gray, Theophilus Stimpson.†
Harpswell, John Blake.
Minot, James Goff, Jr.

Naples, Daniel D. Ruggles.
New Gloucester, Joseph Raynes.
North Yarmouth, Jer'h Mitchell.
Otisfield, George W. Barrows.
Poland, David Dunn.
Portland, Harris C. Barnes,
Henry B. Osgood, Nathaniel
Shaw, James Todd.
Scarborough, Stephen L. Water-
house.
Sebago, Robert McDonald.
Standish, Daniel C. Poole.
Westbrook, Henry C. Babb.
Windham, Ezra Brown, Jr.

SENATE, 1843.

Theodore Ingalls, Bridgton.
Charles Millett, Minot.

Charles Hunt, Gorham.
James Strout, Durham.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Auburn, James Goff, Jr.
Baldwin, Joshua Chadbourne.
Brunswick, Benjamin H. Meder.
Casco, Alpheus S. Holden.

Durham, Simeon Bailey.
Falmouth, Daniel Merrill.
Freeport, Alfred Soule.
Gorham, Daniel E. Emery.

Gray, Theophilus Stimpson.
New Gloucester, Joseph Raynes.
North Yarmouth, Jer'h Mitchell.
Poland, David Dunn.
Portland, Josiah S. Little, Thos.
Chadwick, Henry B. Hart.

Scarborough, Stephen L. Water-
house.
Standish, Daniel C. Poole.
Westbrook, Henry C. Babb.
Windham, Ezra Brown, Jr.

SENATE, 1844.

Charles Hunt, Gorham.
Charles Millett, Minot.

Joseph Brown, Pownal.
Moody F. Walker, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, Benjamin H. Meder.
Cape Elizabeth, Randall Skillen.
Danville, Nathaniel L. Ingersoll.
Falmouth, Daniel Merrill.
Freeport, Richard Merrill.
Gorham, Daniel C. Emery.
Harrison, Hosea H. Huntress.
Harpswell, John Blake.
Minot, Jabez C. Woodman.

North Yarmouth, Wm. Buxton.
Poland, David Dunn.
Portland, Josiah S. Little, Thos.
Chadwick, Phineas Barnes.
Pownal, Daniel Paine.
Raymond, James M. Leach.
Scarborough, David Potter.
Westbrook, Jeremiah Beedle.
Windham, Edward Anderson.

SENATE, 1845.

David Dunn, Poland.
James Strout, Durham.

Randall Skillin, Cape Elizabeth.
Alpheus S. Holden, Casco.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Auburn, Enoch Littlefield.
Bridgton, Reuben Ball.
Brunswick, Adam Lemont.
Cumberland, Nich's Rideout, Jr.
Durham, Alvah Marston.
Freeport, Samuel Soule.
Gorham, Jeremiah Parker.
Naples, John G. Connell.
New Gloucester, Peter Haskell.

North Yarmouth, Cushing Prince.
Poland, Eliphalet Davis.
Portland, Phineas Barnes, Thos.
Chadwick, Wm. Pitt Fessen-
den.
Scarborough, Dorville Libby.
Standish, Ebenezer Moulton.
Westbrook, James Johnson.

SENATE, 1846.

David Dunn, Poland.
Randall Skillin, Cape Elizabeth.

Alpheus S. Holden, Casco.
Rufus Porter, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Auburn, Thomas L. Howard.
Baldwin, John Burrell, Jr.
Brunswick, Adam Lemont.
Cape Elizabeth, James Trickey.
Casco, Frederick Nutting.
Cumberland, Eph'm Sturdivant.
Danville, Nathaniel L. Ingersoll.
Freeport, Samuel Soule.
Gorham, Hugh D. McLellan.
Harpswell, Levi L. Totman.

Harrison, Abner Libby.
North Yarmouth, Cushing Prince.
Poland, Freeland Marble.
Portland, Thos. Chadwick, Wm.
Pitt Fessenden, Phineas
Barnes.
Pownal, Benjamin Small.
Standish, Ebenezer Moulton.
Westbrook, Jeremiah Beedle.
Windham, Enoch White.

SENATE, 1847.

Rufus Porter, Portland.
James M. Leach, Raymond.

Samuel Mayall, Gray.
Charles Holden, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Lothrop Lewis.
Brunswick, Joseph Lunt (2d).
Durham, Sewell Libby.
Falmouth, Francis Purinton.
Freeport, Benjamin Lufkin.
Gorham, Hugh D. McLellan.
Gray, Jacob Clark.
Minot, Richard H. Ford.
New Gloucester, Chas. Megquier.
North Yarmouth, Sam'l Sweetsir.

Poland, Freeland Marble.
Portland, William Boyd, Thomas
Chadwick, Wm. Goodenow.
Raymond, Samuel S. Brown.
Scarborough, Nath'l Fenderson.
Sebago, Robert McDonald.
Standish, William H. Lowell.
Westbrook, Leander Valentine.
Windham, Daniel Rogers.

SENATE, 1848.

Samuel Mayall, Gray.
Charles Holden, Portland.

James M. Leach, Raymond.
William P. Doughty, Gray.

* In place of Tristram Sanborn, deceased.

† In place of Henry Pennell, resigned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, William Curtis.	North Yarmouth, Sam'l Sweetsir.
Cape Elizabeth, D. M. Skillin.	Otisfield, Wilkinson Edes.
Cumberland, Moses Leighton.	Poland, David Dunn.
Danville, Edward T. Little.	Portland, Phinehas Barnes, Wm.
Freeport, Samuel Thing.	Goodenow, Wm. Kimball.
Gorham, Hugh D. McLellan.	Pownal, Joseph Small.
Harpswell, William Randall.	Standish, William H. Lowell.
Harrison, Marquis D. Caswell.	Westbrook, Leander Valentine.
Minot, Richard H. Ford.	Windham, Asa Legrow.
Naples, Jefferson Bray.	

SENATE, 1849.

Chas. Megquier, New Gloucester.	John P. Davis, Naples.
Eph. Sturdivant, Cumberland.	Leander Valentine, Westbrook.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Auburn, Thomas Littlefield.	New Gloucester, Thos. Johnson.
Baldwin, John Burnell, Jr.	North Yarmouth, Sam'l Sweetsir.
Bridgton, Samuel Andrews (2d).	Poland, Robert Martin.
Brunswick, William Curtis.	Portland, H. Carter, Wm. Good-
Casco, Daniel Murch.	enow, Elisha Trowbridge.
Durham, Jonathan C. Merrill.	Standish, William T. Chadbourne.
Falmouth, Joseph Colley.	Scarborough, Nath. Fenderson.
Freeport, Samuel Thing.	Westbrook, Samuel Jordan.
Gray, Daniel Hall.	Windham, Daniel Rogers.
Gorham, James Mann.	

SENATE, 1850.

Alvah Marston, Durham.	Eph. Sturdivant, Cumberland.
Marshal Cram, Bridgton.	George F. Shepley, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, James Cox.	Portland, Henry Carter, Henry P.
Cape Elizabeth, Reuben Higgins.	Dean, Rufus Horton.
Cumberland, Moses Leighton.	Poland, Robert Martin.
Danville, George W. Chase.	Pownal, Elbridge York.
Freeport, Samuel A. Holbrook.	Raymond, William Plummer.
Gorham, James Mann.	Sebago, James Weed.
Harpswell, William Randall.	Standish, Wm. T. Chadbourne.
Harrison, John E. Dunnells.	Westbrook, Samuel Jordan.
Minot, Richard H. Ford.	Windham, Daniel Rogers.
North Yarmouth, Wm. Buxton.	

SENATE, 1851.

James Mann, Gorham.	William R. Porter, Yarmouth.
John E. Dunnells, Harrison.	Thomas Littlefield, Auburn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Auburn, John Downing, Jr.	Otisfield, Wm. E. F. Linnell.
Bridgton, Thomas Cleaves.	Poland, David Dunn.
Brunswick, James Cox.	Portland, Henry Carter, Henry
Durham, Joseph Warren.	P. Dean, Rufus Horton.
Falmouth, Daniel Merrill.	Scarborough, John Larrabee.
Freeport, Simeon Pratt.	Standish, Edmund Dresser.
Gray, Daniel Hall.	Westbrook, Aaron Quinby.
Gorham, Jonathan Hanson.	Windham, Samuel Hunt.
Naples, Washington Bray.	Yarmouth, Ammi Storer.
New Gloucester, Jonathan True.	

SENATE, 1852.

James Mann, Gorham.	William R. Porter, Yarmouth.
John E. Dunnells, Harrison.	Thomas Littlefield, Auburn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Auburn, John Downing, Jr.	Gray, Daniel Hall.
Bridgton, Thomas Cleaves.	Gorham, Jonathan Hanson.
Brunswick, James Fox.	Naples, Washington Bray.
Durham, Joseph Warren.	New Gloucester, Jonathan True.
Falmouth, Daniel Merrill.	Otisfield, William E. F. Linnell.
Freeport, Simeon Pratt.	Poland, David Dunn.

Portland, Henry Carter, Henry	Westbrook, Aaron Quinby.
P. Dean, Rufus Horton.	Windham, Daniel Rogers.
Scarborough, John Larrabee.	Yarmouth, Ammi Storer.
Standish, Edmund Dresser.	

SENATE, 1853.

James Mann, Gorham.	Warren H. Vinton, Gray.
John E. Dunnells, Harrison.	William Lowell, Standish.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Auburn, George Ricker, Jr.	Harrison, William Haskell.
Bridgton, Rensselaer Cram.	Minot, Nathan C. Harris.
Brunswick, Joseph Lunt, Jr.	Naples, Wilkinson Edes.
Cape Elizabeth, Scot Dyer.	New Gloucester, S. H. Campbell.
Cumberland, Reuben Blanchard.	Poland, Daniel Waterman.
Durham, William Newell, Jr.	Portland, Sewell C. Chase, Wm.
Freeport, Theodore Curtis.	Pitt Fessenden, J. M. Wood.
Gray, Thomas Hancock.	Scarborough, John Larrabee.
Gorham, Charles Paine.	Westbrook, Aaron Quinby.
Harpswell, Clement Skofield.	Windham, David P. Baker.

SENATE, 1854.

Warren H. Vinton, Gray.	James T. McCobb, Portland.
William Lowell, Standish.	Jacob Hazen, Bridgton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Auburn, Thomas Littlefield.	Otisfield, John Hancock.
Baldwin, Albert Sanborn.	Poland, George Bridgman, Jr.
Bridgton, Nath'l S. Littlefield.	Portland, Charles G. Came, Sew-
Brunswick, Charles J. Gilman.	ell C. Chase, Wm. Pitt Fes-
Casco, William Dingley, Jr.	senden, James M. Wood.
Danville, Ebenezer Witham.	Pownal, Samuel Bliss.
Falmouth, Glendy Moody.	Raymond, John Sawyer.
Freeport, Ebenezer Wells.	Standish, Theodore M. Bradbury.
Gorham, Charles Paine.	Westbrook, George Libby.
North Yarmouth, B. B. Porter.	Windham, Ephraim Legrow.

SENATE, 1855.

Henry A. Boody, Brunswick.	Aaron Quinby, Westbrook.
Nathaniel Pease, Bridgton.	William Willis, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Luke Brown.	New Gloucester, H. P. Osgood.
Brunswick, Benjamin Furbish.	Portland, Charles G. Came, Sam-
Cumberland, Sewell Blanchard.	uel R. Leavitt, William W.
Cape Elizabeth, E. L. Pillsbury.	Thomas.
Freeport, George Bacon.	Standish, Theodore M. Bradbury.
Gray, James Small, Jr.	Scarborough, Robert McLaugh-
Gorham, Jacob C. Baker.	lin, Jr.
Harpswell, Clement Skofield.	Sebago, Oliver D. Dike.
Harrison, George W. Barrows.	Westbrook, George Libby.

SENATE, 1856.

Abner B. Thompson, Brunswick.	Phinehas Barnes, Portland.
Horatio J. Swasey, Standish.	Josiah Blaisdell.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baldwin, James Norton.	Poland, William Stanton.
Bridgton, Samuel Andrews (2d).	Portland, J. S. Little (Speaker),
Brunswick, Samuel S. Wing.	Sylvanus R. Lyman, James
Cape Elizabeth, James Trickey.	Todd.
Falmouth, William Prince.	Pownal, Jeremiah Mitchell.
Freeport, William Gregg.	Raymond, James M. Leach.
Gorham, Jacob C. Baker.	Westbrook, Daniel Winslow.
Naples, John G. Connell.	Windham, Ezra Brown.
North Yarmouth, Adams True.	Yarmouth, Sylvanus C. Blanch-
Otisfield, Johnson W. Knight.	ard.

SENATE, 1857.

John B. Brown, Portland.	John P. Davis, Naples.
Eleazer Burbank, Yarmouth.	Clement Phinney, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Darwin Ingalls.	New Gloucester, Sewall Gross.
Brunswick, Joseph C. Given.	Portland, Thomas A. Deblois,
Casco, Isaiah Gould.	Henry Fox, Edward Ham-
Falmouth, Jeremiah Hobbs.	blen.
Freeport, Ebenezer Wells.	Scarborough, Cyrus F. Moulton.
Gorham, Joshua E. Hall.	Standish, Henry M. Chadbourne.
Gray, Warren H. Vinton.	Westbrook, Sewell Brackett.
Harpswell, James H. Dunning.	Windham, Jacob Marston.
Harrison, Samuel Walker, Jr.	

SENATE, 1858.

William W. Thomas, Portland.	John P. Davis, Naples.
Eleazer Burbank, Yarmouth.	Charles W. Goddard, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baldwin, Christopher D. Sawyer.	Otisfield, William C. Smith.
Bridgton, Darwin Ingalls.	Portland, Nath'l J. Miller, Wm.
Brunswick, Henry H. Boody.	V. Bowen, Llewelyn Deane.
Casco, Potter J. Mayberry.	Raymond, Zach. L. Whitney.
Cumberland, Benjamin Rideout.	Sebago, Stephen R. Porter.
Freeport, Micah Stockbridge.	Standish, Henry M. Chadbourne.
Gorham, Joshua E. Hall.	Westbrook, Sewell Brackett.
North Yarmouth, Silas Skillin.	Yarmouth, Samuel Bucknam.

SENATE, 1859.

Chas. Hannaford, Cape Elizabeth.	Edward Anderson, Windham.
Clement Skofield, Brunswick.	Charles W. Goddard, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Benjamin Walker.	New Gloucester, George Blake.
Brunswick, Joseph C. Given.	Portland, Joshua Dunn, Moses M.
Cape Elizabeth, Elihu Hasty.	Butler, Neal Dow.
Falmouth, William Prince.	Pownal, David T. Libby.
Freeport, Ebenezer Wells.	Scarborough, James S. Libby.
Gorham, Frederick Robie.	Westbrook, Rufus King.
Gray, Jacob Clark.	Windham, Seward M. Baker.
Harrison, Samuel Thomas.	Yarmouth, Paul G. Blanchard.
Naples, Samuel F. Perley.	

SENATE, 1860.

Chas. Hannaford, Cape Elizabeth.	Edward Anderson, Windham.
Clement Skofield, Brunswick.	Samuel F. Perley, Naples.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, Thomas Skofield.	Gorham, Frederick Robie.
Bridgton, George L. Cleaves.	Portland, Neal Dow, Joshua
Baldwin, D. T. Richardson.	Dunn, Newell A. Foster.
Cape Elizabeth, Elihu Hasty.	Sebago, William Haley.
Cumberland, Peter Merrill.	Standish, Mark R. Came.
Freeport, Ebenezer Wells.	North Yarmouth, Wm. Buxton.
Raymond, Franklin Sawyer.	Westbrook, Rufus King.
Gray, Ephraim Lawrence.	Yarmouth, Paul G. Blanchard.

SENATE, 1861.

Nathaniel J. Miller, Portland.	Nathaniel Pease, Bridgton.
Sewell N. Gross, New Gloucester.	Warren H. Vinton, Gray.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, Thomas Skofield.	Portland, N. A. Foster, S. E.
Bridgton, John P. Perley.	Spring, Edward Fox.
Casco, Richard Mayberry.	Westbrook, David Torrey.
Freeport, G. W. Randall.	Windham, S. E. Hunkins.
Falmouth, S. N. Morrill.	Otisfield, J. K. Lovewell.
Harrison, George Pierce.	Harpswell, T. U. Eaton.
Gorham, James Phinney.	Naples, Joseph Hall.
New Gloucester, John P. Stevens.	Scarborough, John Libby.

SENATE, 1862.

Warren H. Vinton, Gray.	Sewell N. Gross, New Gloucester.
Nathaniel Pease, Bridgton.	Lorenzo D. M. Sweat, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baldwin, Cyrus S. Brown.	Portland, Benjamin Kingsbury,
Bridgton, John P. Perley.	Jr., John Lynch, Jacob Mc-
Brunswick, Benjamin Furbish.	Lellan, Joseph W. Dyer.
Casco, D. M. Cook.	Pownal, Nathaniel Dyer.
Cape Elizabeth, Reuben Higgins.	Raymond, David Nash.
Freeport, George W. Randall.	Windham, Thomas L. Smith.
Gorham, James Phinney.	Westbrook, David Torrey.
Gray, John Mayall.	Yarmouth, Amos Osgood.
	Sebago, Amos Ward.

SENATE, 1863.

Samuel E. Spring, Portland.	Daniel Elliot, Brunswick.
John H. Philbrick, Standish.	Levi Cram, Bridgton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, John L. Swift.	Bridgton, Joshua Howard.
Cape Elizabeth, Isaac Vickery.	Cumberland, Willard Clough.
Freeport, Samuel A. Holbrook.	Falmouth, John Williams.
Gorham, Joseph W. Parker.	Harpswell, Lemuel H. Stover.
New Gloucester, Miltimore Watts.	Scarborough, James Gunnison.
Portland, Benjamin Kingsbury,	Standish, Frederic Lowell.
Jr., Abner Shaw, George	Yarmouth, Nathaniel Gooch.
Worcester, Jacob McLellan.	Otisfield, Matthew H. Winslow.
Westbrook, Francis O. J. Smith.	Yarmouth, Reuben Merrill.

SENATE, 1864.

Samuel E. Spring, Portland.	Daniel Elliot, Brunswick.
John H. Philbrick, Standish.	Levi Cram, Bridgton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, Marshall Cram.	Portland, John Lynch, Nathan
Cape Elizabeth, Isaiah Vickery.	Webb, George W. Woodman,
Falmouth, Nathaniel Merrill.	Samuel W. Larrabee.
Freeport, Samuel A. Holbrook.	Bridgton, Frederick J. Littlefield.
Gorham, Joseph W. Parker.	Cumberland, Charles Wyman.
Gray, Robert A. Allen.	Harpswell, Lemuel H. Stover.
Yarmouth, Reuben Merrill.	Naples, Daniel Richardson.
	Westbrook, Francis O. J. Smith.

SENATE, 1865.

George W. Woodman, Portland.	George Pierce, Harrison.
Samuel A. Holbrook, Freeport.	Daniel T. Richardson, Baldwin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, Marshall Cram.	Bridgton, John P. Perley.
Freeport, Gershom Bliss.	Pownal, Franklin Curtis.
Gorham, Edward P. Weston.	Sebago, Almon Young.
North Yarmouth, Sam'l H. Sweet-	Baldwin, Josiah Milliken.
sir.	Cape Elizabeth, Wm. B. Higgins.
Portland, Nathan Webb, Samuel	Casco, Alpheus S. Holden.
W. Larrabee, J. Frank Mil-	New Gloucester, Otis C. Nelson.
ler, N. O. Cram.	

SENATE, 1866.

Geo. W. Woodman, Portland.	George Peirce, Harrison.
Samuel A. Holbrook, Freeport.	Daniel T. Richardson, Baldwin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, Samuel R. Jackson.	Portland, J. Frank Miller, Geo.
Cape Elizabeth, Fred. R. Jordan.	F. Shepley, Fred. G. Messer,
Falmouth, Alvin Hall.	George Worcester.
Freeport, Gershom Bliss.	Raymond, Franklin Sawyer.
Gorham, Benjamin P. Sturgis.	Scarborough, Horatio Hight.
Gray, John M. Libby.	Standish, Eliakim Wescott.
Harpswell, Thomas A. Estes.	Westbrook, Edward Payson.
Harrison, John Dawes.	Yarmouth, Elbridge G. Wagg.
Otisfield, Benjamin T. Holden.	

SENATE, 1867.

George W. Woodman, Portland.	Frederick Robie, Gorham.
Samuel A. Holbrook, Freeport.	Luke Brown, Bridgton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Charles E. Gibbs. New Gloucester, D. W. Merrill.
 Brunswick, Samuel R. Jackson. Portland, Geo. F. Shepley, Fred.
 Cape Elizabeth, Henry E. Henley. G. Messer, Gran'le M. Chase,
 Cumberland, Daniel R. Allen. Charles J. Morris.
 Falmouth, Alvin Hall. Standish, Tobias Lord.
 Freeport, Ebenezer Wells. Westbrook, Clement Phinney.
 Gorham, Albion P. Files. Windham, William Goold.
 Harpswell, Thomas Pennell. Yarmouth, Elbridge G. Wagg.
 Naples, Samuel F. Perley.

SENATE, 1868.

Frederick Robie, Gorham. Frederick G. Messer, Portland.
 Luke Brown, Bridgton. Jeremiah Mitchell, Yarmouth.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baldwin, James Norton. Portland, Chas. J. Morris, Gren-
 Brunswick, Marshall Cram. ville M. Chase, Thos. B.
 Bridgton, Charles E. Gibbs. Reed, Jr., Newell A. Foster.
 Casco, David Duren. Pownal, Isaac Lobdell.
 Cape Elizabeth, Geo. F. Henley. Raymond, William Nason.
 Freeport, John A. Briggs. Sebago, Charles A. McKenney.
 Gorham, Albion P. Files. Westbrook, Charles B. Stevens.
 North Yarmouth, Moses True. Windham, George Goold.
 New Gloucester, Geo. T. Merrill.

SENATE, 1869.

Frederick G. Messer, Portland. Marquis D. L. Lane, Standish.
 Jeremiah Mitchell, Yarmouth. Charles E. Gibbs, Bridgton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, Marshall Cram. New Gloucester, A. C. Chandler.
 Cape Elizabeth, Cyrus Cole. Portland, J. H. Drummond, Thos.
 Cumberland, Asa Greely. B. Reed, Charles J. Morris,
 Falmouth, Whitman Sawyer. Thomas E. Twitchell.
 Gorham, James M. Buzzell. Standish, Tobias Lord.
 Freeport, John A. Briggs. Scarborough, S. B. Gunnison.
 Harrison, Philander Tolman. Westbrook, Geo. W. Hammond.
 Harpswell, Lemuel H. Stover. Yarmouth, Andrew Leighton.
 Naples, Robert Edes.

SENATE, 1870.

Marquis D. L. Lane, Standish. Henry Carvill, Brunswick.
 Charles E. Gibbs, Bridgton. Thomas B. Reed, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brunswick, Coan Jordan. Naples, Orrin Douglass.
 Cape Elizabeth, Cyrus Cole. Portland, Thomas E. Twitchell,
 Cumberland, Saml. M. Brackett. Percival Bonney, Henry H.
 Falmouth, A. J. Dearborn. Burgess, Joshua W. Water-
 Freeport, Samuel A. Holbrook. house.
 Gorham, Roscoe G. Harding. Standish, James G. Sturgiss.
 Gray, Albert N. Sawyer. Westbrook, Geo. W. Hammond.
 Harrison, Orrin Bartlett. Windham, Ebenezer H. Mayo.
 Harpswell, Lemuel H. Stover. Yarmouth, Andrew Leighton.

SENATE, 1871.

Marquis D. L. Lane, Standish. Charles J. Morris, Portland.
 Henry Carvill, Brunswick. Samuel F. Perley, Naples.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baldwin, Hiram Getchell. Portland, Henry H. Burgess, Per-
 Brunswick, Marshall Cram. cival Bonney, Nat. Cleaves,
 Cape Elizabeth, Henry Nutter. Charles H. Haskell.
 Freeport, Henry C. Brewer. Pownal, Isaac S. Brown.
 Gorham, Frederick Robie. Raymond, Orrin B. Lane.
 Gray, Henry T. Simpson. Sebago, Luther Fitch.
 Harrison, Albert Gray. Westbrook, Fabius M. Ray.
 North Yarmouth, Saml. Skillin. Windham, John C. Cobb.
 Otisfield, David S. Andrews.

SENATE, 1872.

Charles J. Morris, Portland. Henry Pennell, Gray.
 Caleb A. Chaplin, Harrison. Charles Humphrey, Yarmouth.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baldwin, John Wiggin. Gorham, Frederick Robie.
 Bridgton, William F. Perry. New Gloucester, Freeman Jordan.
 Brunswick, Chas. C. Humphreys. Portland, James D. Fessenden,
 Cape Elizabeth, Chas. Deering. Chas. Holden, Enoch Knight,
 Casco, Hiram Cook. Weston F. Milliken, George
 Deering, Solomon Stuart. Trefethen.
 Falmouth, Adam F. Winslow. Raymond, Benj. F. Wentworth.
 Freeport, S. A. Holbrook. Westbrook, Fabius M. Ray.

SENATE, 1873.

Caleb A. Chaplin, Harrison. Charles Humphrey, Yarmouth.
 Henry Pennell, Gray. Henry H. Burgess, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Cape Elizabeth, Wm. Atwood. Brunswick, Chas. C. Humphreys.
 Freeport, Henry C. Brewer. Yarmouth, Giles Loring.
 Standish, Isaac L. Cane. Sebago, John D. Martin.
 Portland, James D. Fessenden. Windham, Richard Mayberry.
 Prentiss Loring, Weston F. Bridgton, William F. Perry.
 Milliken, Wm. W. Thomas, Harpswell, George R. Scofield.
 Jr., George Trefethen. Harrison, William Twombly.
 Gorham, Merrill T. Files. Gray, Warren H. Vinton.
 Deering, Andrew Hawes. Westbrook, John E. Warren.
 Cumberland, John Hulit.

SENATE, 1874.

Henry H. Burgess, Portland. William W. Cross, Bridgton.
 William Goold, Windham. Samuel A. Holbrook, Freeport.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Benjamin C. Stone. Portland, Wm. W. Thomas, Jr.,
 Brunswick, Henry Carvill. Stanley T. Pullen, James D.
 Cape Elizabeth, Thos. B. Haskell. Fessenden, Weston F. Milli-
 Casco, Russell G. Scribner. ken, Charles A. Walden.
 Deering, Solomon Stuart. Scarborough, William Moulton.
 Falmouth, Adam F. Winslow. Standish, Orrin R. Phinney.
 Freeport, George Aldrich. Westbrook, John E. Warren.
 Gorham, Merrill T. Files. Windham, Charles Rogers.
 Naples, Orrin B. Lane. Yarmouth, David G. Loring.
 New Gloucester, Isaac H. Keith.

SENATE, 1875.

William Goold, Windham. Samuel A. Holbrook, Freeport.
 William W. Cross, Bridgton. Charles H. Haskell, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baldwin, Josiah Milliken. Portland, Nathan Cleaves, Wil-
 Bridgton, Benjamin C. Stone. liam G. Davis, William W.
 Brunswick, Hartwell Little. Thomas, Jr., Daniel W. True,
 Cape Elizabeth, James Trickey. Charles A. Walden.
 Cumberland, Peter Merrill. Pownal, Israel T. McIntire.
 Deering, Andrew Hawes. Scarborough, William Moulton.
 Gray, John D. Anderson. Westbrook, Nathan P. Roberts.
 Gorham, Kimball Eastman. Windham, Charles Rogers.
 Harrison, John P. Lamb. Yarmouth, Perez N. Blanchard.
 Naples, Washington Bray.

SENATE, 1876.

Charles H. Haskell, Portland. Albert Gray, Harrison.
 Benjamin M. Baker, Windham. Isaac S. Brown, Pownal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Benjamin T. Chase. Portland, Henry B. Cleaves, Sam-
 Brunswick, Francis C. Jordan. uel J. Anderson, William G.
 Cape Elizabeth, James Trickey. Davis, Melvin P. Frank, Dan-
 Casco, Solomon M. Gay. iel W. True.
 Deering, Charles E. Morrill. Sebago, John D. Martin.
 Falmouth, Bela Blanchard. Standish, John L. Chase.
 Freeport, George Aldrich. Westbrook, William L. Warren.
 Gorham, Frederick Robie. Windham, John T. Fellows.
 Harpswell, Daniel R. Stover. Yarmouth, Perez N. Blanchard.
 New Gloucester, Otis C. Nelson.

SENATE, 1877.

James Bailey, Portland. Benj. F. Nutter, Cape Elizabeth.
Warren H. Vinton, Gray. Philander Tolman, Harrison.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Benjamin T. Chase. Portland, Henry B. Cleaves, Isaac
Brunswick, Francis C. Jordan. Jackson, George C. Little-
Cape Elizabeth, Thos. B. Haskell. field, Joseph A. Locke, Jacob
Cumberland, William P. York. S. Winslow.
Deering, John M. Adams. Pownal, Henry M. Warren.
Gorham, Frederick Robie. Raymond, Charles N. Wilson.
Gray, George A. Morrill. Standish, John L. Chase.
Harpwell, Daniel R. Stover. Westbrook, William L. Warren.
Otisfield, Jonathan Wardwell, Jr. Windham, John T. Fellows.
Yarmouth, William W. Thomas.

SENATE, 1878.

James Bailey, Portland. William G. Davis, Portland.
Warren H. Vinton, Gray. Philander Tolman, Harrison.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baldwin, Ebenezer Sawyer. North Yarmouth, George M.
Bridgton, George Taylor. Seiders.
Brunswick, Stephen J. Young. Portland, Jacob S. Winslow,
Cape Elizabeth, Benjamin W. Chas. McLaughlin, Roswell
Fickett. M. Richardson, Edmund
Deering, John M. Adams. Dana, Jr., Lewis Pierce.
Falmouth, Calvin S. True. Raymond, Charles N. Wilson.
Freeport, George A. Davis. Scarborough, Aug. F. Moulton.
Gorham, Frederick Robie. Westbrook, Charles E. Boody.
Harrison, John W. Caswell. Windham, Lindley M. Webb.
New Gloucester, Wm. H. True.

SENATE, 1879.

Warren H. Vinton, Gray. Andrew Hawes, Deering.
Wm. W. Thomas, Jr., Portland. David Duran, Casco.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bridgton, Rufus Gibbs. Portland, Joseph A. Locke, Ed-
Brunswick, Stephen J. Young. mund Dana, Jr., Melvin P.
Cape Elizabeth, Benj. W. Fickett. Frank, Darius H. Ingraham,
Casco, George Murch. Frederick Fox.
Cumberland, Sam'l M. Brackett. Scarborough, Aug. F. Moulton.
Deering, Nehemiah Smart. Sebago, Edwin S. Poor.
Freeport, Josiah P. Merrill. Standish, Tobias Lord, Jr.
Gorham, William Guptill (2d). Westbrook, Merritt W. Stiles.
Gray, Edward Cobb. Windham, Andrew J. Morrill.
Yarmouth, William W. Thomas.

CHAPTER XXIV.

COUNTY CIVIL AND JUDICIAL LIST.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.*

THIS court was established in York County in 1699, and was continued there and in this county till 1811. On the

* The judges of the Common Pleas who were in office at the time of the separation of the State from Massachusetts, in 1820, retained their offices until 1822, when a new act was passed reorganizing the court and establishing one Court of Common Pleas for the whole State. Under this act Ezekiel Whitman, of Portland, was appointed Chief Justice and Samuel E. Smith, of Wiscasset, and David Perham, of Bangor, Associates. Another change was made in the system in 1839, by which the State was divided into districts, and five judges of equal rank were appointed. Judge Whitman received the appointment for the Western District, which embraced the counties of York, Cumberland, Oxford, and Franklin, and held it till his appointment in 1841, as chief justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Chief Justice Weston.

division of the county, in 1760, John Minot, Ezekiel Cushing, Enoch Freeman, and Edward Milliken were appointed justices. The following will show the judges of this court and the time of their service:

John Minot, 1760-61; Ezekiel Cushing, 1760-64; Enoch Freeman, 1760-68; Edward Milliken, 1760-71; Jeremiah Powell, 1763-81; Alexander Ross, 1766-67; Moses Pearson, 1770-75; Jonas Mason, 1773-77; Solomon Lombard, 1776-81; David Mitchell, 1778-86; John Lewis, 1782-1803; Jedediah Preble, 1782-83; Josiah Thatcher, 1784-99; William Gorham, 1789-1804; Stephen Longfellow, 1797-1811; Robert Southgate, 1801-11; John Frothingham, 1804-11.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Benjamin Greene, Judah Dana, 1812-22; William Widgery, 1813-22.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

This was the oldest court in Cumberland County. It was extended to Falmouth from York for one session a year in 1735. When the county was divided it was continued here till 1808, when it was superseded by the Court of Sessions. It was composed of all the justices of the peace in the county, who are called in the records "His Majesty's Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for Cumberland County." The officer authorized to implead before them was at first called a "King's Attorney," but afterwards, about the time of the Revolution, a "State's Attorney." This court was "empowered to hear and determine all matters relating to the conservation of the peace and the punishment of offenders, to grant licenses, lay out highways," etc. We give from the records the following list of justices of this court:

1760.—John Minot, Ezekiel Cushing, Enoch Freeman, Edward Milliken, Jonas Mason, Stephen Longfellow.
1761.—William Simonton, William Livermore, Daniel Farnham.
1762.—Jeremiah Powell, William Woodside, Solomon Lombard.
1763.—Alexander Ross.
1764.—David Mitchell, William Sylvester, William Tompson.
1765-67.—The above named without any additional members appear upon the bench.
1768.—Daniel Epes, Theophilus Bradbury, William Tyng.
1769-72.—All the above, with the addition of Moses Pearson.
1773.—David Wyer, Richard King.
1774.—William Gorham.
1775.—Samuel Freeman, John Lewis, Joshua Fabyan, Peter Noyes, David Strout, Enoch Moody.
1776.—Ephraim Jones, Isaac Parsons, Nathaniel Purrington.
1777.—Jedediah Preble, Aaron Hinckley, Nathaniel Jones, Clement Jordan.
1778.—Edward Russell.
1779.—We find the bench occupied by most of those above named.
1780-83.—Joseph McLellan, Richard Codman, John Waite, Edmund Phinney, Samuel Small.
1784.—John Deane, Robert Southgate, George Peirce.
1785.—Josiah Thatcher.
1786.—John Frothingham, Samuel Merritt.
1787.—Daniel Davis, Benjamin Dunning.
1788-90.—Stephen Hall, David Mitchell, Joseph Noyes, William Widgery, Nathaniel Larrabee, Ichabod Bonney, Isaac Snow.
1791.—Samuel Calef, John Cushing, Joseph Hooper.
1792-93.—John Peterson, Paul Little, Samuel Merritt.
1794.—Andrew Dunning, Enoch Perley.
1795.—George Lewis, John Turner, William Martin, Peter T. Smith.
1796-98.—John Greenwood, Samuel P. Russell, Peleg Chandler, Jr., Samuel Russell.
1798.—Most of the above, with the addition of Ammi R. Mitchell, Stephen Purrington, Benj. Dunning, Elisha Williams.
1799.—The same names appear as before.
1800.—Michael Little, Pelatiah March, Daniel Stowell, Gustavus

- Adolphus Goss, Archelaus Lewis, Samuel Paris, Ebenezer Thrasher, Cyrus Hamblen, Luther Cary.
- 1801.—Nathaniel C. Allen, Samuel Davis, Moses Merrill, Jonah Peirce, Woodbury Storer, Osgood Carleton, William Martin, Ebenezer Mayo.
- 1802.—The same, with the addition of Samuel Farnsworth, Lothrop Lewis, Josiah Burnam, Jesse Rice.
- 1803-4.—Caleb Prentiss, Thomas Thomas, James Prince, Arvida Hayford.
- 1805.—Moses Merritt, Andrew R. Geddings, Theodore Mussey, John Frothingham, Timothy Pike, Joseph Foxcroft, Charles Coffin, John Perry, Joseph C. Boyd, Jacob Mitchell.
- 1807.—A full bench of the above-named, with the additional name of James Paine.

The presiding justices of this court were the following:

- John Minot, 1760-62; Jeremiah Powell, 1763-77; Jedediah Preble, 1777-79; Enoch Freeman, 1779-89; David Mitchell, 1789-91; William Gorham, 1791-92; David Mitchell, 1792-1808.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS.

- Isaac Parsons, 1808-10; Stephen Longfellow, 1810-11; Isaac Parsons, 1811-12; Benjamin Greene, 1814-20; Ammi R. Mitchell, 1820-21; Woodbury Storer, 1821-25; Isaac Adams, 1825-26; Edward Little, 1826-28; Asaph Howard, 1828-30.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS.

- Joseph Foxcroft, William Hasty, 1808-10; Robert Southgate, John Frothingham, 1810-11; Theodore Mussey, Joseph C. Boyd, William Hasty, 1811-12; Theodore Mussey, William Hasty, Jonathan Stone, Woodbury Storer, 1812-14; Judah Dana, William Widgery, Ammi R. Mitchell, Lothrop Lewis, 1814-20; Peleg Chandler, Woodbury Storer, Phineas Ingalls, 1820-21; Peleg Chandler, Phineas Ingalls, William Hasty, Secumb Jordan, 1821-25; Phineas Ingalls, Asaph Howard, 1825-28; Asaph Howard, James Irish, 1828-30.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

- 1831.—Philip Eastman, Chairman, Charles Fox, Edmund Mann.
- 1832.—Philip Eastman, Chairman, Charles Fox, Edmund Mann.
- 1833.—Philip Eastman, Chairman, Charles Fox, Edmund Mann.
- 1834.—Philip Eastman, Chairman, Charles Fox, John Andrews.
- 1835.—Philip Eastman, Chairman, Edmund Mann, Stephen Webb.
- 1836.—Philip Eastman, Chairman, John Andrews, Stephen Webb.
- 1837.—John Andrews, Chairman (June term), Stephen Webb, Chairman (December term), Meshach Humphrey.
- 1838.—John McKeen, Chairman, Solomon Andrews, Thomas B. Little.
- 1839.—Stephen Webb, Jr., Chairman, John Andrews, Joseph Cross.
- 1840.—Stephen Webb, Jr., Chairman, John Andrews, Joseph Cross.
- 1841.—Thomas B. Little, Chairman, Joseph S. Jewett, Robert R. Kendall.
- 1842.—Joseph Cross, Chairman, Charles Hannaford, Lemuel Rich.
- 1843.—Charles Hannaford, Chairman, Richard Greenleaf, Ezra Tobie.
- 1844.—Charles Hannaford, Chairman, Richard Greenleaf, Lemuel Rich.
- 1845.—Charles Hannaford, Chairman, Richard Greenleaf, Lemuel Rich.
- 1846.—Lemuel Rich, Chairman, Richard Greenleaf, Daniel Merrill.
- 1847.—Richard Greenleaf, Chairman, Daniel Merrill, Daniel M. Cook.
- 1848.—Dan'l Merrill, Chairman, Dan'l M. Cook, Abiezer S. Freeman.
- 1849.—Daniel M. Cook, Chairman, Abiezer S. Freeman, Stephen L. Waterhouse.
- 1850.—Daniel M. Cook, Chairman, Stephen L. Waterhouse, Richard Dresser.
- 1851.—Stephen L. Waterhouse, Chairman, Richard Dresser, Lemuel Andrews.
- 1852.—Stephen L. Waterhouse, Chairman, Richard Dresser, Lemuel Andrews.
- 1853.—Lemuel Andrews, Chairman, Seth Storer, Thomas B. Little.
- 1854.—Seth Storer, Chairman, William Paine, Ebenezer Wells.
- 1855.—William Paine, Chairman, Seth Storer, Anson Jordan.
- 1856.—Anson Jordan, Chairman, William Paine, Samuel Thing.
- 1857.—Anson Jordan, Chairman, Samuel Thing, George Libby.

- 1858.—Samuel Thing, Chairman, George Libby, Ellery H. Starbird.
- 1859.—Ellery H. Starbird, Chairman, George Libby, Charles C. Cobb.
- 1860.—Ellery H. Starbird, Chairman, Chas. C. Cobb, Jere. Parker.
- 1861.—Chas. C. Cobb, Chairman, Jere. Parker, Nich. L. Humphrey.
- 1862.—Jere. Parker, Chairman, Nich. L. Humphrey, E. C. Andrews.
- 1863.—Nicholas L. Humphrey, Chairman, E. C. Andrews, Reuben Higgins.
- 1864.—E. C. Andrews, Chairman, Reuben Higgins, Chas. Humphrey.
- 1865.—Reuben Higgins, Chairman, Chas. Humphrey, Caleb A. Chaplin.
- 1866.—Chas. Humphrey, Chairman, Caleb A. Chaplin, James Pennell.
- 1867.—Caleb A. Chaplin, Chairman, James Pennell, Miltimore Watts.
- 1868.—James Pennell, Chairman, Miltimore Watts, Oliver D. Dike.
- 1869.—Miltimore Watts, Chairman, Oliver D. Dike, Seward M. Baker.
- 1870.—Oliver D. Dike, Chairman, Seward M. Baker, Wm. B. Skillin.
- 1871.—Seward M. Baker, Chairman, Wm. B. Skillin, Oliver D. Dike.
- 1872.—Wm. B. Skillin, Chairman, Geo. E. Chadbourne, Smith Barber.
- 1873.—George E. Chadbourne, Chairman, Smith Barber, Edwin C. Townsend.
- 1874.—Smith Barber, Chairman, Edwin C. Townsend, William Small.
- 1875.—Edwin C. Townsend, Chairman, Wm. Small, Samuel Dingley.
- 1876.—William Small, Chairman, Samuel Dingley, Solomon Stewart.
- 1877.—Samuel Dingley, Chairman, Solomon Stewart, John L. Swift.
- 1878.—Solomon Stewart, Chairman, John L. Swift, Jacob Clark.
- 1879.—John L. Swift, Chairman, Jacob Clark, Leander E. Cram.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

In 1761, William Livermore was appointed by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace "King's Attorney for the term." He held the office by successive appointments till 1765, in which year Theophilus Bradbury was appointed. Mr. Bradbury held the office two years, lacking one term, and was succeeded by David Wyer, till 1771. Theophilus Bradbury was then appointed, and served through 1771, and was succeeded by David Wyer in 1772. Mr. Bradbury served again in 1773, and David Wyer in 1774-75. In 1776, Theophilus Bradbury was appointed "States Attorney," and held till 1780. In the latter year John Frothingham was appointed, and continued to officiate till the appointment of Daniel Davis, in 1783. Mr. Davis held the office till 1788, and was superseded one year by Mr. Frothingham, when he was re-appointed and continued till 1792. William Symmes received the appointment in 1792, and continued till 1799, when Salmon Chase was appointed attorney. Mr. Chase served till 1801, and was succeeded by Isaac Parker from 1801 to 1803, when James D. Hopkins was appointed, and continued till the close of this form of the court in 1808.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS SINCE 1808.

- Daniel Lincoln, 1808; Augustus Haines, 1836-46; Horatio J. Swasey, 1846-53; Henry P. Deane, 1853-56; Sam'l J. Andrews, 1856-59; Edward Fox, 1859-60; Moses M. Butler, 1860; Edward W. Fox, 1873; Charles F. Libby, 1873-77; Moses M. Butler, 1877-79; Thomas L. Talbot, 1879.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

- Stephen Longfellow, 1760-75; Samuel Freeman, 1775-1811; Joseph C. Boyd, 1811-12; Samuel Freeman, 1812-20; William T. Vaughan, 1820-36; Charles Cobb, 1836-38; Charles Fox, 1838-39; Charles Cobb, 1839-41; Charles Fox, 1841-42; Charles Cobb, 1842-46; Charles C. Harmon, *pro tem.*, 1846-48; Charles C. Harmon, 1848-54; Robert A. Bird, 1854-55; Obadiah G. Cook, 1855-61; D. W. Fessenden, 1861-76; Frederick J. Littlefield,* 1876-77; D. W. Fessenden, 1877-79; Alban A. Dennett, 1879.

SHERIFFS.

- Moses Pearson, 1760-68; William Tyng, 1768-75; John Waite, 1775-1809; Richard Hunnewell, 1809-11; Joseph Foxcroft,

* Died May, 1878.

1811-12; Richard Hunnewell, 1812-21; Joseph E. Foxcroft, 1821-29; Noah Hinkley, 1829-31; Josiah Dunn, 1831-38; Joseph Smith, 1838-39; John C. Humphreys, 1839-41; Joseph Smith, 1841-42; Nathan L. Woodbury, 1842-45; Wendell P. Smith, 1845-54; Seward M. Baker, 1854-56; Daniel C. Emery, 1856-57; Henry Pennell, 1857-61; Thomas Pennell, 1861-65; George W. Parker, 1865-69; Eben M. Perry, 1869-73; William L. Pennell, 1873-77; William H. Dresser, 1877.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

James Milk, 1760-73; Ephraim Jones, 1773-76; Enoch Moody, 1776-77; Joseph McLellan, 1777-1803; Horatio Southgate, 1803-4; Elias Merrill, 1804-24; Mark Harris, 1824-32; Thomas Todd, 1832-34; Mark Harris, 1834-40; Royal Lincoln, 1840-41; Charles B. Smith, 1841-42; John W. Smith, 1842-48; Henry C. Babb, 1848-53; David Dunn, 1853-56; Thos. Johnson, 1856-57; John A. Waterman, 1857-58; Joseph Libby, 1858-60; Isaac F. Quinby, 1860-63; Thos. Mead, 1863-65; Peter R. Hall, 1865-69; Thomas Pennell, 1869-75; R. G. Harding, 1875-77; Lewis McLellan, 1877.

PROBATE COURT.

The following is a list of the judges and registers, with the years in which they performed their duties:

JUDGES.

Samuel Waldo, 1760-71; Enoch Freeman, 1771-82; William Gorham, 1782-1805; Samuel Freeman, 1805-20; Albion K. Parris, 1820-23; Barrett Potter, 1823-47; Josiah Pierce, 1847-57; William G. Barrows,* 1857-63; John A. Waterman, 1863-76; Nathan Cleaves, 1876-80.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE.

J. Stockbridge, 1760-62; Stephen Longfellow, 1762-75; Samuel Freeman, 1775-1804; John Frothingham, 1804-15; Horatio Southgate, 1815-36; N. G. Jewett, 1836-38; Alvah Sweetsir, 1838-39; John L. Meguire, 1839-40; John Appleton, 1840-41; Alvah Sweetsir, 1841-42; John Appleton, 1842-45; C. C. Tobie, 1845-49; Freeman Bradford, 1849-53; Aaron B. Holden, 1853-54; Charles Harris, 1854-55; Aaron B. Holden, 1856-60; Eugene Humphrey, 1860-66; Aaron B. Holden, 1866-68; Edward R. Staples, 1868-72; William K. Neal, 1872-76; Horace J. Bradbury, 1876-80.

CHAPTER XXV.

EARLY MILITARY HISTORY.

Fort Loyal—Colonial Militia—War of 1812-14—Later Militia Organizations—State Militia to the War of the Rebellion.

FORT LOYAL was erected at Falmouth, on the point at the foot of King Street, in 1679. Upon the resettlement of the place after the first Indian war, it became an object of deep interest with the inhabitants, in which the government strongly sympathized, to provide for the future safety of the settlement. It was in some degree a frontier post, and the safety of all the plantations in the province depended upon its preservation. Therefore the General Assembly in 1681 made application to the General Court of Massachusetts to make further provision for its security. In answer to this petition the court granted that, in case of a defensive war, the whole revenue accruing to the chief proprietor should be appropriated for the safety of the inhabitants, and that the annual revenue arising from trade with the Indians should be applied to the maintenance of Fort Loyal; the appointment of the captain, as well as the

other militia, being still reserved, as the charter appoints, in the power of the chief proprietor. It was further ordered that the arrearages of the captain and garrison at Fort Loyal be forthwith passed by the President to the treasurer for payment. This order was laid before the council of the province, who authorized the treasurer, Captain Hooke, of Saco, to pay Capt. Tyng his salary as commander of Fort Loyal, at the rate of sixty pounds per annum for himself and servant, till May following, and to furnish necessary supplies for the garrison. They also ordered six men to be raised for the present supply of the garrison,—two from Kittery, one from each of the towns of York, Wells, and Falmouth, and one from Saco, Scarborough, and Cape Porpoise. In pursuance of the grant of revenue arising from the Indian trade, Walter Gendall, the Indian agent, was called upon to pay to the treasurer "twenty pounds, or as much as he has."

The whole garrison in 1681 consisted of thirteen men, part of whom were supported by Massachusetts. The General Court this year appointed a committee, consisting of Maj. Pinchon, Maj. Savage, and Mr. Newell, together with "some of the brethren of the department," to inquire concerning the present condition of the province of Maine and the settlement of Fort Loyal, and to consider what was further necessary to be done for the maintenance thereof, and report the same to the court in the afternoon.†

In 1682, for the further support of Fort Loyal, a tax was levied upon all the saw-mills of the province, and an agreement was made with Lieut. Brackett to keep the fort for one year ensuing from the 24th of May, 1682, for one hundred and sixty pounds. An inventory of the saw-mills of Maine at that time, with the tax levied upon them, showed the following:

MILLS AT KITTERY.

Mr. Hutchinson.....	£10
Salmon Falls Mills.....	10
Humphrey Chadbourne's	4
Major Shapleigh's.....	1 10s.
	£25 10s.

WELLS MILLS.

Lieut. Littlefield's.....	£4
Joseph Littlefield's.....	2
William Frost's.....	1
Mousam Mill.....	6
Kennebunk Mill.....	4

£17

YORK MILLS.

Mary Sayward's.....	£5
Cape Nuttacke.....	1 10s.
	£6 10s.

CAPE PORPOISE.

Phanca Hull's.....	£2
Gilbert Endicott's.....	1

£3

SACO MILLS.

Mr. Blackman's.....	£4
Thomas Doughty's.....	5
	£9

CASCO MILLS.

Samuel Webber's.....	£2 10s.
Walter Gendall's.....	6

£8 10s.

BLACK POINT.

Mr. Blackman's Mill.....	£1
--------------------------	----

"A new addition of some other saw-mills to pay those rents‡ as follows:

Casco Mills, Capt. Silvanus Davis, mill-rent.....	£4
Cape Porpoise Mill, John Barrett's, 40s.; John Baston's, 30s.	3 10s.
Wells, Jonathan Hammond's and William Frost's Mills.....	4
York, John Sayward's Mill, 20s.....	1
Kittery Spruce Mill, John Shapleigh's.....	4
Quamphagan Mill, in Thomas Holmes' hands.....	6

£22 10s.

Total..... £93

† General Court files, May 31, 1681.

‡ The basis adopted for this tax was the price of boards at 30s. per 1000 feet.

* Resigned March 27, 1863, to accept a place on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State.

In 1684 the General Assembly appointed Capt. Joshua Scottow (of Black Point), Capt. Edward Tyng, Mr. Nathaniel Fryer, Capt. Silvanus Davis, and Mr. Walter Gendall, "to take care of the repairing and well-ordering of Fort Loyal in Falmouth, and settle a chief officer there." The next year they ordered that the fort be appointed a prison or jail to the four associate towns,—meaning Saco, Scarborough, Falmouth, and North Yarmouth,—instructing the justices in the several towns to "direct their mittimus to the keeper of his majesty's jail at Fort Loyal," and also ordering a committee to appoint a keeper, and providing for the payment of charges out of the common treasury.

In 1722, thirty men were stationed at Falmouth and twenty at North Yarmouth. A committee of the House this year reported that there was great laxity in the discipline of the troops, that they were addicted to intemperance, and that the officers were remiss in their duty. They say, "We walked through the town of Falmouth twice in one night without being hailed, though there were several military companies in the place."

Major Moody, who commanded at Falmouth, petitioned for liberty to answer before the General Court in December, 1722, certain complaints made against him, and warrants were issued to summon witnesses "touching the management of Major Moody and his company."

In the Council the following questions were put to the members, and the subjoined answers given: "Whether the complaint against Major Moody for indulging his soldiers in excessive drinking be proved? Answer: No. Whether he denied assistance to the inhabitants unreasonably when demanded? No. Whether it was proved that the watch was not duly kept at the garrison in the night season, and at some seasons when he was home? Yes. Whether Major Moody be to blame for the watch not being kept when he was at home? Yes. Whether it was proved that Major Moody unreasonably drew off his men from Topsham? No."

The Council voted that the Governor reprimand him about the watch, and request him to be more careful. In the House all the above questions were answered in the affirmative, except the last; and the following additional one also received an affirmative reply: "Whether he unreasonably denied Lieut. Hilton the whale-boat, to go in quest of the Indians?"

In April, 1742, in anticipation of the war which soon broke out, the government repaired and enlarged Fort Loyal, adding a breastwork and platform of ten twelve-pounders, for the defense of the harbor of Falmouth, and appropriating four hundred pounds to pay expense, the labor and stores being furnished by the town. The breastwork was constructed under the direction of Enoch Freeman, who, in 1744, received a commission from Governor Shirley, and had command of the post.

Fort Loyal was for some time neglected and dismantled, but during the French war, in 1755, it was placed in a condition for defense.

COLONIAL MILITIA.

It appears from an estimate presented to the committee of the colonies in England, in 1675, that the militia in

Maine, including Sagadahoc, amounted to seven hundred, of whom eighty were in Casco Bay, eighty in Sagadahoc, one hundred at Black Point, one hundred at Saco and Winter Harbor, eighty at Wells and Cape Porpoise, eighty in York, and one hundred and eighty in Kittery. The Indians never had so large a number of fighting men, and yet they entirely destroyed most, and for three years harassed the remainder, of the settlements in the province.

We find no record of the first militia organization which served in the Indian war of 1675, but we find the daily pay of the militia as follows: general, 6s.; captain, 5s.; commissary-general, 4s.; surgeon-general, 4s.; lieutenant, 4s.; ensign, 4s.; sergeant, 2s. 6d.; corporal, 2s.; private, 1s. 6d. Indian corn was from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a bushel, and a cow worth 45s. Provision for raising and paying troops was made in some instances by the proprietors of towns, with the approval and sanction of the Governor.

A "foot company" existed in Falmouth at this time, the organization of which we are unable to give, but we find this minute: "1683, the General Assembly of the province, on the petition of Henry Harwood, discharged him from the foot company in Falmouth, and empowered Capt. Anthony Brackett to take charge of it."

During the Revolution, and while the notes of preparation for it were yet sounding, troops began to be mustered in this quarter. In October, 1774, Jedediah Preble, of Falmouth, Artemas Ward, and Col. Pomeroy were appointed general officers of the provincial forces, the chief command of which was offered to Gen. Preble, who declined it on account of his health and advancing age, and it was bestowed upon Gen. Ward. On the arrival of the news of the battle of Lexington a company of soldiers was sent from Falmouth to the assistance of the people of Boston; Minute-men were organized and daily drilled upon the Neck; powder and munitions of war were purchased by vote of the town. Col. Thompson, of Brunswick, and Col. Phinney, of Gorham, were on the march with their respective forces, and Falmouth was the scene of wild confusion over the release of Mowatt, whom the military were anxious to retain and punish. Militia from Gorham, Scarborough, Cape Elizabeth, and Stroudwater poured into the town to the number of six hundred. The town was placed under military government and the officers resolved themselves into a board of war. They proceeded to call before them persons suspected of Tory sentiments, and to exact of them conformity to the popular will. The only shot which appears to have been fired by this military array was that of a double-loaded musket at the side of the "Canceau," as she lay in the harbor, designed to menace the Tories, Mowatt and Wiswall, who had there taken refuge.

About this time Col. Phinney organized a regiment in Falmouth, commissions having been granted by the Provincial Congress in April, 1775, and confirmed by the Continental Congress on the 1st of July. Two companies, commanded by Capts. Bradish and Brackett, were raised on the Neck, and joined the regiment. We cannot give the muster-roll of Capt. Brackett's company, but that of Capt. Bradish is as follows:

Enlisted April 24, 1774.

David Bradish, Falmouth, Capt. Paul Ellis, 2d Lieut.
Bartholomew York, 1st Lieut.

Enlisted May 12, 1774.

William Farrington, 1st Sergt.	Thomas Paine, private.
Caleb Carter, 2d Sergt.	Ebenezer Newman, "
Levi Merrill, 3d Sergt.	Daniel Green, "
Abner Dow, 4th Sergt.	Joshua Robinson, "
Henry Sewall, 1st Corp.	Joseph Barbour, "
Isaac Child, 2d Corp.	Josiah Shaw, "
Daniel Mussey, 3d Corp.	Joshua Berry, "
Richard Gooding, 4th Corp.	Samuel Dow, "
Benjamin Tukey, private.	Tobias Pillsbury, "
Benjamin Scollay, "	Thomas Cavanah, "
Daniel Gookin, "	Loring Cushing, "
Cornelius Bramhall, "	Zachariah Baker, "
Abijah Parker, "	Daniel Marston, "
Abijah Pool, "	Henry Flood, "
Zachariah Nowell, "	James Flood, "
Wm. Hutchinson, "	Joseph Thomes, "
Jacob Amey, "	Samuel Cates, "
Moses Grant, "	John M'Intosh, "
Charles Knight, "	John Bailey, "
Matthias Haynes, "	Philip Fowler, "
Enoch Moody, "	Joseph Cox, "
Wm. Moody, "	George Bell, "
Lemuel Gooding, "	John Penniman, "
Moses Burdick, "	John Scott, "
Ebenezer Clough, "	Benjamin Randel, "
John Pettingill, "	Richard Conden, "
James McManners, "	Jona. Rand, Drum-Major.
Jona. Gardner, "	Joseph Hearsay, Drum Fifer.
John Clough, "	

This company and that of Capt. Brackett joined the Continental army at Cambridge about the middle of July. Bradish was a most excellent officer, and served till the close of the war. He was commissioned major in Col. Timothy Bigelow's regiment, Jan. 1, 1777; died in 1818. Three companies were raised in Falmouth, Scarborough, and Cape Elizabeth.

An expedition preceding that of Arnold, by way of the Kennebec River to Quebec, was undertaken in May, 1775, by order of the selectmen of Falmouth, who sent Jabez Mathews and David Dinsmore, of New Gloucester, to ascertain if there were any hostile movements from that city upon the back settlements of the province. Mr. Mathews returned in June, and made his report to the Provincial Congress that there were no movements in that direction. These men were, no doubt, the pioneers of the route taken by the famous expedition of Benedict Arnold, in September following. It will be recollected that this officer, then a colonel in the service of the American colonies, was designated by Washington to the command of a select corps detached from the army at Cambridge, which, by penetrating the wilds of the Kennebec, was destined to co-operate with other forces, ordered to enter Upper Canada by the lakes, and by the capture of Quebec to finish the campaign.

From Brunswick, the following were in Capt. James Curtis' company, chiefly three months' men, enlisted from June 1 to July 25, 1775: James Curtis, captain; William Stanwood, John Hunt, Nathan Coombs, corporals; Benoni Austin, Daniel Brown, Benjamin Coombs, Fields Coombs, Hezekiah Coombs, John Duncan, James Dunning, John Dunning, Tobias Ham, Isaac Hinkley, John Jones, Benjamin Rideout, Samuel Ripley, William Spear, Richard Thompson, John Walker (drummer), Ebenezer Woodward, Samuel Woodward, Jonathan Young.

In Capt. Nathaniel Larrabee's company, for six and

seven months, mustered July 11th and 19th: George Fields Coombs, Benjamin Rideout, privates.

In Capt. William Lithgow's company, enlisted March 13 to Feb. 19, 1776: William Stanwood, sergeant; Hugh Malloy, corporal, promoted to sergeant; Benoni Austin, Fields Coombs, James and John Dunning, John Given, Ephraim Graffam, John Hunt, John Jones, Benjamin Rideout, William Spear, Ebenezer Woodward, privates.

In Capt. George White's company, 1777: William Stanwood, first lieutenant; Benoni Austin, John Cornish, John Given, John Grows, John Hunt, Joseph Lawrence, William McGill, Hugh Malloy, Joseph Melcher, Jonathan Osburn, Francis Ryan, Samuel Starbird, privates.

In Capt. Coombs' company, Col. Mitchell's regiment, for nine months, from the time of their arrival at Fishkill, on the Hudson, 1778: Benjamin Getchell, Abraham Rideout,* Stephen Rideout, Joseph Woodward.

In unknown companies: Hugh Dulap, Robert Dunning, Ephraim Hunt, — Hinkley, Benjamin Larrabee, captains; Samuel Thompson, captain; promoted to colonel; promoted to brigadier-general; — Rowe, major; Thomas Thompson, ensign; William Alexander, Jere. Alden, Oliver Bisbee; Robert Given, lieutenant, 7th Massachusetts; Michael Grouse, Jeremiah Moulton, William Skofield, William Storer.

The "Portland Federal Volunteers" were organized Sept. 10, 1798, in view of the trouble anticipated with England, which ripened into the war of 1812. The company consisted of "one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, two sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty privates, whose object shall be to defend the just cause of their country, whenever called upon by the President of the United States, agreeably to the 3d and 4th sections of the act of Congress passed the 20th day of May, 1798."† Joseph Coffin Boyd was chosen captain; Ezekiel Day, lieutenant; Richard Wiggins, ensign. A beautiful standard, wreathed with flowers, and bearing the motto, "Defend the Laws," was presented to the company by the ladies of Portland, July 4, 1799. The company was commissioned by President Adams, Oct. 19, 1798, and accepted for two years. Desiring to continue a military organization, the members of the company met on the 18th of September, 1800, and formed themselves into the Portland Infantry, with Joseph Coffin Boyd, captain; Ezekiel Day, first lieutenant; and William Hudson, second lieutenant.

This organization was changed into the "Portland Light Infantry," Nov. 4, 1802, an organization which, through all the changes, has continued to exist to the present time. The company was offered to "His Excellency, Caleb Strong, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," in a letter dated Portland, Nov. 5, 1802, signed by Charles Fox, William Jenks, Jr., John Coe, Edward Capen, and John Woodman, committee. Accompanying which was a commendatory certificate signed by the selectmen of Port-

* Also served four years and three months. Enlisted from Brunswick in Capt. Daniel Merrill's company, Col. Brewer's regiment, at White Plains, N. Y. Served also in Capt. Bullock's Company, under Greene, and was discharged at West Point in 1782. After the war he removed to Kennebunkport, where he was living in 1837.

† Records of the company.

land, by Hon. Peleg Wadsworth, then member of Congress, Lemuel Weeks, major of artillery, Hugh McLellan, major of First Cumberland Regiment, Thatcher Goddard, and Woodbury Storer, who say that "the said company have supported and deserved a good character, and that their knowledge in military discipline and military ardor reflect honor on themselves and their country."

In 1788 the First Regiment of the First Brigade and Fourth Division of the Massachusetts Militia mustered for the first time where the Bath Hotel, in Bath, now stands. John Lemont, of Bath, was colonel, and John Reed, of Topsham, lieutenant-colonel of this regiment.

On the 29th of July, 1794, the town of Brunswick voted to give each man that should enlist and equip himself as instructed by the commander-in-chief "so much as will make up, with what the United States give, ten dollars per month from the time he marches till he shall be discharged." It was also voted to pay each man that passed muster four dollars as a bounty. This call for troops was occasioned by Indian hostilities in the West.

The "Brunswick Light Infantry" was organized in May, 1804. Its officers were Thomas S. Estabrook, captain; Caleb Cushing, first lieutenant; and Robert D. Dunning, second lieutenant. The records of the company have not been found, and consequently but little is known of their doings. In 1825, Saturday, June 25, La Fayette made his visit to Portland, and this company, under the command of Capt. John A. Dunning, attended to assist in escort duty, and were received by the Portland Rifle Company. They celebrated their thirty-eighth anniversary on the 17th of June, 1842. Shortly after this time this company became disorganized, but on July 21, 1854, it was reorganized under the title of "D Company Light Infantry," and the following officers were chosen at that time: John A. Cleaveland, captain; Andrew T. Campbell, first lieutenant; Charles Pettingill, second lieutenant; John H. Humphreys, third lieutenant; and John P. Owen, fourth lieutenant. This company turned out June 27, 1855, for target practice, and William R. Field, Jr., got the prize for being the best marksman. The prize was a silver cup. The company had its first annual parade and inspection on the 30th of May preceding. In September of the next year, 1856, the company attended muster in Bath, and about Aug. 7, 1857, it disbanded.

The Brunswick and Topsham Rifle Company was organized in 1821. No records have been preserved of this company, and nothing is known of its doings. A. B. Thompson was the first captain.

In 1806-7 three other infantry companies and an artillery company were formed. One of these infantry companies was commanded by Capt. Joseph Dusten, and had its headquarters at Maquoit. The village company was under command of Capt. Richard T. Dunlap. The New Meadows company was commanded by Capt. Peter Jordan, who died in May, 1876, the last surviving member of the company. Early in 1807, Samuel Page and others petitioned the proper authorities for the organization of an artillery company. In compliance with the wish expressed in this petition, a brigade order was issued, directing the proper steps to be taken for the accomplishment of this ob-

ject, and Mr. Lemuel Swift was directed "to raise a company of artillery out of the foot companies of the town of Brunswick, by voluntary enlistment." The company was at once organized, and Peter O. Alden was chosen as its first captain. He is said to have procured the first bass-drum ever brought to town. This company had two six-pounder brass guns in its gun-house on Centre Street.

In addition to the above companies there was a cavalry company, of which a few members belonged in Brunswick and Topsham, and others in Lisbon and Durham. Capt. Jack, of Litchfield, was the commanding officer, and a Mr. Baker, of Topsham, was the lieutenant.

There were, about 1812, two infantry companies in Harpswell, which were organized about 1776. The Harpswell Neck company was commanded, in 1812, by Capt. David Johnson, and Peleg Curtis was the lieutenant. The Harpswell Island company was commanded by Capt. Stephen Snow, and Paul Snow was the lieutenant. In 1832, Isaiah S. Trufant was chosen captain of the island company, in place of John M. Purinton, and Humphrey Snow ensign, in place of Eli Hodgdon.

In 1835 the selectmen defined the limits of the companies of militia as follows: the limits of Capt. Hudson Merryman's company were all that part of Great Island northwest of a line drawn from Long Reach to Strawberry Creek, together with Orr's, Bailey's, Haskell's, Flag, Whale-boat, and Birch Islands, and the Neck. The limits of Capt. John M. Purinton's company were all that part of Great Island southeast of a line drawn from Long Reach to Strawberry Creek.

In 1836, Simeon Stover (2d) commanded the first-mentioned, and Isaiah Trufant the last-named company.

The Portland Rifle Company was organized on the 16th of April, 1810. A. W. Atherton was elected captain, Henry Smith lieutenant, and John Watson ensign. The original roll of the company, with additional names up to 1814, is in the possession of Capt. Frederic Forsyth, who was captain of the company in 1860, previous to the late war. This company in its day was considered one of the finest military organizations in New England. In 1836-38, John D. Kinsman was captain; in 1840, Lincoln Radford; in 1854, Josiah Pierce, Jr.; later, L. De M. Swett, E. M. Patten, and Frederic Forsyth. In 1825 the company acted with the Brunswick Infantry as the escort to La Fayette during his visit to Portland. It was also the body-guard and escort of the Prince of Wales while in Portland in 1860. It was disbanded in 1860, and its records have been taken to California.

The Mechanic Volunteers of Brunswick was organized in 1836. Who the first officers were is unknown. In 1843, John A. Cleaveland was elected captain, George S. Elliot lieutenant, and William K. Melcher ensign.

During the war of 1812 three hundred and twenty men from Brunswick served for a short period at Bath. There were one or two British vessels there, and soldiers from them used to land and commit depredations until Gen. King called out the militia. A fort was built in Harpswell, at this time, commanding the entrance to New Meadows River. Capt. Johnson had a company in Harpswell, who guarded Bailey's Island and prevented the British from

taking away a coasting-sloop. During the latter part of the war the alarm was spread, on a Sunday morning in Portland, that the British cruisers were approaching the harbor, and great excitement prevailed. Church-going was suspended for the day. The male population turned out *en masse*, and threw up a fortification on the hill at Munjoy's Point, as it was called, which faced the ship-channel leading into the harbor. The old earthwork remained till it was destroyed by the excavations for the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. At this time the militia were called in from the adjacent country, and the town presented a very warlike aspect. But the British did not appear, and the alarm proved to be a false rumor.

In 1840 the enrolled militia in the State was forty-six thousand three hundred and eighty-eight. In March, 1840, a new and very elaborate act for the enrollment and discipline of the militia was passed by the Legislature, providing for volunteer companies. Each commissioned officer was entitled to hold his commission seven years. Under this act a considerable impulse was given to military affairs. The number of companies returned was five hundred and seventy, and the money expended by the State two hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-six cents.

The government of the United States called for one regiment from the State to serve in the Mexican war. One company for the regiment was raised in Portland,—Company G. It was organized on the 28th of November, 1846. Wendell P. Smith, Captain; Nathan Barker, First Lieutenant; Charles F. Little, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Green Waldron was ordered, with the revenue-cutter "Morris," then at Portland, to Vera Cruz.

An "Act to Organize and Discipline the Militia" was passed by the Legislature Feb. 29, 1856. The State was formed into divisions, whereof the 5th embraced this county, with headquarters at Portland. Major-General, Wendell P. Smith; Aide-de-Camp, Joshua S. Palmer; Division Advocate, Lewis Pierce; Division Quartermaster, Charles H. Haskell,—all of Portland.

A battalion of artillery belonged to this division, with Jeremiah Butler, of Portland, Major; George M. Chase, Portland, Adjutant; Edward P. Jack, Portland, Quartermaster. The A Cavalry was commanded by Capt. Horace C. Harris, of Portland, who continued in command till 1859. The report of 1859 shows that the division officers remained unchanged up to December 1st of that year.

On the 1st of December, 1860, there were three divisions of militia in the State, officered as follows:

1st Division.—John L. Hodsdon, Major-General, Bangor; John A. Veazie, Aide-de-Camp, Bangor; James H. Butler, Division Inspector, Bangor; Thomas Hersey, Division Quartermaster, Bangor.

2d Division.—William H. Titecomb, Major-General, Rockland; Samuel H. Allen, Aide-de-Camp, Thomaston; George W. Kimball, Jr., Aide-de-Camp, Rockland; John S. Case, Division Inspector, Rockland; Everett W. Stetson, Division Quartermaster, Damariscotta; Charles A. Miller, Division Advocate, Rockland.

3d Division.—William Wirt Virgin, Major-General, Norway; Charles E. Shaw, Aide-de-Camp, Portland; Wil-

liam P. Frye, Division Quartermaster, Lewiston; William W. Bolster, Division Advocate, Dixfield.

But little change was made in these general officers up to the spring of 1861. Maj.-Gen. Hodsdon, of the 1st Division, had become adjutant-general of the State, on the staff of Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., Governor. The organized militia companies of the State at this period were as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

A....Cavalry	Bangor.....	Charles A. Green.
A....Artillery.....	Brewer.....	Elisha N. Jones.
B....Artillery.....	Eastport.....	O. S. Livermore.
C....Artillery.....	Milo.....	W. H. Stinchfield.
D....Artillery.....	East Machias.....	George W. Seavy.
A....Light Infantry.....	Eastport.....	N. F. Swett, 1st Lieut.
B....Light Infantry.....	Bangor.....	Heman Bartlett.
C....Light Infantry.....	Bangor.....	William Conner, 1st Lieut.
D....Light Infantry.....	Lagrange.....	Benjamin G. Bryn.
E....Light Infantry.....	Castine.....	S. K. Devereux.
A....Riflemen	Veazie.....	R. R. Park.
B....Riflemen	Orland.....	James C. Saunders.
C....Riflemen	Patten.....	James B. Hill.
E....Riflemen	Brownville.....	M. W. Brown.
F....Riflemen	Lowell.....	Not fully organized.

SECOND DIVISION.

A....Artillery.....	Belfast.....	A. W. Cunningham.
A....Light Infantry.....	Belfast.....	Thomas H. Marshall.
C....Light Infantry.....	Brooks.....	James R. Huxford.
D....Light Infantry.....	Searsport.....	Eben. Whitcomb.
E....Light Infantry.....	Unity.....	J. F. Parkhurst, 1st Lieut.

Second Regiment.

A....Light Infantry.....	Bath.....	William Rogers.
B....Riflemen	Canaan.....	Alonzo Richardson.

THIRD DIVISION.

A....Cavalry.....	Acton.....	Cyrus Grant.
A....Artillery.....	Auburn.....	James S. Nash.
A....Light Infantry.....	Portland.....	Albion Witham.
B....Light Infantry.....	Portland.....	Thomas A. Roberts.
C....Light Infantry.....	Portland.....	Charles H. Green.
G....Light Infantry.....	Lewiston.....	N. J. Jackson.
H....Light Infantry.....	Norway.....	George L. Beal.
A....Riflemen	Portland.....	Frederic Forsyth.
B....Riflemen	Portland.....	William M. Shaw.

Second Regiment.

A....Artillery.....	Kittery.....	M. F. Wentworth.
A....Light Infantry.....	Kittery.....	William L. Toby, 1st Lieut.
B....Light Infantry.....	Brownfield.....	S. B. Bean.
C....Light Infantry.....	Porter.....	James French, Jr.

Of the 1st Regiment, 3d Division, the officers were: Lieutenant-Colonel, L. De M. Swett, Portland; Adjutant, William A. Winship, Portland; Surgeon, Samuel H. Tewksbury, Portland; Assistant Surgeon, Geo. W. Chadwick, Portland.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR., LL.D.,*

born in Livermore, Androscoggin (then Oxford) Co., Me., June 6, 1813, is a descendant in the seventh generation from John Washburn, who came from Evesham, Worcestershire, Eng., in 1631 (supposed to have been secretary of the first Council of Plymouth in England), and who settled in Duxbury as early as 1632, and in 1634 purchased a place, still known, and near the old Standish house, called "The Eagle's Nest," whence he removed to Bridgewater about 1665.

His father, Israel, was born in Raynham, Mass., Nov. 18, 1784, and settled in Livermore in 1809, where he resided until his death, Sept. 1, 1876. He was a farmer, and was also engaged in trade for many years. He took an active

* Israel,⁶ Israel,⁵ Israel,⁴ Israel,³ Samuel,² John.¹

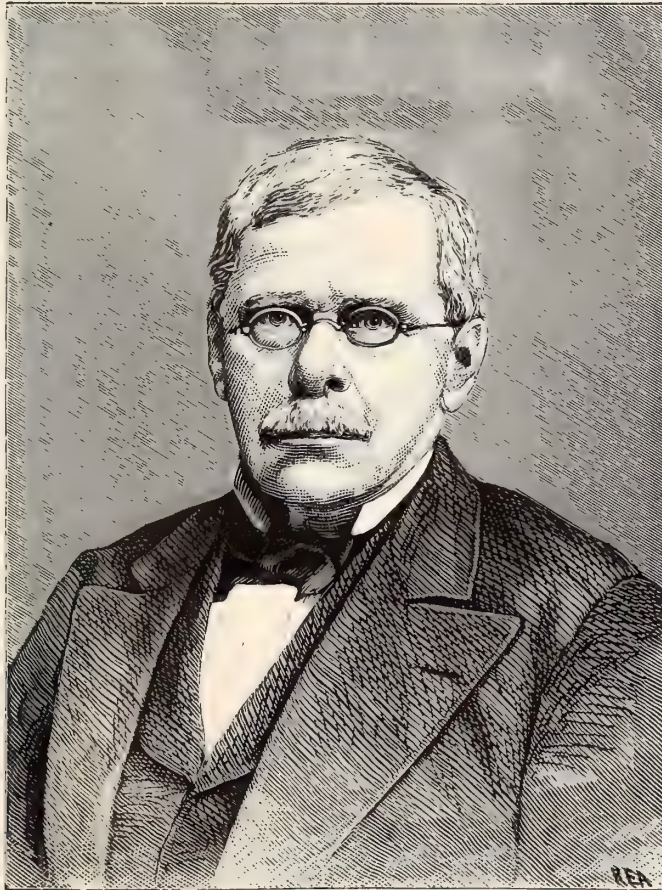


Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Israel Washburn Jr.



and influential part in the affairs of the town, of which he was often an officer, and which, before the separation in 1820, he represented for four years in the General Court. His father, a soldier of the Revolution, and his grandfather (who had removed to Raynham, Mass.) were prominent men in that part of the commonwealth, both having been on many occasions members of the Legislature or "General Court," as it was called, and the latter having been a member of the convention which adopted the first constitution of the commonwealth.

Mr. Washburn's mother was a daughter of Samuel Benjamin, a native of Watertown, Mass., and a lieutenant in the Revolution, who served from the battle of Lexington to the surrender of Cornwallis, and was in both engagements. Her mother was Tabitha Livermore, of Waltham, Mass., an aunt of the late Hon. Isaac Livermore, of Cambridge. Their children are: Israel, the subject of this notice; Algernon S., a merchant and banker, who recently died at Hallowell, Me.; Elihu B., a representative in Congress for sixteen years from Illinois, secretary of state, and minister plenipotentiary to France; Cadwallader C., LL.D., a representative in Congress from Wisconsin for ten years, major-general of volunteers in the civil war, and Governor of the State of Wisconsin; Charles A., an editor in San Francisco, minister resident at Paraguay, and author of a voluminous history of that country; Samuel B., a captain in the volunteer navy of the United States in the civil war, and now residing at the family homestead of the Norlands in Livermore; Wm. D., of Minneapolis, president of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, and representative in Congress from Minnesota; and three daughters and a son, who died in infancy.

Israel Washburn, Jr., received a classical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1834. He commenced the practice of law, at Orono, in the county of Penobscot, in December of that year, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1842. He was a representative in Congress from the Penobscot district for the Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-sixth Congresses, serving, while in that body, as chairman of the Committee on Elections, as member of the Committees of Ways and Means, of the Pacific Railroad, and of less important committees. He was Governor of the State of Maine in 1861 and 1862, and declined a re-election.

It was during his first year's service that the war of the Rebellion was begun; there was no military organization, or at most a merely nominal one in the State at the time, and it was necessary to create one. For more than a year nearly the entire work of raising, uniforming, equipping, and arming troops, and transporting them as far as New York City, and defraying the cost thereof fell upon the State government. These duties involved immense labor, and much which in other States, having an active military organization, was not required.

After his retirement from the office of Governor, Mr. Washburn, in November, 1863, was appointed by President Lincoln collector of customs for the port of Portland, and soon afterwards removed to that city, where he has since resided. He held this office by successive appointments until the 1st of May, 1877. On the 4th of July, 1865, after the close of the civil war, upon invitation of

the municipal authorities of Portland, he delivered an oration in that city, in which he discussed at length the questions: From what, through what, and to what, the country had been brought by the civil war.

He is an active member of the Maine Historical Society, and has contributed to its publications a memoir of the late Chief Justice Ether Shepley, and an elaborate monograph upon the once exciting question of the Northeastern Boundary of the State, and he has been a not infrequent contributor to the periodical literature of the times. He wrote the "Notes of Livermore," published in 1874, and in the same year he delivered the historical address at the centennial of the town of Orono, which was also published. He is also a member and vice-president of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society.

Mr. Washburn married in October, 1841, Mary Maud, youngest daughter of Col. Ebenezer Webster, of Orono, by whom he had four children, Israel Henry, a lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, Charles Fox, a resident of Minnesota, Ada, and Maud. Mrs. Washburn died in June, 1873.

In January, 1876, he married Miss Robina Napier, eldest daughter of Benjamin Brown, Esq., now a resident of Aroostook Co., Me.

CHAPTER XXVI.

CUMBERLAND IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Extra Session of the Legislature—Raising the First Regiments—General Order of the Governor—Credit due the Militia Officers—First Regiment—First Battery.

WITHIN a few days after the first rebel guns at Charleston had aroused the nation to the fact of an impending civil war, the extent and magnitude of which no one could then foresee, the Legislature of Maine convened in extra session, and on the 25th of April, 1861, passed an act providing for the raising of ten regiments for the service of the United States. These regiments were to be raised as far as practicable out of the already existing militia, and by the aid of the officers of the several divisions, who were instructed by a general order of the Governor to proceed at once to the discharge of the duties assigned them. The major-generals of the several divisions, with their respective staffs, were constantly engaged in the service of the State from the 22d of April to the 28th of May, 1861, raising, organizing, and preparing for organization the several regiments within their limits. Their services were promptly and suitably recognized by the commander-in-chief in the following general order:

"HEADQUARTERS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, May 28, 1861.

"General Order No. 30.

"The general orders for carrying into effect the act of 25th of April, 1861, to authorize the raising of ten regiments, etc., having been executed by the respective major-generals, so far as they were charged therewith, and no further duties remaining to be performed by them at present, under said orders, the commander-in-chief directs that they and their respective staffs be discharged from further service, under the orders aforesaid, at their several headquarters on Wednesday, the 29th day of May, instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place they will be paid by the paymasters within the limits of their respective divisions.

"The commander-in-chief avails himself of this opportunity to express his satisfaction at the prompt and able manner in which the new and arduous duties devolving upon them in this emergency have been performed.

"Notwithstanding the neglected and disorganized condition of the militia of this State, incident to a protracted period of uninterrupted peace, companies, battalions, and regiments have been raised, organized, uniformed, armed, equipped, and made ready for the service of the general government, with a promptness and expedition which reflect great credit upon the major-generals and others charged with the execution of the orders in this behalf.

"ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,
"Governor and Commander-in-Chief."
 "JOHN L. HODSDON,
"Adjutant-General."

The first six regiments sent forward for the service of the government were raised and organized within divisional limits, among which they were equally apportioned. The remaining four regiments, authorized by the act of April 25th, were raised irrespective of military divisions. The act provided for the raising of these regiments "for two years, unless sooner discharged." The first and second regiments were thus enlisted; the former was mustered into the United States service for three months, under the call of the President for seventy-five thousand men to serve for that length of time; the latter was mustered in for three years. Six of the ten regiments were enlisted under the "two years" plan of the State, which had been adopted previous to the order of the War Department requiring the regiments to be mustered into the United States service for a period of three years. To effect conformity with the United States plan of enlistments, General Order No. 29 was issued, under authority of the Governor and Council, providing that all enlisted men, except those of the 1st and 2d Regiments, who declined to enter into a contract to serve for an additional year, should be discharged and paid. Several hundred efficient men were thus for a time lost to the service. But notwithstanding this temporary embarrassment, incident to the uncertainty which prevailed at the beginning of the war, troops were enlisted more rapidly than they could be received by the United States government, and within three weeks after the adjournment of the extra session of the Legislature a general order had to be issued, putting a restriction upon the ardor for enlistments.

This work was carried on mainly by officers of the volunteer militia, who brought to their new duties a large amount of experience, acquired in that department. Among these were Col. Nathaniel J. Jackson, who had acquired a well-earned reputation as a disciplinarian; Lieut.-Col. Witham, formerly captain of the Portland Light Infantry; Capt. George L. Beal, afterwards colonel of the 10th Regiment, who was one of the most active and efficient of those who, at the call of the President, at once united with their commands in making up the 1st Regiment, sent to the front immediately upon the breaking out of the war. Col. Jameson, Lieut.-Col. Roberts, Col. Berry, and the lamented Marshall are names familiar in the old volunteer militia. Col. Jameson, afterwards general in the United States service, began his military career more than ten years before the beginning of the late war as division inspector upon the staff of Maj.-Gen. Cushman, of the then 3d Division

of militia, and was colonel of the only regiment of infantry in the 1st Division at the breaking out of the Rebellion. He had but a short time previously tendered his resignation, but immediately withdrew it upon the first intimation of his being required for active service. Col. Roberts, the lieutenant-colonel of the same militia regiment, also served with honor upon Gen. Cushman's staff, as aide-de-camp. Col. Varney, who was chosen major of the 2d Regiment upon its organization, was one of the most accomplished soldiers and disciplinarians in Company A, formerly the Bangor Light Artillery, which was organized in 1853. Capt. Charles S. Emerson served in the Aroostook war, and before entering the United States service, for the suppression of the Rebellion, was captain of Company H, in the Auburn Light Artillery. Many others who were trained in the volunteer militia are equally worthy of mention did space permit. The company officers of Gen. Virgin's division, in general, were foremost among those to whom the State and nation are deeply indebted for a zeal and promptness in organizing the first regiments sent to the war.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MAINE INFANTRY

had eight companies, made up in whole or in part from the 3d Division of Volunteer Militia, Maj.-Gen. Virgin, and two new companies formed to make up the quota of the regiment. The organization was as follows:

Company A, Portland Light Infantry, Capt. Albion Witham.

Company B, Machias Blues, Capt. George G. Bailey.

Company C, Portland Light Guard, Capt. M. R. Fessenden.

Company D, Portland Rifle Corps,* Capt. Charles H. Meserve.

Company E, Portland Rifle Guard, Capt. William M. Shaw.

Company F, Lewiston Light Infantry, Capt. Nathaniel J. Jackson.

Company G, Norway Light Infantry, Capt. George L. Beal.

Company H, Auburn Artillery, Capt. Charles S. Emerson.

Company I, Portland Light Guard (2d), Capt. William M. Quimby.

Company K, Lewiston Zouaves, Capt. S. B. Osgood.

The regiment was organized on the 28th of April, 1861, and mustered into the United States service at Portland, May 3d, to serve three months. Being a three months' regiment and not engaged in any battles, its history at the front is brief; the mere outlines are as follows: June 1st it left for Washington, where it encamped on Meridian Hill, and there remained, doing necessary guard duty at exposed points, until August 1st, when it left for Portland, where

* In placing the Portland Rifle Corps, Company D, 1st Maine Infantry, among the old companies we have followed the adjutant-general's report. We are informed by Capt. Frederic Forsyth, who was captain of the old company, that this is a mistake; that Company D of the 1st Maine Regiment, called Portland Rifle Corps, was a new organization enlisted by himself for the 1st Maine Regiment, as United States recruiting officer, in the spring of 1861, the old company, of which he was the last captain, having been disbanded late in 1860.

it was mustered out of the United States service August 5th, by Capt. Thomas Hite, 2d United States Dragoons.

The regiment, at its muster-out, was put upon leave of absence, without pay or rations, until further orders from the commander-in-chief. The respective companies were ordered into camp at Portland by Special Order No. 67, and the regimental organization ceased to exist by General Order No. 50, Sept. 18, 1861.

THE FIRST BATTERY,

belonging to the 1st Regiment of Mounted Artillery, Edward W. Thompson, Brunswick, captain, was organized at Portland, Dec. 18, 1861, and on the following day went to Camp Chase, Lowell, Mass., where it remained till Feb. 6, 1862, and left Boston on the 8th for Ship Island, Miss., landing there March 10th. On the 15th of May it arrived in New Orleans, and immediately entered upon patrol and garrison duty, which it performed until October 1st, when it was assigned to Brig.-Gen. Weitzel's reserve brigade, at Carrolton. On the 24th of the same month the battery embarked on transports for Donaldsonville, and on the 27th participated in the engagement of Labadieville, after which it went into camp at Thibodeaux, where it remained until Jan. 11, 1863, and on that day proceeded towards Pattersonville, on the Teche, where, on the 11th, it was throughout the whole day constantly engaged with the enemy. The battery afterwards returned to Thibodeaux, and thence to Brashear City. On the 12th and 13th of April the battery was engaged with the enemy at Bisland, and on the 27th at Port Hudson, where it was under fire more or less every day. The battery embarked for Donaldsonville, where it took a prominent part in the engagement of July, losing one man killed and fifteen wounded, also sixteen horses killed. On the 3d of August the battery arrived at Baton Rouge, and on the 18th of September it was assigned to Gen. Franklin's army corps, and encamped near New Iberia. On the 29th of December, every man present for duty with the battery re-enlisted for three years, under War Department order authorizing such re-enlistment of men who had served two years, the muster-in taking place Jan. 1, 1864.

The battery arrived at New Orleans on the 20th of January, and on the 10th of February the re-enlisted men came North on a furlough of thirty days, arriving at Augusta, Me., on the 22d, where they rendezvoused on the 22d of March, remaining until April 4th, when the battery moved to Portland, leaving there on the 15th for Annapolis, Md., having been assigned to Gen. Burnside's corps. On its arrival at Annapolis, on the 19th, the battery was ordered to Washington, D. C., where, on the 12th of July, it assisted in repelling the rebel forces under Gen. Early at Fort Stevens, and on the 30th was assigned to the 19th Army Corps. On the 19th of September it took a prominent part in the action at Winchester, Va., and at Strasburg, on the 22d, and on the 25th bivouacked at Harrisonburg, remaining till October 5th.

The casualties in the battery in the several engagements, from the 19th to the 26th of September, were two killed and seven wounded. On the 5th of October the battery proceeded on the return march to Cedar Creek, Va., where it arrived on the 10th, and on the 19th participated in the severe en-

gagement at that place, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy. The battery lost in that engagement two enlisted men killed, one officer and sixteen enlisted men wounded, and eight men taken prisoners, also forty-nine horses killed. On the 9th of November the battery moved from Cedar Creek to Winchester, where it remained till Jan. 14, 1865, when it proceeded to Manchester, Va., and on the 14th of April returned to Winchester, and there remained in camp until July 9th, when it embarked for Portland, arriving on the 13th, where, on the 15th of July, it was mustered out of the United States service by Capt. C. Holmes, United States Army, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

CHAPTER XXVII.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Fifth Regiment—Record of Officers of the Regiment from Cumberland County.

THE 5th Regiment of Maine Infantry was composed of the following companies:

- A.—Gorham Company, Capt. Josiah Heald.
- B.—Biddeford Company, Capt. Samuel C. Hamilton.
- C.—Saco Company, Capt. Isaac B. Noyes.
- D.—Brunswick Company, Capt. Edward W. Thompson.
- E.—Lewiston Company, Capt. Edwin Ilsley.
- F.—Portland Company, Capt. George P. Sherwood.
- G.—Portland Company, Capt. Henry G. Thomas.
- H.—Portland Company, Capt. Mark H. Dunnell.
- I.—Bethel Company, Capt. Clark S. Edwards.
- K.—Minot Company, Capt. William A. Tobie.

The regiment was organized at Portland, June 24, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service for three years. On the 26th of June they left for Washington, where they arrived on the 28th. They moved into Virginia on the 11th of July, and were assigned to Gen. Howard's brigade. At the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st, they bore an active and gallant part, losing about seventy in killed, wounded, and missing. On the 16th of October the regiment was assigned to Gen. Slocum's brigade, and encamped near the seminary, just below Alexandria. During the remainder of the fall and winter large detachments of the regiment were engaged in skirmishes with the enemy while on picket duty near Mount Vernon. In April, 1862, they moved to the Peninsula, and at the siege of Yorktown were held in supporting distance, but not engaged. At the battle of West Point, May 7th, they took a prominent part, losing two killed and five wounded. At Mechanicsville, in the latter part of May, they were engaged with the enemy in three skirmishes, and also participated in the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27th; their loss in the latter engagement was ten killed, sixty-nine wounded, and sixteen missing.

The following day the regiment had a severe, though short, engagement at Golding Farm. On June 30th they again encountered the enemy at Charles City Cross-Roads, and at Malvern Hill they were held within supporting dis-

tance of the Union army, but were not called into the fight. September 1st, they arrived at Bull Run to the support of Gen. Pope's forces, but, as the retreat had already commenced, they were not engaged during that day. On the 14th of September they participated in an engagement at Crampton's Pass in the South Mountain Range. Their loss in killed and wounded was thirty-five, missing ten. On the 17th they bore a prominent part in the battle of Antietam, being under fire eighteen hours. They crossed the Rappahannock River on the 11th of December, and occupied an important position in the battle of Fredericksburg, after which they returned to their old camp near White Oak Church, where they remained till the 28th of April, 1863, when they joined in the movement across the Rappahannock, and participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2d and 3d. Their casualties in killed, wounded, and missing were ninety-seven officers and men. On the 6th of June the regiment joined in the campaign resulting in the battle of Gettysburg, and participated in the engagements of July 2d and 3d at that place. From this time until the 19th the regiment was constantly on the move, taking part in several skirmishes. On the 19th they crossed the Potomac, and marched towards Warrenton, where they arrived on the 20th of October, and remained till the 7th of November, when they marched towards the Rappahannock River, and participated in the brilliant charge and capture of the enemy's works and forces at the crossing of that river. In that engagement their loss was seven killed and twenty-eight wounded. On the 8th they joined in the pursuit of the enemy's retreating column, and, after a tedious march, crossed the Rapidan on the 27th, when the regiment, with its brigade, supported the 3d Corps at the battle of Orange Grove. The following day they occupied a position near Mine Run, which they left on the 3d of December, and returned to their old camp near Willsford's Ford, remaining there till May 3, 1864. On that day they moved across the Hazel River, and marched until the 5th, when they participated in the battle of the Wilderness, and on the 8th in that of Spottsylvania. On the 10th the regiment formed a part of the forces selected to make the charge on the enemy's works, and which resulted in their capture. Their loss in that engagement was more than one-half their number present.

On the 12th they again participated in a charge on a part of the enemy's works, which they carried and held permanently. On the 23d the regiment crossed the North Anna River, and on the 29th engaged the enemy at the Pamunkey, and again at Cold Harbor on the 1st of June, participating in all the skirmishes, marches, etc., of the army in its advance towards Petersburg, until the 22d of June, when, its term of service having expired, they were ordered to Portland, Me., where they arrived on the 28th. One hundred and ninety-three officers and men were mustered out and discharged the United States service July 27, 1864, by Lieut. I. H. Walker, 14th United States Infantry.

The re-enlisted men and recruits, whose terms of service had not expired, were organized with those of the 6th and 7th Regiments, as the 1st Regiment Infantry, Maine Veteran Volunteers.

RECORD OF OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT.

The following officers of this regiment were from Cumberland County :

- Col. Mark H. Dunnell, Portland; com. May 24, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. H; res. Sept. 2, 1861.
- Col. Edward A. Scamman, Portland; com. Nov. 1, 1862; pro. through all the grades from 1st lieut. Co. H; disch. Jan. 8, 1863.
- Adj. Charles S. Whitman, Portland; com. June 24, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. E; disch. Nov. 21, 1861.
- Adj. George W. Graffam, Portland; com. Sept. 2, 1861; res. Oct. 18, 1863.
- Adj. George W. Bicknell, Portland; com. Nov. 1, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. K; res. March 8, 1864; severely wounded Second Fredericksburg.
- Q.m. John S. Merrill, Gorham; com. June 24, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. A; res. Sept. 2, 1861.
- Chaplain John R. Adams, Gorham; com. June 24, 1861; must. out July 27, 1864.
- Capt. Josiah Heald, Gorham; com. June 24, 1861, Co. A; disch. Aug. 9, 1861.
- Capt. Burbank Spiller, Raymond; com. Feb. 1, 1862, Co. C; pro. from 1st and 2d lieuts. Co. K; disch. March 23, 1863.
- Capt. Edward W. Thompson, Brunswick; com. June 24, 1861, Co. D; res. Sept. 8, 1861.
- Capt. George P. Sherwood, Portland; com. June 25, 1861, Co. F; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. F; res. Jan. 19, 1863.
- Capt. Henry G. Thomas, Portland; com. June 24, 1861, Co. G; res. Aug. 9, 1861.
- Capt. Thomas J. Sawyer, Portland; com. Sept. 10, 1861, Co. G; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. G; res. Dec. 3, 1861.
- Capt. Alburn P. Harris, Portland; com. June 3, 1862, Co. G; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. G; must. out July 27, 1864; severely wounded battle Wilderness.
- Capt. George E. Brown, Portland; com. Oct. 10, 1861, Co. H; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. H; res. Oct. 19, 1862.
- Capt. Albert L. Dearing, Portland; com. Nov. 1, 1862, Co. H; pro. from 1st lieut.; disch. Sept. 8, 1863; wounded second Fredericksburg.
- Capt. Nathan Walker, Portland; com. Nov. 10, 1863, Co. I; pro. from 1st and 2d lieuts. Co. F; must. out July 27, 1864.
- Capt. Daniel C. Clark, Portland; com. Nov. 10, 1863, Co. K; pro. from 1st and 2d lieuts. Co. D; mortally wounded battle Wilderness; died May 16, 1864.
- 1st Lieut. William Merrill, Gorham; com. June 24, 1861, Co. A; disch. Dec. 10, 1861.
- 1st Lieut. William E. Stevens, Portland; com. Nov. 1, 1862, Co. B; pro. from 2d lieut.; must. out July 27, 1864.
- 1st Lieut. Charles A. Waterhouse, Portland; com. April 13, 1863, Co. C; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. G; disch. March 11, 1864.
- 1st Lieut. Joseph Wight, Gorham; com. June 13, 1863, Co. E; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. A; must. out July 27, 1864.
- 1st Lieut. Orrin B. Stevens, Westbrook; com. Nov. 10, 1863, Co. F; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. F; mortally wounded battle Wilderness; died May 15, 1864.
- 1st Lieut. George W. Martin, Portland; com. June 24, 1861, Co. G; res. Oct. 13, 1861.
- 1st Lieut. John C. Summersides, Gorham; com. Nov. 10, 1863, Co. G; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. E; must. out July 27, 1864.
- 1st Lieut. Ambrose S. Dyer, Portland; com. June 24, 1861, Co. H; died Sept. 22, 1861.
- 1st Lieut. Richard C. Shannon, Portland; com. Oct. 10, 1861, Co. H; pro. to capt. and asst. adj.-gen., Oct. 23, 1862.
- 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Lunt, Brunswick; com. April 13, 1863, Co. I; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. D; must. out July 27, 1864.
- 2d Lieut. Frederic Speed, Gorham; com. Sept. 10, 1861, Co. A; pro. to adj. 13th Maine.
- 2d Lieut. J. Augustine Grenier, Portland; com. Dec. 30, 1862, Co. C; trans. to Co. B, 7th Maine.
- 2d Lieut. Frank G. Patterson, Portland; com. April 13, 1863, Co. D; wounded in battle of Wilderness; must. out July 27, 1864.
- 2d Lieut. Robert McPherson, Portland; com. Sept. 10, 1861, Co. G; res. Dec. 11, 1861.
- 2d Lieut. Samuel Munson, Portland; com. June 24, 1861, Co. H; res. Aug. 25, 1861.

- 2d Lieut. Smith G. Bailey, Portland; com. Oct. 1, 1862, Co. H; died May 30, 1862.
 2d Lieut. Andrew S. Lyon, New Gloucester; com. Feb. 1, 1862, Co. K; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. K.
 2d Lieut. John McLellan, Casco; com. June 13, 1863, Co. K; trans. to Co. A, 7th Maine.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

Jonathan Cole, Portland; Charles G. Young, Portland; Edward N. Cobb, Portland; Edward M. Gammon, Portland; James A. Leavitt, Portland; Daniel P. Larry, Gorham; Daniel M. Westcott, Gorham; Francis A. Cloudman, Windham; Joseph W. Doughty, Windham; Luther Wiswell, Jr., Windham; Charles D. Barrett, Portland. Band discharged by act of Congress, Aug. 7, 1862.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Organization—Movements of the Regiment—Casualties in the Service
 —Official Record.

THE 10th Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry may be regarded in one respect as a continuation of the 1st Regiment. In the early stages of its organization it was intended to comprise, as far as practicable, the companies of the 1st. This design, however, was but partially realized, since six hundred and ninety-seven men out of the eight hundred and eighty-one in the 10th Regiment were paid bounties as newly-enlisted troops. A portion of the remainder of the 1st Regiment enlisted in the 7th, 8th, and 9th Regiments, and some were discharged upon the surgeon's certificate of disability.

ROSTER OF THE TENTH MAINE REGIMENT AS ORIGINALLY ORGANIZED.

Colonel, George L. Beal, Norway.
 Lieutenant-Colonel, James S. Fillebrown, Lewiston.
 Major, Charles Walker, Portland.
 Adjutant, Elijah M. Shaw, Lewiston.
 Quartermaster, William S. Dodge, Portland.
 Chaplain, George Knox, Brunswick.
 Surgeon, Daniel O. Perry, Portland.
 Assistant Surgeon, Josiah F. Day, Jr., Portland.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Sergeant-Major, John M. Gould; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Charles F. King; Commissary-Sergeant, Charles Thompson; Fife-Major, William Allen; Drum-Major, Alpheus L. Greene; Hospital Steward, George J. Northrup; Leader of Band (second lieutenant), Daniel H. Chandler.

Line Officers.—Company A.—Captain, John Q. Adams; First Lieutenant, Ephraim M. Littlefield; Second Lieutenant, Charles E. Pierce.

Company B.—Captain, James M. Black; First Lieutenant, Charles W. Roberts; Second Lieutenant, Alfred L. Turner.

Company C.—Captain, William P. Jordan; First Lieutenant, Benjamin M. Redlon; Second Lieutenant, Benj. F. Whitney.

Company D.—Captain, George W. West; First Lieutenant, George D. Beardsley; Second Lieutenant, Henry M. Binney.

Company E.—Captain, Albert E. Estes; First Lieutenant, Cyrus Latham; Second Lieutenant, Andrew C. Cloudman.

Company F.—Captain, Wm. Knowlton; First Lieutenant, Edward S. Butler; Second Lieutenant, Abel G. Rankin.

Company G.—Captain, Henry Rust, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Jonathan Blake; Second Lieutenant, William W. Whitmarsh.

Company H.—Captain, Charles S. Emerson; First Lieutenant, James C. Folsom; Second Lieutenant, Phineas W. Dill.

Company I.—Captain, Nehemiah T. Furbish; First Lieutenant, Hebron Mayhew; Second Lieutenant, John T. Simpson.

Company K.—Captain, George H. Nye; First Lieutenant, John F. Witherell; Second Lieutenant, Fayette Bicknell.

The 10th Regiment was organized at Cape Elizabeth, Me., Oct. 4, 1861, to serve two and three years. Companies B, C, E, F, G, H, I, and K were mustered into the United States service, Oct. 4, 1861, to serve two years from May 3, 1861, and Companies A and D to serve three years from Oct. 4, 1861. The regiment left Portland on the 6th, and arrived at Baltimore, Md., on the 9th, where they remained encamped at "Patterson's Park" until the 4th of November. On that day they moved to Relay House, Md., and guarded the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad until the 27th of February, 1862. Subsequently they guarded and protected the branch of the same road leading to Harper's Ferry, and as far as Martinsburg, Va. On the 24th of May the entire regiment was concentrated at Winchester, Va., and on the following day joined in the retreat of Gen. Banks' forces to Williamsport, Md. Their casualties during the retreat, as also those at Winchester and in subsequent engagements, are stated in the list of casualties appended to this narrative.

While at Williamsport the regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, of Banks' corps. May 28th they made a reconnoissance towards Martinsburg, returning to Williamsport on the same day. On the 31st they advanced towards Winchester, thence towards Front Royal, which place they occupied on the 22d of June. They participated in the reconnoissance to Luray Court-House, Va., on the 29th of June, retiring to Front Royal on the 30th, and there remained until the 6th of July. On that day they proceeded towards Culpeper Court-House, and on the 8th of August participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., in which they lost heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners. After the battle of Cedar Mountain they returned to Culpeper, and on the 19th of August returned to Rappahannock Station, thence towards Washington, participating in all the movements of Gen. Pope's forces, though not actively engaged in any of the battles which took place during the retreat, Gen. Banks' corps being held in reserve. On the 17th of September, they participated in the battle of Antietam, losing twenty killed and forty-eight wounded. On the 19th of September they moved to Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, thence on the 3d of October to Berlin, Md., where they remained doing picket and fatigue duty. On the 10th of December, with

their corps (the 12th), they proceeded to Fairfax Station, thence on the 22d of January, 1863, to Stafford Court-House, Va., where they remained encamped until the 28th of April, when, their two-years' term of service having expired, they were ordered to Maine, and mustered out at Portland on the 7th and 8th of May, by Capt. Thomas C. J. Bailey, of the 17th United States Infantry. The three-years' men were detached from the regiment on the 26th of April, organized into a battalion of three companies, and assigned to duty as Headquarters Guard, 12th Army Corps.

CASUALTIES IN THE TENTH REGIMENT.

ON PICKET NEAR WINCHESTER, VA., MAY 24, 1862.

William P. Hamilton, corporal, wounded in the neck; left in the brick house, and concealed from the rebels by the inmates.
 Frank G. Boody, private, slight wound in face.
 Charles Burnham, wounded in side and leg.
 Thomas M. Glendenning, wounded in leg.
 Mezerve Geary, wounded in leg; finger lost.
 Charles F. Palmer, slightly wounded.
 Burnham, Glendenning, Geary, and Palmer captured next day in hospital; afterwards paroled.
 Boody captured on the retreat next day; exchanged in October; discharged on account of disability from ill treatment.
 Burnham, Glendenning, and Geary discharged on account of disability from wounds.

DURING BANKS' RETREAT, MAY 25, 1862.

Killed.

William A. Hamilton, Co. C, private, at Bucklestown.
 Andrew J. Walton, Co. E, at Darksville.
 Solomon S. Kennedy, Co. G, at Darksville.

Wounded.

Henry N. Shaw,* Co. A, corporal, leg; paroled.
 James Mitchell, sergeant, Co. C, head; not captured.
 Robert M. Weeks, sergeant, Co. C, arm; not captured.
 Hugh F. McManus,* corporal, Co. D, hand; not captured.
 Charles W. Hammond,* private, Co. D, lost arm; paroled.
 Porter Latham, private, Co. E, buckshot in leg; not captured.

Prisoners.

Josiah F. Day, assistant surgeon; George J. Northrup, hospital steward, paroled.
 Company A: Henry Benson, Joseph H. Chappel, Alanson M. Littlehale, George E. McIntire, John Smith, privates.
 Company B: Charles F. Allen, paroled; Luther H. Drake, Leonard Eustis, Joshua E. Harris, Terrence McGuire, Daniel S. Roberts, died in hands of enemy; John Swett, Jr., Francis Seed, Alonzo R. Small, James M. Tewksbury, Oliver F. Varney, Joseph Weeks, died in hands of enemy; privates.
 Company C: Henry A. Plummer, corporal; Francis G. Boody, corporal; Anthony Divine, died June 10th; John Goodhue, Valentine R. Jackson, William H. Love, Elbridge F. March, Andrew D. Newbold, William A. Winslow, George M. Wiggins, David Greely Warner (musician), hospital.
 Company D: William Pleasant, corporal; George E. Clark, died in hands of enemy; John Erwin, drummer; Jere Souci, private, discharged; Alexander Sebastian, private, paroled; John White.
 Company E: Hiram T. Cook, corporal; Thomas Johnson, William Lowry, privates.
 Company F: Charles A. Atkinson, Charles F. Burr, Isaac Ellsworth, died in hands of enemy; Fred A. Howard, discharged; Joseph Lapham, paroled; Lewis F. Libby, paroled; Edwin Record, Frank G. Savage, paroled; Everard Thing, John W. Townsend.
 Company G: Edward Goddard, corporal, discharged; James Jordan, Jason S. Nutting, William H. Pike, died in hands of enemy; Charles W. Witham.
 Company H: Jesse Bishop, Silas Estes, Robert B. Harris, privates.

* Discharged the service in consequence of wounds.

Company I: Edwin Fitch, corporal, John W. Greely, Samuel M. Burbank, Benjamin F. Cook, Wm. P. Golden, John Harkin, Charles H. Quimby, Moses Turner, privates.
 Company K: Leonard Jepson, private.

BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN, AUGUST 9, 1862.

Officers.

Killed.—Andrew C. Cloudman, captain, Co. E; James C. Folsom, first lieutenant, Co. H; Albert W. Freeman, second lieutenant, Co. H, died August 25th.
Wounded.—John Q. Adams, captain, Co. A; George H. Nye, captain, Co. K; Herbert R. Sargent, first lieutenant, Co. E; Abel G. Rankin, second lieutenant, Co. F.
Prisoners.—John D. Beardsley, first lieutenant, Co. D, captured after the battle.

Enlisted Men.

Killed.—Zachariah L. Hamlin, Sewall Phillips (A), Oliver Hiter (B), Emery E. Pierce (B), George H. Hurd (C), Silas H. Bean (D), Henry C. Emerson (D), John N. Knowlan (D), Paul Lagassie (D), Patrick McNally (D), Daniel Plummer (D), Lorenzo D. Merrow (E), Nathan E. Whitney (E), Charles W. Marston (F), Selo F. Charles (G), John Badger (H), Alvin Field (H), Greenfield T. Libby (H), Edward P. Verrill (H), Charles H. Ryerson (K).
Mortally Wounded.—Cincinnatus Keyes (A), died August 13th; James L. Kendrick (A), died August 16th; Charles L. Colley (B), acting lieutenant, died September 20th; Arthur T. Jordan (C), died October 30th; Charles Lancaster (C), died August 3d; Thomas D. Sturtevant (C), died August 25th; George Weymouth (C), died August 19th; George J. Campbell (D), died October 1st; Thomas Lane (D), died August 18th; Edwin Thompson (D), died September 21st; Charles H. Anderson (E), died August 12th; Rufus E. Farris (G), died September 5th; James H. Mansfield (G), died August 11th; Kenneth S. Bartlett (G), died August 21st; Elden B. Gray (G), died October 12th; Henry J. Ricker (H), died August 17th.
Severely Wounded.—George S. Ayer, colors (A), discharged; Charles Sutherland (A), discharged; Christopher C. Spear (A), discharged; Reuben Alexander, color-sergeant (B), discharged;† Michael Buckley (B), discharged; Andrew Kerrigan (B), discharged; Benjamin C. Miles† (B), Almado B. Smith (B), John Stone (B), Brazilla S. Cobb (C), discharged; William R. Mayberry (C), discharged; Byron G. Plaisted (C), discharged; William O. Russell (C), Dennis Tighe (C), Edward Donnelly (D), died September, 1863; Edward H. Hanson (D), discharged; Freeman W. Johnson (D), Amos Kelley (D), Henry M. Marston (D), Garrett Moran (D), Nelson McNeil (D), John McNulty (D), discharged; Joseph Smith (D), Benjamin P. Spencer (D), William S. Noyes (E), William Andrew (E), Charles H. Burnham (E), Ivory L. Hill (E), discharged, lost arm; Charles H. Haskell, first sergeant (F), George H. Gould, corporal (F), Thomas A. Eastman (F), George W. Gage (F), John H. Gordon (F), Lewis E. Pearson (F), Henry Stirk (F), discharged; John A. Trufant (F), discharged; Joseph W. Cummings (G), Nathan C. Estes (G), discharged; William B. Merrill (G), Thomas Powers (G), discharged; Benjamin Russell, Jr. (G), Theodore Whitney (G), George B. Coburn (H), sergeant; George W. Harradon† (H), discharged; Samuel F. Irish (H), Charles O. Fargo (H), discharged; Alonzo F. Morrill (H), discharged; Ezra F. Stevens (H), Virgil True (H), William H. Trask (H), John Warren (H), Lyman H. Wright† (H), discharged; Charles J. Lord, corporal (I), William R. Simpson, corporal (I), discharged; Ephraim K. Baston (I), Henry A. Batchelder (I), Elisha T. Bisbee (I), discharged; Robert Bisbee (I), Appleton D. Hill (I), Rufus N. Hill (I), discharged; Andrew J. Johnson (I), Edward Kerrigan (I), discharged; Jonathan Nash (K), Delphinus B. Bicknell (K), Joseph O. Colley (K).
Slightly Wounded.—James F. Tarr (A), Joseph Berwin (A), John Higginson (A), George W. Kendrick (A), Daniel M. Rowe (A), Edward W. Loveitt (B), corporal; William H. Pennell (B), corporal; Theodore V. Delano (B), Frank F. Eustis (B), James Powers (B), John G. Annas (C), William P. Hamilton (C), Chandler Libby, sergeant (D); Thomas S. Bugbee (D), Albert H. Hutchinson (D), Joseph Lagassie (D), Elias T. Libby (D), Dundas McBrien (D), discharged; Allan Moran (D), Wm. Sibley (D),

† Died soon after discharge.

Joseph Smith (D), Wm. Wallace (D), Joseph F. Maeklin (E), corporal (colors); John L. Hoyt (E), Wm. A. Huff (E), Chas. C. Porter (E), Harrison W. Smith (E), Eben C. Whittemore (E), Joseph F. Merrill, sergeant (F), Samuel R. Grant (F), Abel J. Knight (F), Henry A. Savage (F), Zebedee Cushman, sergeant (G), ruptured by carrying off wounded on retreat of regiment; Charles Chase (G), run over, trampled on, and badly bruised by the cavalry after battle; Charles F. Greenleaf (G), Samuel Knox, Jr. (G), prisoner, discharged; Harrison G. Noble (G), taken prisoner; James S. Widber (G), Ivory W. Emerson (H), Joseph Brooks (H), Ambrose A. Foster (H), Edwin A. Lane (H), Henry C. Pratt (H), Charles Richardson (H), Greenleaf Sawyer (H), David L. Stetson (H), Samuel L. Stevens (H), Henry S. Babb (I), Nathaniel D. Ripley (I), Aaron D. Cotton (I), Benjamin F. Davis (I), Andrew J. Hodgdon (I), Cassius C. Roberts (I), James Wilch (I), Thomas A. Thorn, corporal (K), Hewitt C. Bailey (K), Houghton Bond (K), Horace J. Coburn (K), Artemas Coombs (K), Alonzo G. Frost (K), Albert P. Hodsdon (K), John R. Morrill (K), James H. Pio (K), George P. Wyman (K).

Taken Prisoners.

William S. Davis, sergeant (A); Robert Weeks, sergeant (C); Ozias Mullen (C), John Miller (D), John O. Thorn (I).

Total Loss.

Officers.—Killed, 3; wounded, 4; prisoners, 1. Total, 8.
Enlisted Men.—Killed, 20; mortally wounded, 16; severely, 66; slightly, 64; prisoners, 5. Total, 171.
Aggregate loss, 179.

PRISONERS CAPTURED ON POPE'S RETREAT.

Ass't-Surg. Joseah F. Day, Jr.; remained at Culpeper Hospital, as also the following: William W. Knight, corporal; Thomas Dearborn, Luther Briggs, Andrew Jackson, Edward F. Elliott, John Brown (D), captured Aug. 29, near Manassas Junction.

AT ANTIETAM, MD., SEPT. 17, 1862.

Officers.

Killed.—Nehemiah T. Furbish, captain (I); Edward Brackett, acting second lieutenant (D), died September 18; William Wade, acting second lieutenant (I).

Wounded.—George L. Beal, colonel, both legs, horse killed; James S. Fillebrown, lieutenant-colonel, disabled by kicks from Col. Beal's horse; Alfred L. Turner, first lieutenant (B); Hebron Mayhew, first lieutenant (I); Albert Kingsley, second lieutenant (K).

Enlisted Men.

Killed and Wounded.—(Those having no date attached to their names were killed or died on the day of the battle.) William Brine (B), Clinton Forbes (B), James E. Jordan (B), John C. McGinty (B), John Trowbridge (B), Edward W. Bonney (C), Albert E. Baker (D), died October 8; Henry Campbell (D), George Esty (D), died October 21; George Stanley (D), James Covell (F), Marcus C. Bartlett (G), died November 6; Luke Keirstead (G), died September 18; Solomon S. Mains (G), Vincent Mason (G), Charles M. Pressy (G), Ezra Towle, died September 27; William W. Wilkinson, death uncertain; George W. True (H), died September 20; Marshall Bailey (H), died September 28; Hugh M. Bradbury (H), George J. Fuller (H), Charles H. Wentworth (H), Benjamin C. Lakin (I), James D. Eaton (K), John Lee (K), died October 9; Irvin G. Martin (K), died January 23.

Wounded.—Samuel Hanson (A), John Reardon (A), John G. Glendenning (B), discharged; Charles Allen (B), Benjamin Blackwood (B), Robert D. Bond (B), Charles Harris (B), discharged; Thos. L. Mayberry (B), Edward P. Verrill (B), Henry M. Smith (C), discharged; John H. Doody (C), David M. Farr (C), Nils A. Hanson (C), Gorham P. McFadden (C), Charles H. Thayer (C), Charles H. Corson (D), Albert H. Hutchinson (D), Joseph Lagassie (C), Nicholas Somers (C), discharged; William Waddell (C), discharged; Benjamin F. Oakes (E), George A. Smith (E), Edward P. Warren (E), Charles O. Milliken (E), Jerome O. Sanborn (E), discharged; Hugh McGlinchy (F), Osgood F. Floyd (G), Joseph Knight (G), James L. Merrill (G), discharged; Isaac Webb (H), discharged; Albert H. Johnson (I), Peter Cluskey (I), Thomas Murphy (I), discharged; Elmer Chipman (K), Ephraim T. Robertson (K), discharged.

Total Loss.

Officers.—Killed, 3; wounded, 4. Total, 7.
Enlisted Men.—Killed, 28; wounded, 36. Total, 64.
Aggregate loss, 71.

The muster-out roll of this regiment shows the following-named officers from the county of Cumberland:

Major, Charles Walker, Portland.

Quartermaster, William S. Dole, Westbrook.

Chaplain, George Knox, Brunswick.

Surgeons, Daniel O. Perry and Josiah F. Day, Jr., Portland.

Sergeant-Major, John M. Gould, Portland.

Quartermaster-Sergeants, Charles F. King and Dana Hall, Portland.

Commissary-Sergeants, William E. Davis and Robert M. Weeks, Portland.

Hospital Steward, George J. Northrup, Portland.

Principal Musicians, William Allen, Fife-Major, Gray; Alpheus L. Greene, Drum-Major, Portland.

Regimental Band, Second Lieut. Daniel H. Chandler, Leader, Portland; Richard T. Bailey, Bridgton; Osgood B. Webb, Bridgton; Walter H. Thomas, Portland; Edward C. Webb, Bridgton; David L. Blanchard, Cumberland; John T. Webb, Bridgton.

Line-Officers.—Company B: Captains, James M. Black, Alfred L. Turner, Portland. First Lieutenants, Charles W. Roberts, Portland; Benjamin F. Whitney, Windham. Second Lieutenants, Reuben Alexander, Cape Elizabeth; Charles H. Colley, Gray.

Company C: Captain, William P. Jordan, Portland; First Lieutenant, Benjamin M. Redlon, Portland; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Whitney, Windham.

Company D: First Lieutenant, Charles F. King, Portland.

Company E: Captains, Albert H. Estes, Cyrus Latham, Andrew C. Cloudman, Herbert R. Sargent, Portland; First Lieutenant, John M. Gould, Portland; Second Lieutenants, Joseph H. Perley, Jr., Henry F. Smith, Portland.

Company F: Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Haskell, Pownal.

Company I: Captains, Nehemiah T. Furbish, Portland; Hebron Mayhew, Westbrook. First Lieutenant, Albert H. Johnson, Westbrook. Second Lieutenants, John T. Simpson, Portland; William Wade, Charles C. Graham, Westbrook.

Sergeants.—Company A: Nathaniel K. Walker, Portland.

Company B: Charles H. Colley, Jr., John C. Willey, Charles H. Cushman, Stephen Noyes, Jr., Edward W. Loveitt, Leonard Eustis, Portland; William H. Colley, Gray.

Company C: Charles C. Jordan, George H. Hurd, Henry A. Burnham, Robert M. Weeks, Henry M. Smith, Henry A. Plummer, Portland; James E. Mitchell, Yarmouth; Reuben M. Riley, Harrison.

Company E: George A. Smith, Charles S. Trowbridge, Theodore H. Lombard, Hiram T. Cook, Jeremiah H. Douglass, Portland.

Company F: Isaiah S. Stevens, Yarmouth; Samuel C. Cushing, Pownal.

Company I: Hezekiah Atwood, Benjamin T. Witham,

Portland; Thomas B. Mariner, Sebago; Henry S. Babb, William A. Quimby, Westbrook; Edwin Fitch, Bridgton.

Corporals.—Company B: Francis Seed, David N. Hall, Daniel E. Mountfort, John G. Glendening, Samuel F. Davey, Peter W. Cary, Oliver F. Varney, George T. Mahan, Benjamin G. Hoyt, Raymond; T. Wescott, Benjamin L. Blackwood, Frank F. Eustis, Portland; William H. Pennell, Gray.

Company C: William P. Hamilton, Portland; William H. Coffin, Westbrook; Valentine R. Jackson, William W. Knight, Mark Rider, Francis G. Boody, George E. Knight, Charles E. Smellage, John Atcherson, Portland; Nathan F. Irish, Bridgton; Luther Briggs, Westbrook.

Company E: Asa S. Cox, Harrison W. Smith, Clifford J. Trefethen, Joseph F. Mackin, Portland; William S. Noyes, North Yarmouth; Amos K. Hodgdon, Windham; Edward B. Warren, Standish; Nehemiah Porter, North Yarmouth.

Company F: Samuel W. Lovell, Yarmouth; Lewis E. Pearson, Portland.

Company H: George A. Green, New Gloucester.

Company I: James L. Fellows, Westbrook; Nathaniel D. Ripley, Portland; John W. Greely, Westbrook; William R. Simpson, Gray; Cyrus J. Lord, Naples; Peter Cluskey, Portland; Cassius C. Roberts, Gray; William H. Murphy, Portland; Seth M. Keen, Harrison.

Musicians.—Company B: Henry N. Green, Portland; Peter B. Waterhouse, Portland.

Company C: Frederick W. Stone, David Greely Warner, Portland.

Company E: Turner Cary, Portland; Mellen Green, Naples.

Company F: William H. Sewell, Portland.

Company G: Robert H. Murphy, Portland.

Company H: William S. Harmon, Harrison.

Company I: Andrew J. Towle, Westbrook.

Wagoners.—Company B: Amos Meserve, Raymond.

Company C: John N. Wiley, Bridgton.

Company E: Joshua R. King, Portland.*

CHAPTER XXIX.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Organization—Col. Shepley—Butler's New England Division—Regimental Movements—Recruits and Re-enlisted Men.

THIS regiment was organized as follows:

Colonel, George F. Shepley, Portland.

Lieutenant-Colonel, William K. Kimball, Paris.

Major, David R. Hastings, Lovell.

Quartermaster, Horatio N. Jones, Portland.

Adjutant, Edward Ilsley, Lewiston.

Chaplain, Joseph Colby, Gorham.

Surgeon, James H. Thomson, Orono.

Assistant Surgeon, William T. Black, Calais.

Sergeant-Major, John W. Dana, Portland.

Quartermaster-Sergeant, Charles D. Webb, Portland.

Commissary-Sergeant, Julius Drake, Portland.

Hospital Steward, Sargent S. P. Coe, Portland.

Company A: Captain, Gideon A. Hastings, Bethel; First Lieutenant, Elbridge G. Bolton, Portland; Second Lieutenant, Charles D. Webb, Portland.

Company B: Captain, George H. Chadwell, Portland; First Lieutenant, Charles F. Little, Portland; Second Lieutenant, S. B. Wiggin, Portland.

Company C: Captain, Charles C. B. Thornton, Scarborough; First Lieutenant, William W. Deane, Westbrook; Second Lieutenant, Horatio Hight, Scarborough.

Company D: Captain, Elisha Winter, Dixfield; First Lieutenant, Henry B. Walton, Peru; Second Lieutenant, C. C. Richardson, Dixfield.

Company E: Captain, Enoch Knight, Bridgton; First Lieutenant, Horace Eastman, Lovell; Second Lieutenant, Hamilton S. Lovell, Windham.

Company F: Captain, Seth C. Farrington, Fryeburg; First Lieutenant, Abbott Coan, Orono; Second Lieutenant, Edward H. B. Wilson, Orono.

Company G: Captain, Moses M. Robinson, Portland; First Lieutenant, Stephen B. Packard, Auburn; Second Lieutenant, William B. Skillin, North Yarmouth.

Company H: Captain, John F. Appleton, Bangor; First Lieutenant, Daniel M. Phillips, Gorham; Second Lieutenant, George Webster, Bangor.

Company I: Captain, Menzies R. Fessenden, Portland; First Lieutenant, Samuel F. Thompson, Bangor; Second Lieutenant, Abram B. Coombs, Bangor.

Company K: Captain, George Washburn, Calais; First Lieutenant, James C. Cleaves, Calais; Second Lieutenant, Stephen M. Eaton, Gorham.

This regiment was raised, organized, and equipped at the expense of the general government, and was designated from the outset to constitute a portion of Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler's New England Division for special service. Upon the nomination of Gen. Butler, Hon. George F. Shepley, of Portland, long district attorney of the United States, and whose reputation as one of the ablest and most eloquent lawyers in New England is too well known to require mention here, was appointed colonel of the regiment. At the instance of Col. Shepley, William R. Kimball, of Paris, formerly United States marshal, was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and David R. Hastings, Esq., of Lovell, major. Edward Ilsley, formerly of the 5th, was appointed adjutant, and Horatio N. Jones, Esq., of Portland, quartermaster.

Gen. Butler and Col. Shepley being desirous that one of the batteries of light artillery raised in this State should be permanently attached to this regiment, at the request of the latter, Capt. Edward W. Thompson, of Brunswick, formerly of Company D in the 5th Regiment, was appointed to that command. The clothing, uniform, and equipments and a complete outfit for this regiment were gotten up by Col. Shepley's direction and under his constant supervision, and were equal, if not superior, to those of any regiment in the service. The organization of the regiment was completed Nov. 16, 1861, to serve three years, and left Portland for Lowell, Mass., on the 24th, where, after being

* For roster of enlisted men, see Towns.

encamped several weeks, it embarked on board the steamship "Constitution" Jan. 2, 1862, constituting a part of Gen. Butler's New England Division, designed for the capture of New Orleans. On the 19th of January they disembarked at Fortress Monroe, and on the 4th of February proceeded on their voyage, arriving at Ship Island on the 12th. They remained at Ship Island until the 4th of May, then proceeded to New Orleans. On the 22d of June they participated in the expedition to Manchac Pass, where they engaged the enemy and suffered a loss of fourteen killed and several wounded and taken prisoners. Subsequently they returned to New Orleans, where they remained till the 21st of October. On that day the regiment removed to Camp Parapet, and on the 19th proceeded towards Baton Rouge, where they arrived on the 20th of December. During this march they were engaged in frequent skirmishes with the enemy, but met with few casualties.

In the spring of 1863, during the early stages of the campaign for the reduction of Port Hudson, they performed an important part, assisting in covering the successful naval movement under Farragut, which resulted in his passing the enemy's stronghold with his fleet, and communicating with the fleet above. Returning to Baton Rouge, they formed a portion of the expedition under Gen. Grover up Grand Lake, after which they participated in the Port Hudson campaign, losing sixty-eight killed and wounded. On the 7th of July, immediately following the surrender of Port Hudson, they embarked for Donaldsonville, engaged the enemy at that place, and there remained about a month, when they returned to New Orleans. From thence they proceeded to Ship Island to protect that post from a threatened attack from Mobile, and there remained during the months of August and September. They then returned to New Orleans, and remained until Jan. 3, 1864, when they formed part of an expedition to Madisonville, which place they occupied till the 11th of March.

On the 12th two-thirds of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. On the 16th of April they were furloughed and came to Maine, the balance of the men, who did not re-enlist, remaining in New Orleans. The furloughed men arrived in Portland on the 27th of April, and re-assembled there on the 27th of May, when they left for New York, where they arrived on the 3d of June, and sailed for New Orleans on the 8th. Immediately upon their arrival at New Orleans, on the 16th, they were ordered to Carrollton, and from thence on the 23d to Morganzia, where they arrived on the following day.

On the 3d of July they proceeded to Algiers, and on the 13th sailed for Fortress Monroe, where they arrived on the 20th. From thence they proceeded to City Point, where they were ordered to report to Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred. Disembarking on the 21st, they proceeded on the same night to Gen. Butler's position, between the Appomattox and the James Rivers, and there remained till the 28th, when they participated in the movement of the 2d Corps and Gen. Sheridan's command across the James.

On the 13th of July they were ordered to Washington, thence towards the Shenandoah Valley, and joined Gen. Sheridan's forces at Berryville on the 17th of August. On

the following morning they moved towards Harper's Ferry as far as Charlestown, and took position, remaining till the 21st, when they retreated to Halltown. On the 3d of September they proceeded up the valley, and participated in the battle of Winchester on the 19th, losing in the engagement two commissioned officers killed and six wounded, twelve enlisted men killed, seventy-eight wounded, and fifteen missing. They then joined in the pursuit of the enemy to Harrisonburg, where they arrived on the 25th, and returned to Cedar Creek on the 10th of October. They bore an honorable part in the action at that place on the 19th, in which their casualties were as follows: One commissioned officer and six enlisted men killed, two commissioned officers and twenty enlisted men wounded, two commissioned officers and fifty-one enlisted men missing. On the 20th of October they moved to Strasburg, and shortly afterwards returned to their old position at Cedar Creek, where they remained till the 9th of November. On that day, with their corps, they moved back to the northern bank of the Opequan.

The regiment was mustered out of service at Portland, Me., on the 7th of December, 1864; the recruits and re-enlisted men, however, remaining in the field and being organized into a battalion of four companies. This battalion was afterwards ordered to Savannah, Ga., where it was subsequently raised to a full regiment by the assignment of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, and 18th Companies of unassigned infantry, organized at Augusta, Me., in February and March, 1865, to serve one, two, and three years.

CHAPTER XXX.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Roster of Field and Staff—Line Officers—Movements at the Front—Return Home—Reception.

THE 17th Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry was made up chiefly of men from the counties of Cumberland, Oxford, Franklin, York, and Androscoggin. It was called into existence in response to the proclamation of the President made on the 2d of July, 1862, calling for three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for a period of three years, unless sooner discharged. The regiment was organized at Camp King, Cape Elizabeth, and mustered into the United States service Aug. 18, 1862. The field and staff officers were as follows:

Colonel, Thomas A. Roberts, Portland.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles B. Merrill, Portland.
Major, George W. West, Somerville, Mass.
Adjutant, Charles W. Roberts, Portland.
Quartermaster, Jacob T. Waterhouse, Portland.
Surgeon, Henry L. K. Wiggin, Auburn.
Assistant Surgeon, William Wescott, Standish.
Second Assistant Surgeon, Paschal P. Ingalls, South Boston.
Chaplain, Harvey Hersey, Calais, Vt.
Sergeant-Major, Henry L. Bartels, Portland.

Quartermaster-Sergeant, Charles W. Richardson, Portland.

Commissary-Sergeant, Josiah Remick, Portland.

Hospital Steward, Nathaniel B. Coleman, Portland.

Drum-Major, John C. McArdie, Paris.

Company A: Captain, William H. Savage, Portland; First Lieutenant, Charles P. Mattocks, Portland; Second Lieutenant, James M. Brown, Portland.

Company B: Captain, George W. Martin, Portland; First Lieutenant, Willard M. Jenks, Fryeburg; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin C. Pennell, Portland.

Company C: Captain, Augustus Golderman, Minot; First Lieutenant, Otho W. Burnham, Poland; Second Lieutenant, Joseph A. Perry, Portland.

Company D: Captain, Isaac S. Faunce, Lewiston; First Lieutenant, Milton M. Young, Lewiston; Second Lieutenant, John C. Perry, Portland.

Company E: Captain, Ellis M. Sawyer, Cape Elizabeth; First Lieutenant, George W. S. Fickett, Cape Elizabeth; Second Lieutenant, William Roberts, Yarmouth.

Company F: Captain, Albion Hersey, Augusta; First Lieutenant, Uriah W. Briggs, Augusta; Second Lieutenant, James H. Safford, Portland.

Company G: Captain, Edward L. Merrill, Farmington; First Lieutenant, Benjamin G. Ames, Phillips; Second Lieutenant, Prescott Newman, Phillips.

Company H: Captain, Almon L. Fogg, Westbrook; First Lieutenant, Dudley H. Johnson, Presque Isle; Second Lieutenant, Edward Moore, Portland.

Company I: Captain, William Hobson, Saco; First Lieutenant, Putnam S. Boothby, Biddeford; Second Lieutenant, James O. Thompson, Portland.

Company K: Captain, Andrew J. Stinson, Kittery; First Lieutenant, John P. Swasey, Canton; Second Lieutenant, Madison K. Mabry, Hiram.

The 17th Regiment left Portland for Washington, D. C., Aug. 21, 1862. On their arrival they occupied a line of forts on the east side of the Anacosta and north side of the Potomac until the 7th of October, when they crossed into Virginia and joined Gen. Berry's brigade of Birney's division, participating in the battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th of December, in which they lost two men killed and nineteen wounded. On the 15th they recrossed the Rappahannock, and remained encamped at Falmouth, Va., until the 1st of May, 1863, when they took part in the Chancellorsville campaign, engaged the enemy on the 2d and 3d, and recrossed the river on the 6th. Their casualties in the campaign were one commissioned officer and five enlisted men killed; five commissioned officers and fifty-nine enlisted men wounded, and forty-five taken prisoners.

On the 2d of July they arrived at Gettysburg, and were engaged with the enemy on that and the following day, losing in the engagement one officer and seventeen enlisted men killed, seven officers and one hundred and five enlisted men wounded, and two taken prisoners.

On the 27th of November they took a prominent part in the battle of "Orange Grove," in which their loss was one officer killed and two wounded; six enlisted men killed; forty-two wounded and missing. On the 1st of December they returned to Brandy Station, and there remained en-

camped till the 25th of March, 1864, when they were assigned to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division of the 2d Army Corps.

On the 3d day of May they advanced towards the Rapidan, which they crossed on the 4th, and participated in the battle of the Wilderness on the 5th and 6th. Their casualties during the two days were twenty-four men killed, one hundred and forty-seven wounded, and twelve missing. On the 12th they participated in the charge of the 2d Corps upon the enemy's lines, losing three men killed, forty wounded, and ten missing. From this time until the 21st, the regiment, although under fire a large portion of the time, did not suffer any loss. On the 23d they joined the 5th Corps near the North Anna River, and participated in a charge which resulted in driving the enemy across the river and gaining possession of the bridge, losing during the day four men killed and seventeen wounded.

On the 2d of June they marched to Cold Harbor, and on the 3d and 4th were under fire in the reserve, several men being wounded by shells. On the 5th one hundred and twenty-nine men were transferred to the regiment from the 3d Maine Volunteers. They remained in the works near Barker's Mills till June 12th, when they moved towards Petersburg, crossing the Chickahominy on the 13th and the James on the 14th. On the 16th they made two unsuccessful attempts to capture the enemy's works, in which their loss was seven killed, forty-eight wounded, and five missing; and on the 18th, in an assault upon the enemy's lines, they lost six men killed and eighteen wounded. From this time till July 25th they were engaged in erecting fortifications and doing picket duty. On the 26th they joined in the expedition across the Appomattox and James Rivers to Strawberry Plains, returning on the 28th. Subsequently they encamped near Fort Sedgewick, where they remained till Feb. 5, 1865, in the meanwhile taking part in the raid on the Weldon Railroad, under Gen. Warren. On the 5th of February they moved to Hatcher's Run, and participated in all the movements and engagements of the 2d Corps in that vicinity until the 29th of March, when they recrossed to Hatcher's Run. Early on the morning of the 30th they advanced upon the enemy in line of battle, and secured a position by throwing up earthworks. At night they moved to the left, and took position near Boydton Road. On the 1st of May they left Burksville for Washington, D. C., arriving in that city on the 15th.

On the 4th of June the regiment was mustered out of the United States service, at Bailey's Cross-Roads, by Capt. Charles H. Hays, A. C. M., under instructions from the War Department. On the day of muster-out they left for Maine, and arrived in Portland on the 8th, where the men were paid, and finally discharged on the 10th. The officers and men whose term of service did not expire prior to Oct. 1, 1865, were transferred to the 1st Regiment of Maine Heavy Artillery.

RECEPTION IN PORTLAND.

As the train entered the depot a salute was fired, and the cheers of thousands rent the air. A procession was formed, and moved in the following order:



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

C. Mattocks

GEN. CHARLES P. MATTOCKS (Henry,⁷ Samuel, Jr.,⁶ Samuel,⁵ James,⁴ Samuel,³ Charles,² James¹) is a descendant in the eighth generation from James Mattocks, who was born in Devonshire, England, and was one of the first settlers of Boston, Mass.

His great-grandfather, Samuel, was State treasurer of Vermont from 1786 to 1800, and his great-uncle, John Mattocks, was a member of Congress from Vermont, justice of the Supreme Court, and Governor of the State. The family is traced to Middletown, Conn., Hartford, Conn., and Middlebury, Vt., where many of the ancestors were born and died.

His father, Henry, born in Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 12, 1805, married Martha O. Porter, of Danville, Vt., in 1839. He was a merchant and banker. For many years he was cashier of the Caledonia National Bank at Danville; was succeeded by his brother, Samuel, and he in turn succeeded by his son, James B., the family being connected with the history of the bank for forty years.

Charles P., only son of Henry Mattocks, was born at Danville, Vt., Oct. 11, 1840. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., under Dr. Taylor; entered Bowdoin College in 1858, from which he graduated in 1862.

With that patriotism and manly resolution so fully developed afterwards upon the battle-field, immediately after the close of his school work, he entered the 17th Regiment Maine Infantry as first lieutenant, and participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, from the first battle of Fredericksburg until the surrender of Lee, except for a period of nine months when he was a prisoner of war. For gallant and meritorious services on the field of battle he was promoted through the various grades of office, and in May, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general, to date from Gen. Lee's surrender. For gallantry and bravery at the battles of Little Sailor's Creek and Amelia Springs he was brevetted from major to colonel, there being at that time only two instances during the war where a double brevet had been given at a single promotion.

In the winter of 1864-65 he was detached from his own regiment and placed in command of the First United States

Sharpshooters (Burden's), and while in command at the battle of the Wilderness was taken prisoner. He was held as a prisoner of war in the rebel prison-pens at Danville, Va., Macon, Ga., and at Charleston, S. C., was placed under fire as a hostage. He escaped from prison at Columbia, S. C., but was recaptured in the Smoky Mountains by the detachment of the *Cherokee* Indians then in the rebel service. He was afterwards confined in Danville and Libby prisons until exchanged, and although not ordered to do so, he immediately, by permission of the Secretary of War, rejoined his regiment (17th Maine), and he with one other were the only two out of some three hundred officers exchanged at the same time who participated in the closing campaign. Of the original thirty-four officers of his regiment only five served three years, and of the five only Gen. Mattocks and Col. Ed. Moore escaped without wounds.

Gen. Mattocks was specially mentioned in orders for gallant services: at the midnight charge at Chancellorsville, at the battles of Mine Run and Little Sailor's Creek, and Amelia Springs. At the last-named place the regiment of two hundred and twenty men led by him charged upon the rebel rifle-pits, captured two stand of colors, two pieces of artillery, about three hundred prisoners, and a heavily loaded wagon-train belonging to Lee's army.

After the close of the war he read law with Hon. Edward Fox, now judge of the United States District Court; entered Harvard Law School in 1866, from which he graduated in 1867, and immediately began practice in Portland, Me., where he has remained in the continuous practice of his profession. He was appointed county attorney by Governor Chamberlain, and elected for a full term, serving in 1871-73.

In 1868 he entered the State Militia as captain, and in 1879 as colonel; he is in command of all the infantry in the State.

Aside from his law business he carries on a large farm in the town of Baldwin, where his imported thoroughbred stock and the fine bred stock of his own raising may be seen, second to none in the State. He married, June 27, 1871, Ella, daughter of Augustus Robinson, of Portland.

Platoon of policemen.
 Cavalcade of ex-members of regiment, wearing the red diamond upon their breasts.
 Band of the 17th United States Infantry.
 Portland Commandery of Knights Templar.
 City authorities.
 Delegation of Burns Club, in Highland costume.
 American Hose Company.
 Ocean Engine Company, No. 4.
 Company D, 13th Veteran Reserve Corps.
 Wounded of the 17th and 20th Regiments, in carriages.
 Band of the 17th Maine Regiment.
 17th Maine Regiment.
 Band of the 20th Maine Regiment.
 20th Maine Regiment.

The procession moved through some of the principal streets of the city, and on the route the veterans were everywhere received with demonstrations of enthusiasm and cheers of welcome. The citizens were profuse in their display of bunting; nearly every residence displayed the American colors, and many devices and mottoes of welcome. The public buildings, engine-houses, and stores were decorated; the streets were crowded, and the city wore a gala-day appearance. At the new city buildings an immense banner was suspended from the balconies, bearing the names of the following principal battles in which the regiment had been engaged: "Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Cedars, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Auburn, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Spottsylvania Court-House, Fredericksburg Pike, North Anna, Tolopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Hare House, Deep Bottom, Second Deep Bottom, Peeble's Farm, Hatcher's Run, Second Hatcher's Run, capture of Petersburg, Amelia Springs, Little Sailor's Creek."

RECORD OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

We append the following record of the commissioned officers of this regiment belonging to Cumberland county:

COLONELS.

Thomas A. Roberts, Portland, commissioned colonel Aug. 19, 1862; discharged on account of physical disability, June 3, 1863.
 Charles P. Mattocks, Portland, promoted from major May 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment, June 4, 1865.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Charles B. Merrill, Portland, commissioned lieutenant-colonel Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville (Cedars), May 2, 1863; resigned Oct. 3, 1864.

MAJORS.

Charles P. Mattocks, Portland, promoted from captain, Company A, Dec. 11, 1863; assigned to command of the 1st Berdan United States Sharpshooters, by order from Maj.-Gen. Birney, March 25, 1864; captured by the enemy at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and held prisoner of war till March 22, 1865; appointed brevet-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Amelia Springs; promoted to lieutenant-colonel.
 Ellis M. Sawyer, Cape Elizabeth, promoted from captain, Company E, Oct. 2, 1863; killed at the battle of Locust Grove, Nov. 27, 1863; not mustered.
 Edwin B. Houghton, Portland, promoted from captain, Company H, May 24, 1865; not mustered; mustered out June 11, 1865.

ADJUTANTS.

Charles W. Roberts, Portland, commissioned adjutant July 30, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; leg amputated; mustered out for disability, Dec. 23, 1863.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Jacob T. Waterhouse, Portland, commissioned quartermaster July 17, 1862; died at Washington, Oct. 20, 1862.

Josiah Remick, Portland, promoted from commissary-sergeant, Oct. 20, 1862; acting assistant quartermaster on brigade staff; mustered out with regiment, June 4, 1865.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

William Wescott, Standish, commissioned assistant surgeon July 29, 1862; discharged Dec. 5, 1863.
 Nathaniel B. Coleman, Portland, promoted from hospital steward Nov. 10, 1863; mustered out with regiment, June 4, 1865.
 Cyrus D. Tuck, Brunswick, commissioned assistant surgeon Jan. 4, 1863; commission declined.
 James G. Sturgis, Standish, promoted from hospital steward Oct. 20, 1864; commissioned surgeon of 2d United States Sharpshooters; regiment mustered out, and Dr. Sturgis returned to the 17th as assistant surgeon; mustered out with regiment, June 4, 1865.

CHAPLAINS.

Harvey Hersey, Portland, commissioned chaplain Aug. 23, 1862; discharged for disability.
 Jeremiah Hayden, Raymond, promoted from private, Company C, March 26, 1863; resigned on account of physical disabilities, Aug. 28, 1863.
 J. F. Lovering, Portland, commissioned chaplain Nov. 16, 1863; mustered out with regiment, June 4, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Captains.—William H. Savage, Portland, commissioned captain July 31, 1862; resigned on account of physical disability, Dec. 4, 1862.
 Charles P. Mattocks, Portland, promoted from first lieutenant, Company A, Dec. 13, 1862; promoted to major.
First Lieutenants.—Charles P. Mattocks, Portland, commissioned first lieutenant July 31, 1862; promoted to captain.
 James M. Brown, Portland, promoted from second lieutenant, Company A, Dec. 13, 1862; killed at battle of Locust Grove Nov. 27, 1863.
 James S. Roberts, Portland, promoted from second lieutenant, Company B, Dec. 11, 1863; killed at battle of Taylor's Bridge May 23, 1864.
Second Lieutenants.—James M. Brown, Portland, commissioned second lieutenant July 31, 1862; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant Company A.
 Edwin M. Houghton, Portland, promoted from first sergeant Dec. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant Company H.
 Grenville F. Sparrow, Portland, promoted from first sergeant June 13, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant Company B.

COMPANY B.

Captains.—George W. Martin, Portland, commissioned captain July 31, 1862; resigned April 27, 1863.
 Benjamin C. Pennell, Portland, promoted from first lieutenant Aug. 15, 1863; killed in action before Petersburg June 7, 1864.
 Grenville F. Sparrow, Portland, promoted from first lieutenant June 28, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 4, 1865.
First Lieutenants.—Benjamin C. Pennell, Portland, commissioned first lieutenant Dec. 5, 1862; promoted to captain.
 William H. Green, Portland, promoted from second lieutenant Aug. 15, 1863; promoted to captain Company G.
 Grenville F. Sparrow, Portland, promoted from second lieutenant, Company A, Dec. 11, 1863; promoted to captain.
 William H. Sturgis, Standish, promoted from second lieutenant, Company C, June 28, 1864; appointed brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at battle of Amelia Springs; mustered out with regiment June 4, 1865.
Second Lieutenants.—Benjamin C. Pennell, Portland, commissioned second lieutenant Aug. 19, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant.
 William H. Green, Portland, promoted from sergeant Dec. 5, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant.
 William H. Sturgis, Standish, promoted from sergeant, Company H, Dec. 11, 1863; transferred to Company C; promoted to first lieutenant Company B.
 James S. Roberts, Portland, promoted from sergeant Aug. 20, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant Company A.

COMPANY C.

Captains.—Edward Moore, Portland, promoted from first lieutenant Nov. 10, 1863; mustered out with regiment June 4, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Edward Moore, Portland, promoted from second lieutenant, Company H, March 2, 1863; promoted to captain.
 Edward H. Crie, Portland, promoted from second lieutenant, Company E, April 21, 1864; promoted to captain Company H.
Second Lieutenants.—Joseph A. Perry, Portland, commissioned second lieutenant July 21, 1862; appointed mustering-officer for the regiment at Camp King; promoted to first lieutenant Company F.
 William H. Sturgis, Standish, transferred from Co. B; promoted to first lieutenant Co. B.

COMPANY D.

Captains.—John C. Perry, Portland, promoted from first lieutenant May 22, 1863; wounded before Petersburg June 16, 1864; discharged on account of wounds Sept. 14, 1864.
First Lieutenants.—John C. Perry, Portland, promoted from second lieutenant Oct. 21, 1862; promoted to captain.
 Newton Whitten, Portland, promoted from second lieutenant; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps on account of wounds Dec. 23, 1863.
 James M. Webb, Westbrook, promoted from second lieutenant, Co. K, Jan. 13, 1865; wounded at battle of Amelia Springs April 6, 1865; leg amputated; mustered out with regiment June 4, 1865.
Second Lieutenants.—John C. Perry, Portland, commissioned second lieutenant Aug. 19, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant.
 Newton Whitten, Portland, promoted from sergeant Feb. 5, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant.
 Stephen Graffam, Portland, promoted from sergeant May 22, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; discharged Nov. 28, 1864.
 Charles G. Holyoke, Yarmouth, promoted from sergeant-major May 24, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with regiment June 4, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Captains.—Ellis M. Sawyer, Cape Elizabeth, commissioned captain Aug. 18, 1862; promoted to major.
 William H. Green, Portland, promoted from first lieutenant Dec. 11, 1862; transferred to Company G.
First Lieutenants.—George W. Fickett, Cape Elizabeth, commissioned first lieutenant Aug. 8, 1862; died Sept. 24, 1862.
 Frederick A. Sawyer, Portland, promoted from second lieutenant Nov. 10, 1862; wounded at Locust Grove Nov. 27, 1863; discharged for disability Sept. 24, 1864.
Second Lieutenants.—William Roberts, Yarmouth, commissioned second lieutenant Aug. 19, 1862; transferred to Company G.
 Frederick A. Sawyer, Portland, promoted from sergeant Feb. 11, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant.
 Herman Q. Mason, Portland, promoted from first sergeant Nov. 10, 1863; commission declined.
 Edward H. Crie, Portland, promoted from sergeant-major Feb. 16, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant Company C.

COMPANY F.

Captains.—Joseph A. Perry, Portland, promoted from first lieutenant Aug. 15, 1863; mustered out with regiment June 4, 1865.
First Lieutenants.—Joseph A. Perry, Portland, promoted from second lieutenant, Company C, March 2, 1863; promoted to captain.
 Henry L. Bartels, Portland, promoted from second lieutenant March 10, 1864; wounded at battle of Wilderness May 6, 1864; discharged on account of wounds Oct. 3, 1864.
Second Lieutenants.—James M. Safford, Portland, commissioned second lieutenant Aug. 19, 1862; resigned.
 Henry S. Bartels, Portland, promoted from sergeant-major Aug. 15, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant.
 Jordan M. Hall, Casco, promoted from sergeant April 21, 1864; wounded before Petersburg June 16, 1864; discharged on account of wounds Oct. 1, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Captains.—William H. Green, Portland, transferred from Company E; appointed brevet-major for gallant and meritorious conduct at battle of Amelia Springs April 6, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 4, 1865.
First Lieutenants.—William Roberts, Yarmouth, promoted from second lieutenant, Company E, Dec. 1, 1862; discharged for disability Aug. 5, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Captains.—Almon L. Fogg, Westbrook, commissioned captain Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; died from wounds July 7, 1863.
 Edwin B. Houghton, Portland, promoted from first lieutenant Nov. 10, 1863; acting assistant inspector-general on brigade and division staff; wounded at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864.
 Edward H. Crie, Portland, promoted from first lieutenant, Company C, May 4, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with regiment June 4, 1865.
First Lieutenants.—Edwin B. Houghton, Portland, promoted from second lieutenant, Company A, June 13, 1863; promoted to captain.
 Joseph S. Hobbs, Falmouth, promoted from second lieutenant Oct. 20, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Company C.
Second Lieutenants.—Edward Moore, Portland, commissioned second lieutenant Aug. 19, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant, Company C.
 Ralph H. Day, Westbrook, promoted from sergeant March 2, 1863; resigned May 26, 1863.
 George A. Whidden, Westbrook, promoted from sergeant Aug. 15, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant, Company I.
 Joseph S. Hobbs, Falmouth, promoted from sergeant, Company A, April 21, 1864; wounded at battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864; wounded before Petersburg, Sept. 10, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant.
 Horace B. Cummings, Portland, promoted from corporal Feb. 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 4, 1865.

COMPANY I.

First Lieutenants.—James O. Thompson, Portland, transferred from Company K; promoted to captain, Company K.
 George A. Whidden, Westbrook, promoted from second lieutenant, Company H, Dec. 11, 1863; wounded in action before Petersburg, Oct. 24, 1864; promoted to captain, Company K.
Second Lieutenants.—James O. Thompson, Portland, commissioned second lieutenant Aug. 19, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant, Company K.
 Thomas Snowman, Portland, promoted from sergeant Jan. 25, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 4, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Captains.—James O. Thompson, Portland, commissioned captain Aug. 19, 1862; resigned Oct. 3, 1862.
 George A. Whidden, Westbrook, promoted from first lieutenant, Company I, Oct. 20, 1864; not mustered owing to disability on account of wounds received in action; discharged Jan. 28, 1865.
First Lieutenant.—James O. Thompson, Portland, commissioned first lieutenant Feb. 11, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; promoted to adjutant.
Second Lieutenant.—James M. Webb, Westbrook, promoted from sergeant, Company H, Oct. 20, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant, Company D.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENTS.

Organization and Movements—Officers from Cumberland County in the Twenty-fifth—Organization and Movements of the Twenty-ninth—Official Record.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

THIS regiment was organized at Portland, Sept. 29, 1862, to serve nine months. On the 16th of October they left for Washington, D. C., arriving in that city on the 18th. Having been assigned to the 3d Brigade of Casey's division, they moved on the 26th to a camping-ground on Arlington Heights, on the north side of Columbia turnpike, immediately in front of the line of earthworks for

the defense of Washington. There they remained till March 24, 1863, continually engaged in guarding Long Bridge on both sides of the Potomac, and in building fortifications. On the 24th of March they moved to Chantilly, Va., on the Little River Turnpike, and there remained engaged in picket duty till the 26th of June, 1863, when they returned to Arlington Heights. On the 30th of June they started for Maine, and arrived at Portland on the evening of July 3d. On the 10th of July the regiment was mustered out of the United States service by Capt. Francis Fessenden, 19th United States Infantry, and the men paid and finally discharged on the same day.

The following is the final record of the officers of this regiment who served from Cumberland County:

Colonel, Francis Fessenden, Portland.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles E. Shaw, Portland.
Major, Alexander M. Tolman, Portland.
Quartermaster, Henry Pennell, Gray.
Assistant Surgeon, Cyrus K. Bowker, Raymond.
Assistant Surgeon, Wm. H. True, Freeport.
Chaplain, Edward B. Furbish, Portland.
Sergeant-Major, George O. Gosse, Portland.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, Freeman E. Clark, Portland.
Commissary-Sergeant, William Graham, Jr., Westbrook.
Hospital Steward, Charles K. Packard, Raymond.
Drum-Major, Samuel D. Dean, Westbrook.

*Members of the Band.**—S. T. Brown, Sebago; William Brown, Sebago; John E. Brooks, Yarmouth; Amasa F. Cummings, Brunswick; J. J. Doughty, Windham; Chas. P. Graves, Portland; Albion K. P. Grant, Westbrook; Woodbury S. Libby, Gray; Charles G. Milner, Portland.

Company A.—Frank L. Jones, Captain, Portland; Geo. H. Abbott, 1st Lieutenant, Portland; Charles B. Hall, 2d Lieutenant, Portland; Sergeants: Cyrus H. Ilsley, Portland; Frederick H. Small, Portland; Charles M. Dyer, Westbrook; Edward C. Swett, Portland; Charles R. Shaw, Portland; Corporals: Charles O. Cole, Portland; Charles E. Sowerby, Portland; Luther W. Dana, Portland; George W. Lowell, Portland; Frederick A. Paine, Portland; Timothy Mahony, Yarmouth; Albert G. Gale, Portland; Nicholas E. Boyd, Portland; Charles F. Cummings, Horace O. Davis, Musicians, Portland.

Company B.—Edward N. Greely, Captain, Falmouth; Levi M. Prince, 1st Lieutenant, Portland; Hollis R. Mountford, 2d Lieutenant, Cumberland; Sergeants: Edward Schoonmaker, Portland; George H. McKenney, Portland; John D. Hademan, Portland; Charles B. Strout, Portland; Charles K. Waterhouse, Portland; Corporals: James A. Tracy, Portland; Byron Leighton, Portland; Benjamin Bishop, Portland; Horatio Greely, Cumberland; George F. Coe, Portland; Frederick W. Hatch, Portland; Augustus H. Prince, Portland; Musicians: Nathaniel B. Wilson, Falmouth; Charles A. Ring, Portland.

Company C.—Charles H. Doughty, Captain, Gray; Whitman Sawyer, First Lieutenant, Raymond; George F. Andrews, Second Lieutenant, Otisfield; Sergeants: Henry T. Simpson, Gray; Samuel P. Cummings, Gray; Joseph

Spiller, Raymond; George Hoyt, Naples; Mark K. Morse, Otisfield; Corporals: David Lawrence, Gray; William C. Dickey, Gray; Joseph H. Goff, Gray; Washington Cash, Raymond; Anson J. Holden, Otisfield; Albert E. Hall, Naples; James M. Jordan, Raymond; Otis L. Lathan, Musician, Gray; Elbridge Wight, Wagoner, Otisfield.

Company D.—Chester A. Greenleaf, Captain, Brunswick; David Pennell, First Lieutenant, Harpswell; Alfred D. Stetson, Second Lieutenant, Brunswick; Sergeants: Charles J. Noyes, Brunswick; Benjamin L. Dennison, Brunswick; William H. Stimson, Brunswick; Corporals: Charles J. Perkins, Brunswick; Elias D. Pierce, Brunswick; George L. Randall, Harpswell; Joseph G. Richards, Brunswick; Charles L. York, Brunswick; Abizer F. Snow, Musician, Brunswick; Daniel H. Nudd, Wagoner, Brunswick.

Company E.—Elisha Newcomb, Captain, Westbrook; George B. Stevens, First Lieutenant, Westbrook; Edmund P. Merrill, Second Lieutenant, Westbrook; Sergeants: Frank G. Stevens, Westbrook; Dominicus C. Wakefield, Westbrook; Moses G. Roberts, Westbrook; Edward K. Kollock, Westbrook; John W. Newton, Westbrook; Corporals: Mark P. Waterman, Westbrook; Joel S. Woodbury, Westbrook; Silas H. Cram, Westbrook; Benjamin F. Bixby, Westbrook; Freeman T. Merrill, Westbrook; Alpheus Fogg, Scarborough; Nathan L. Huston, Westbrook; William C. Stevens, Scarborough; Musicians: J. O. Quinby, Edward R. Harmon, Westbrook; John Meserve, Wagoner, Westbrook.

Company F.—Thomas W. Harris, Captain, Gorham; Samuel T. Johnson, First Lieutenant, Windham; Charles Jones, Second Lieutenant, Windham; Sergeants: Webb Hall, Windham; Clinton B. Hooper, Windham; Peter Stewart, Windham; William W. Colley, Gorham; Sumner C. Bolton, Windham; Corporals: Elias R. Howard, Gorham; George L. Cobb, Windham; Enos B. Hale, Gorham; Joseph S. K. Swett, Gorham; Carlyle W. Shaw, Gorham; Franklin Hanson, Windham; Ai Bolton, Standish; Ivory Phillips, Gorham; Horace M. Davis, Musician, Portland; Charles E. Emery, Wagoner, Windham.

Company G.—George W. Randall, Captain, Freeport; John C. Kendall, First Lieutenant, Freeport; Alvan F. Bucknam, Second Lieutenant, Yarmouth; Sergeants: Henry C. Brewer, Freeport; Albert Gooding, North Yarmouth; Robert W. Sherman, Freeport; Nathaniel W. F. Sweetsir, North Yarmouth; Corporals: William P. Kendall, Freeport; John D. Mann, Freeport; Abraham N. Rowe, North Yarmouth; William E. Bucknam, Yarmouth; Edward P. S. Andrews, Freeport; Albion Ward, Freeport; Charles A. Pride, Cumberland; Mark M. Mitchell, Freeport; Benjamin F. Hamilton, John Hamilton, Musicians, North Yarmouth; Arthur Johnson, Wagoner, Freeport.

Company H.—Charles C. Chase, Captain, Portland; John H. Knight, First Lieutenant, Portland; Ebenezer Hutchinson, Second Lieutenant, Cape Elizabeth; Sergeants: William C. Brooks, Portland; Frank S. Winslow, Yarmouth; Alfred H. Whitmore, Portland; Charles S. Jordan, Portland; Almon L. Chase, Portland; Corporals: John N. Ellingwood, Cape Elizabeth; David Y. Harris, North Yarmouth; Henry H. Westcott, Portland; William

* Mustered as brigade band of 1st Brigade, Abercrombie's division, Jan. 28, 1863.

A. Steele, Portland; Joseph Mann, Portland; Asa F. York, Yarmouth; George F. Hitchings, Jr., Portland; John McLeod, Portland; Thomas J. Long, Musician, Portland; Charles B. Kenney, Musician, Cape Elizabeth; Nathan G. Nash, Wagoner, Windham.

Company I.—Ezekiel Westcott, Captain, Cape Elizabeth; Edmund W. Dyer, First Lieutenant, Cape Elizabeth; John P. Carswell, Second Lieutenant, Pownal; Sergeants: George E. Brown, Cape Elizabeth; Thomas H. Haskell, New Gloucester; Zadoc A. Rowe, New Gloucester; Edward I. Woodbury, Cape Elizabeth; Augustus C. Staples, Cape Elizabeth; Corporals: Edward H. Grover, New Gloucester; Gideon Burbank, Cape Elizabeth; Henry P. Miller, Cape Elizabeth; Edwin Roberts, Cape Elizabeth; Joshua Brackett, Cape Elizabeth; Hiram Staples (2d), Cape Elizabeth; Alexander Higgins, Scarborough; Simon Foye, Musician, Scarborough; Eugene S. Palmer, Musician, Cape Elizabeth; John S. Wright, Wagoner, Cape Elizabeth.

Company K.—Samuel L. Davis, Captain, Standish; Asa C. Palmer, First Lieutenant, Gorham; Seba S. Brown, Second Lieutenant, Baldwin; Sergeants: Isaac D. Sawyer, Standish; John W. Sanborn, Standish; George A. Hunt, Gorham; William S. Phinney, Sebago; John H. Frasier, Portland; Corporals: Edward Harding, Gorham; Elisha Douglass, Gorham; Edward R. Wentworth, Sebago; Thomas F. Storer, Sebago; Samuel Dingley, Gorham; Joseph Files, Jr., Gorham; Augustus S. Hutchinson, Standish; John Meserve, Sebago; Benjamin F. Shaw, Musician, Sebago; George N. Gurney, Musician, Baldwin; James Phinney (2d), Wagoner, Gorham.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, with the exception of Companies A and D, was organized at Augusta, Me., from Nov. 13, 1863, to January, 1864, to serve three years. Companies A and D were transferred from the 10th Maine Battalion, then serving with the 12th Army Corps in Tennessee, and joined the remainder of the regiment at New Orleans, La. The regiment left Augusta, Jan. 31, 1864, and embarked at Portland, February 2d, on board the steamship "De Molay," for New Orleans, at which place it arrived on the 16th. On the 20th they left Algiers for Brashear City, thence proceeded to Franklin, arriving on the 21st, and were assigned to the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps. On the 15th of March they left for Alexandria, on the Red River; arrived there on the 25th, and lay in camp till the 29th, when they were transferred to the 1st Brigade. On the 8th and 9th of April they were engaged in the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, La., and rendered most effective service. Subsequently they retreated with the army to Grand Ecore, La., which they reached on the 11th. On the 23d they assisted in driving the enemy at Cane River Crossing, and reached Alexandria, La., on the 25th. They remained at that place until May 12th, and while there assisted in building the famous dam which saved the fleet. On the 13th of May they proceeded towards the Mississippi River, which they reached on the 20th, and on the 22d went into camp at Morganzia Bend, where they remained until July 2d, on which day they left for New Orleans, reaching that city on the 3d. On the

5th they left in steamship "Clinton," for Fortress Monroe, Va., arriving on the 12th, when, being ordered to Washington, they marched to Harper's Ferry, Va., and participated in all the marches and movements of the Army of the Shenandoah, including the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, in all of which they rendered most effective service. On the 18th of October, 1864, Company A, Capt. John Q. Adams, transferred from the 10th Maine Battalion, was mustered out and discharged from the United States service, its term of service having expired, and its place was filled by the first company of unassigned infantry, Capt. Edward S. Butler, organized at Augusta, Me., to serve one year from Sept. 16, 1864.

On the 1st of January, 1865, the regiment was encamped near Stevenson's Depot, Va., attached to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps, and from March 31st to April 19th were occupied chiefly in marching to given points for special service. On the 20th they took cars for Washington, D. C., and on the 4th and 5th of May did guard duty at Washington Arsenal over the assassins of President Lincoln. On the 23d they participated in the grand review at Washington with the Army of the Potomac.

On the 31st of May, Company A (Capt. Butler), one year's men, and all whose term of service expired prior to Oct. 1, 1865, were ordered to be mustered out of the United States service.

On the 1st of June the regiment embarked at Alexandria, Va., on board steamship "Ariel," for Savannah, arriving there on the 5th, and on the 14th and 15th proceeded to Georgetown, S. C. The regiment was divided into detachments, and occupied the following stations, all in South Carolina, viz.: railroad bridge on the Pedee River, Kingstree, Marion, Florence, Darlington, and Society Hill, with headquarters at Darlington. Their duties were arduous, and consisted in part in assisting in the making of contracts, and investigating the complaints made by freedmen and planters. On the 27th of March, 1866, they were ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., which they occupied, with detachments at St. Helena Island and Seabrook, until June 21st, when the regiment was mustered out of the United States service by Lieut. H. S. French, A. C. M. Department of the Carolinas. On the following day they embarked on board steamer for New York, arriving on the 25th at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, where, on the 28th of June, the men were paid and finally discharged.

The following commissioned officers served in this regiment from Cumberland County: John M. Gould, major, Portland, resigned March 24, 1866; Alpheus L. Greene, adjutant, Portland; Josiah F. Day, Jr., surgeon, Portland; Cornelius D. Maynard, quartermaster-sergeant, Portland; Franklin H. Eaton, sergeant-major, Portland; William E. St. John, commissary-sergeant, Portland; Samuel H. Jumper, New Gloucester, sergeant-major; Jacob J. Hammond, Westbrook, principal musician; Benjamin M. Redlow, captain Company B, Portland; William P. Jordan, captain Company C, Portland; Henry M. Smith, second lieutenant Company C, Portland; Charles C. Graham, first lieutenant Company D, Westbrook; Charles H. Haskell, Pownal, second lieutenant Co. D; Cyrus T. Waterhouse, Portland, second lieutenant Company E.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Officers from Cumberland County—The Regiment in the Service—
Officers from the County in other Regiments and Batteries—
Home Guards.

THE following were the commissioned officers of the 30th Regiment from Cumberland County: Francis Fessenden, Portland, colonel, promoted to major-general; George W. Randall, Freeport, lieutenant-colonel; John C. Kendall, Freeport, adjutant, promoted to captain Company E; Charles F. Larrabee, Portland, adjutant; Francis H. Coffin, Portland, quartermaster; Thomas H. Breslin, Portland, assistant surgeon, died June 17, 1864; George E. Moulton, Westbrook, captain Company B; Whitman Sawyer, Raymond, captain Company C; George W. Randall, Freeport, captain Company E; John C. Randall, Freeport, captain Company E; Levi M. Prince, Portland, captain Company F; Frank L. Jones, Portland, captain Company I; Royal T. Nash, Gray, captain Company K; Henry Green, Freeport, first lieutenant Company B; Henry T. Simpson, Gray, first lieutenant Company C; Abraham N. Rowe, Yarmouth, first lieutenant Company E; Henry B. Cleaves, Bridgton, first lieutenant Company F; Charles B. Ball, Portland, first lieutenant Company I; Franklin E. Holmes, Portland, second lieutenant Company B; George A. Green, New Gloucester, second lieutenant Company H; Burrett H. Beale, Portland, second lieutenant Company H; William H. Motley, Portland, second lieutenant Company I.

The 30th Regiment was organized at Augusta, Me., from Dec. 12, 1863, to Jan. 8, 1864, to serve for three years, and on the 7th of February left for Portland, where they embarked on board steamer "Merrimac" for New Orleans, arriving in that city on the 16th. On the 18th they moved by railroad from Algiers to Brashear City, and thence by steamer up Bayou Teche to Franklin, where they were assigned to the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps. From February 19th to March 14th, inclusive, they remained encamped at Franklin, and on the 15th entered upon the Red River campaign. On the 8th of April they took an honorable part in the battle of Sabine Cross-Roads, and on the 9th in that of Pleasant Hill. Their loss in both engagements was eleven killed, sixty-six wounded, and seventy-one missing. They afterwards retreated towards Grand Ecore, which place they reached on the 11th. On the 21st of April they resumed the retreat, and the 23d took a most prominent part in the engagement at Cane River Crossing, from which position—considered almost impregnable—they drove the enemy. Their casualties in this engagement were two officers and ten enlisted men killed, two officers and sixty-seven enlisted men wounded, and seven enlisted men missing. On the 25th of April they reached Alexandria, La., and on the 13th of May continued the retreat towards the Mississippi River, which they reached on the 22d. They remained encamped at Morganzia Bend until the 2d of July, when they embarked for New Orleans, thence on the 11th for Virginia. On the 18th they reached Fortress Monroe, and were immediately sent to Deep Bottom, where they were employed in picket duty and in raising temporary earthworks. From Deep Bottom they were trans-

ported to Washington, whence they marched to Harper's Ferry, Va.

During the latter part of August and early in September they participated in the numerous movements of the Army of the Shenandoah. In September their brigade was detached from its division, and so continued till October 26th. Although in this interval the regiment was engaged in arduous and responsible duties, it failed to share the glory of Gen. Sheridan's battles and victories in September and October. On the 26th of October they rejoined their division at Cedar Creek, Va., thence, on the 9th of November, moved to a position between Kearstown and Newton, and on the 30th of December went into camp at Stevenson's Depot, four miles north of Winchester.

Soon after the 1st of January, 1865, they moved and occupied Winchester, Va., where, on the 8th of January, they were joined by three companies formed of the re-enlisted men and the recruits of the 13th Maine Volunteers, and which had been assigned to their regiment by special order Nov. 18, 1864. The consolidation was completed in the month of January, under the immediate orders of Gen. Sheridan, the 30th being formed in seven companies and retaining the field and staff officers without change. The men of the 13th Maine were organized into a battalion of three companies, commanded by officers of their own regiment. The two battalions were then united and the consolidation effected by the muster-out of five commissioned officers of the 30th and a few non-commissioned officers of both regiments. The companies of the 13th were lettered B, H, and K in the new organization. They remained at Winchester till the 10th of April, when they proceeded towards Washington, reached that city on the 21st, and on the 26th encamped in the vicinity of Fort Meigs, where they remained till the 2d of June. In the mean time they formed a part of the line of sentinels stationed around Washington until after the capture of the assassins of President Lincoln, and subsequently did guard duty at the Washington Arsenal, where the trial of the conspirators was being held. On the 22d of May they took part in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac, and on the 2d of June were transferred from the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Corps, to the 2d Brigade, same division, with which they left on the 30th for Savannah, Ga., arriving in that city on the 7th of July. They remained on duty at Savannah till the 20th of August, when the regiment was mustered out of the United States service, on which day they left for Maine, arriving on the 24th at Portland, where the men were paid and finally discharged on the 29th.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FROM CUMBERLAND COUNTY IN OTHER REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES.

First Regiment District of Columbia Cavalry.—Thomas C. Webber, Gorham, Captain; Charles C. Chase, Portland, Captain; James Maguire, Portland, First Lieutenant.

Second Battery Mounted Artillery.—Samuel Paine, Sr., Portland, First Lieutenant; Samuel Fessenden, Sr., Portland, Second Lieutenant; Charles E. Stubbs, New Gloucester, Second Lieutenant.

First Veteran Infantry.—Ai Waterhouse, Gorham, As-

sistant Surgeon; J. Augustine Grenier, Portland, Second Lieutenant Co. B; Joseph E. Walker, Portland, Captain Co. D; Lemuel C. Small, Brunswick, Second Lieutenant Co. G.

Home Guard, Co. B.—Thomas Connor, Portland, Lieutenant; James Staples, Portland, First Lieutenant; James F. Staples, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Sixth Regiment Infantry.—Zenas Thompson, Deering, Chaplain.

Seventh Regiment Infantry.—William M. Cushman, Portland, Captain; Charles H. Gilman, Portland, Captain; George B. Knight, Portland, Lieutenant; Joseph E. Walker, Portland, Lieutenant.

Eighth Regiment Infantry.—Charles E. Howard, Portland, Lieutenant; Thomas S. Hutchins, Portland, Lieutenant.

Ninth Regiment Infantry.—Risworth Rich, Portland, Colonel; James Furbish, Portland, Adjutant; Charles F. Weeks, Portland, Captain; Joshua G. Ross, Portland, Commissary-Sergeant; John L. Emerson, Portland, Lieutenant; Henry A. Gray, Portland, Lieutenant.

Eleventh Regiment Infantry.—William M. Shaw, Portland, Major; Charles J. Pennell, Portland, Adjutant; Woodbury Pennell, Portland, Captain; John M. Beal, Portland, Lieutenant; Royal T. Nash, Portland, Captain; Albert Maxfield, Windham, Captain; Charles H. Scott, Portland, First Lieutenant; Charles O. Lamson, Bridgton, Second Lieutenant; Joseph F. Keene, New Gloucester, Second Lieutenant.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry.—Wm. Westcott, Standish, Assistant Surgeon; George H. Cheney, Portland, Captain.

Fifteenth Regiment Infantry.—Charles S. Ilsley, Portland, Captain; Lawrence J. Joyce, Brunswick, Captain; John C. Cobb, Windham, Lieutenant; Francis O. S. Howe, Standish, Lieutenant; John Fitzgerald, Brunswick, Lieutenant.

Twentieth Regiment Infantry.—Joshua L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, Colonel, promoted to Brigadier-General; John M. Brown, Portland, Adjutant, promoted to Captain Co. A and A. A. G.; Abner O. Shaw, Portland, Surgeon; Wm. W. Morrill, Brunswick, Captain, killed May 8, 1864; Howard L. Prince, Cumberland, Captain; George W. Furbish, Portland, First Lieutenant; James H. Nichols, Brunswick, First Lieutenant; Joseph Fuller (2d), Brunswick, First Lieutenant.

Twenty-third Regiment Infantry.—Horace C. Little, Bridgton, Captain; Henry B. Cleaves, Bridgton, First Lieutenant; Granville Fernold, Harrison, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-seventh Regiment Infantry.—Edward M. Rand, Portland, Adjutant.

Thirteenth Regiment Infantry.—Neal Dow, Colonel, Portland; Frederick Speed, Adjutant, Gorham; Seth C. Gordon, Assistant Surgeon, Gorham; Henry D. Moore, Portland, Chaplain; Charles R. March, Portland, Captain; Isaac F. Quimby, Westbrook, Captain; Augustine Clough, Portland, Lieutenant; Isaiah Randall, Portland, Lieutenant; John H. Sherburne, Portland, Lieutenant; Aaron Wing, Westbrook, Lieutenant; George E. Moulton, Westbrook, Lieutenant.

Thirty-first Regiment Infantry.—John H. Kendall, Bridgton, Surgeon; Henry S. B. Smith, Brunswick, Assistant Surgeon; Herbert R. Sargent, Portland, Captain Company C; Thomas P. Beals, Portland, Captain Company H; Henry G. Mitchell, Portland, Second Lieutenant Company H.

Thirty-second Regiment Infantry.—John M. Brown, Portland, Lieutenant-Colonel; John H. Kendall, Bridgton, Surgeon, transferred to 31st; Henry S. B. Smith, Brunswick, Assistant Surgeon, transferred to 31st; Herbert R. Sargent, Portland, Captain, transferred to 31st; Joseph B. Hammond, New Gloucester, Captain Company D; George H. Chadwell, Portland, Captain Company H; Thomas P. Beals, Portland, Captain Company H, transferred to 31st Regiment; Charles F. Burr, Freeport, First Lieutenant Company C; Henry G. Mitchell, Portland, Second Lieutenant Company H, transferred to 31st Regiment.

First Regiment Cavalry.—John Goddard, Colonel, Cape Elizabeth; Eustis Bigelow, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Portland; Nathan Mayhew, Captain, Portland; Stephen Boothby, Lieutenant, Portland; John H. Goddard, Lieutenant, Portland; Jarvis C. Stevens, Lieutenant, Portland.

Sharpshooters.—James D. Fessenden, Portland, Captain.

Fifth Battery Mounted Artillery.—George F. Leppien, Portland, Captain; William F. Twitchell, Sr., Portland, First Lieutenant; Ezra Clark, Jr., Portland, Second Lieutenant; Edward N. Whittier, Gorham, Second Lieutenant; Charles O. Hunt, Gorham, Second Lieutenant.

Seventh Battery Mounted Artillery.—Lorrie E. Bundy, Portland, First Lieutenant.

Unassigned Companies.—Aaron Ring, Westbrook, Captain; George L. Fickett, Portland, Captain; Newman Smith, Brunswick, First Lieutenant; Henry Green, Freeport, First Lieutenant; J. Frank Kendall, Bridgton, First Lieutenant; Joseph W. Doughty, Windham, First Lieutenant; Frederick D. Lovell, Portland, First Lieutenant; Charles Bennett, Bridgton, Second Lieutenant; Horace Wilson, Gorham, Second Lieutenant; Gilman Webster, Portland, Second Lieutenant.

Sixteenth Infantry.—George W. Edwards, Gorham, Second Lieutenant Company B; Henry P. Herrick, North Yarmouth, Second Lieutenant Company D; Thomas C. Wentworth, Gorham, Captain Company F; Oliver H. Lowell, Gorham, First Lieutenant Company F.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery.—Thomas H. Talbot, Portland, Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Regiment Maine Cavalry.—John H. Goddard, Portland, First Lieutenant Company E; Stephen Boothby, Portland, Captain Company F; Walstein Phillips, First Lieutenant Company F; William F. Stone, Second Lieutenant Company H.

Sixth Battery First Mounted Artillery.—Edwin B. Dow, Portland, Captain; Orville W. Merrill, Portland, Second Lieutenant; Jeremiah Gardner, Portland, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Second Regiment Sharpshooters.—Daniel L. Cummings, Portland, First Lieutenant.

Fourth Infantry.—Seth C. Hutchins, Windham, Surgeon; Solomon S. Stearns, Portland, First Lieutenant Company F.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Almon Goodwin, Baldwin, Second Lieutenant Company C.

Second Cavalry.—Rodolph L. Dodge, Portland, Second Lieutenant Company C.

HOME GUARD.

It was deemed necessary that the city of Portland and its commerce should be afforded some protection from the depredations of privateers, and Capt. James Staples' company of Home Guards was placed in occupation of Fort Scammel, commanding the entrance to the harbor, in July, 1861. They occupied this station till the 13th of September, 1862, when, in accordance with orders from the War Department, they were mustered out and discharged from the United States service.

During the pendency of the draft, Capt. John M. Beal's company of State Guards—a most efficient military organization at Portland, well armed and equipped by the State—were by General Order No. 8, of June 27, 1863 (which received the subsequent approval of the Secretary of War), called into service upon the requisition of Hon. Jacob McLellan, mayor of the city, and remained in active duty at Portland and vicinity as a picket guard upon the shores adjacent to the ship channels, guarding all the approaches to the inner harbor, and partially manning the incomplete fortifications until Aug. 19, 1863, when they were mustered out of the service by General Order No. 16, of that date. Some sixteen privates and three non-commissioned officers of this company were retained in the service as a guard at the State Arsenal, and for occasional picket duty elsewhere, until the 15th of September, when they were finally discharged from further active duty.

During the draft of 1863, the counties of Cumberland and York constituted the First Military District, with headquarters at Portland. C. H. Doughty, provost-marshal; Edward S. Morris, commissioner; Theodore M. Jewett, M.D., surgeon.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Tacony" Affair—Quarters and Camps—Bounties—Relief for Soldiers' Families—The Draft.

THE TACONY AFFAIR.

"THE prompt and vigilant action on the part of the civil authorities in capturing the officers and crew of the rebel bark 'Tacony,' in the harbor of Portland, on the 26th of June, 1863," says the adjutant-general of the State, "forms one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the war, and will ever be remembered as a gallant and praiseworthy affair." We extract the following account of this transaction from the Adjutant-General's Report for 1863, pages 15 to 23, inclusive:

"The commander of the 'Tacony' was Lieut. C. W. Read, a commissioned officer of the rebel navy. For some time he had pursued his depredations on the coast, when, learning that Federal cruisers were after him, and fearing recognition, he captured, June 24th, the fishing

schooner 'Archer,' of Southport, ninety tons, and after transferring everything to her, burned the 'Tacony.' The 'Archer' was then headed for Portland for the purpose of cutting out the United States revenue cutter, 'Caleb Cushing,' lying in the stream, and of destroying the uncompleted United States gunboats 'Pontoon' and 'Agawam,' moored at Franklin wharf, as well as other shipping in the harbor. While on the way, two fishermen of Falmouth,—Albert P. Bibber and Elbridge Titcomb,—who were hauling their trawls in a small boat about eight miles to the southeast of Damariscove Island, were captured by Read, whose intention was to use them as pilots, but they refused to serve, and were shortly afterwards confined below.

"About sunset the 'Archer' came to anchor to the eastward of Pomeroy Rock, off Fish Point in Portland Harbor. At this place the rebel cruisers remained, waiting for the hour to arrive when they should carry their daring enterprise into execution. The clearness of the night, it is believed, deterred them from accomplishing the whole of their audacious purpose. Between the hours of one and two o'clock they approached the 'Caleb Cushing' with muffled oars. She was heavily armed, provided with two months' provisions, and was under order to cruise in search of the 'Tacony'; but on account of the illness and death of her commander, Capt. George Clark, she was delayed until the arrival of a new commander, and was in charge of Lieut. Davenport. The cutter was boarded on each side by Read and his companions, who were armed with revolvers and cutlasses. No sooner were they on deck than they quickly seized and ironed the watch. The unusual noise that occurred aroused Lieut. Davenport from his slumber, who, as he came upon deck, was seized, together with the crew, about twenty in number, all of whom were ironed and placed below. Having obtained possession of the cutter, the anchor was weighed, being unable to ship cable, and at about three o'clock she was towed out of the harbor by placing two boats ahead,—proceeding seaward by the way of Hussey's Sound, thus avoiding the forts,—followed by the 'Archer,' which sent a boat to her containing Bibber, who was placed on board. Read passed through the passage between Cow Island and Hog Island, standing out to sea by Green Islands. At ten A.M. he was about fifteen miles from the city, when the wind died away and left him becalmed.

"The seizure of the cutter was first made known about half-past seven o'clock, when she was discovered proceeding outward, from the Observatory on Munjoy Hill. The news circulated like wild-fire, and in a short time the city was wild with excitement. Hon. Jedediah Jewett, collector of the port, was promptly informed of the loss of the cutter, and with characteristic energy he immediately commenced making preparations for the pursuit. The steamer 'Forest City,' Capt. Liscomb, and a smaller steamer called the 'Casco,' together with the steam-tug 'Tiger,' were chartered by that gentleman. A detachment of thirty men from the 17th United States Infantry at Fort Preble was placed aboard the 'Forest City,' besides two rifle twelve-pounders with a sufficient quantity of ammunition. About one hundred citizen volunteers went aboard. The steamer was placed under the charge of Robert A. Bird, Esq., deputy collector of the port, assisted by Lieut. Merriman, who had arrived that morning to take command of the cutter. A detachment from the 7th Maine Volunteers, under Adj. Nickerson, was placed aboard the 'Tiger.' While these preparations were going on, Mr. Jewett proceeded to charter the New York steamship 'Chesapeake,' Capt. Willets, which he found had already been spoken for by Hon. Jacob McLellan, mayor of Portland, and J. B. Brown, Esq., and under the direction of the mayor, assisted by Mr. Wm. F. Leighton, naval inspector, was being put in readiness for pursuit. Bales of cotton were so disposed as to afford protection to those on her deck, as well as to her engines. Two six-pounders from the State Arsenal were placed forward, and put under the charge of Lieut. George Waldron, of the revenue service, and Mr. George J. Berry, United States Naval Engineer, who selected as larboard gunner J. L. Gardiner, a volunteer who had seen service with Farragut on the Mississippi River, and John C. Camber, of Company G, 7th Regiment, an old man-of-war's man, to whom was given charge of the starboard gun. William Bigelow and William Turnbull, two volunteers, were also designated as assistant gunners. Col. Mason, of the 7th Regiment Maine Volunteers, with a detachment of twenty-seven men from the same regiment under Capt. Henry Warren, also went aboard, together with a number of patriotic citizens, who volunteered their services, and who were furnished with arms by Mayor McLellan, and placed under the command of Mr. F. R. Harris, by order of Col. Mason. Plenty of ammunition,

together with provisions for forty-eight hours, were taken on board. William Willard and Alfred S. Leighton were directed to serve as pilots. The command of the 'Chesapeake' was given to Mr. William F. Leighton.

"In the mean time the 'Forest City' had taken her departure, leaving Fort Preble at about eleven o'clock. The tug 'Tiger' followed closely after. The cutter was seen heading southeast. When the 'Forest City' came within range, Lieut. Read opened upon her with one round cartridge from his thirty-two-pounder amidships, but with no effect. He also fired six round shots at her from his twenty-four-pound howitzer forward, each of which shots fell short. No flag was shown by him. The 'Forest City' then laid to, waiting for the 'Chesapeake' to come up.

"The course of the 'Chesapeake,' after she left the wharf, was southeast; but when the first gun was fired Mr. Leighton, after consultation with Col. Mason, concluded to steer for the cutter and attempt to run her down. The guns were ordered to be shotted, and those on board were assigned to their positions. The fifth shot from the cutter brought a response from the 'Chesapeake.' It was pronounced a beautiful line shot, and elicited the praise of those on board, but it fell short.

"The 'Forest City' then moved slowly towards the 'Chesapeake,' when the latter slackened her speed, and, after a brief consultation, it was decided that the 'Chesapeake' should run the cutter down, the 'Chesapeake' being a propeller and better prepared.

"Under a full head of steam the 'Chesapeake' proceeded directly for the cutter, the air ringing with the cheers of those on board, echoed back with patriotic fervor by those on board the 'Forest City.' Steadily she kept on her course until within two miles of the cutter, when a boat was seen lowered from the cutter freighted with men, who were supposed to be boarders, and preparations were accordingly made to receive them. At the same time another shot came skipping over the water, which fell short. The boat, on approaching nearer, was found to contain Lieut. Davenport and the cutter's crew, who had been set adrift with their irons on. On their being taken aboard and placed below another shot came from the cutter, and the grape went shrieking through the rigging of the 'Chesapeake' with but trifling injury. The blind and window of Capt. Willett's room on the upper deck, between the fore and mainmasts, were also perforated by two minie-balls, which, it is supposed, were fired at Mr. Leighton about this time, who afforded a prominent mark while standing on the upper deck. At this crisis the rebels abandoned the cutter, after having fired her, taking to the two boats. The 'Chesapeake' ran within half a mile of the cutter, but not deeming it prudent to approach nearer, as it was known that the fire was directly over the magazine, she stood away, keeping, however, in that vicinity.

"Meanwhile the 'Forest City' pursued the two boat-loads of rebels, who were making for the Harpswell shore, overhauling them and taking them prisoners without any resistance. She also picked up Bibber, who had been set adrift in his boat when the cutter was off Cod Ledge.

"At two o'clock the magazine of the cutter, containing four hundred pounds of powder, exploded with a terrible concussion. The fate of the 'Caleb Cushing' being decided, the expedition returned to the city. On the way the 'Archer,' with the remaining three of the 'Tacony's' crew and Titcomb, the captured fisherman, was caught by the 'Forest City,' while she was trying to escape, and taken in tow. All of the rebel prisoners, numbering twenty-three, were landed at Fort Preble, where they were placed in close confinement.

"The brilliant achievement of the expedition was honored by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon, and the wharves and every available point were alive with people on its arrival, who indulged in other joyous demonstrations.

"The prompt and efficient action of Collector Jewett merited the warmest approval of Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. In an autograph letter to Mr. Jewett the Secretary writes:

[COPY.]

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 3, 1863.

"SIR: I have received and read with great interest your detailed report of the seizure of the cutter 'Cushing,' and the measures taken by you for her recapture.

"Your promptness and efficiency, resulting in the capture of the piratical rebels and their vessel, and the liberation of Lieut. Daven-

port and the crew of the cutter, merits and receives my entire approbation and earnest thanks. I request you to convey also to Col. Mason and the volunteers under his command, to the commander of Fort Preble, and to the officers of the steamers employed, my thanks for the service so promptly rendered at your request.

"I am very respectfully,

"S. P. CHASE,

"Secretary of the Treasury.

"JEDEDIAH JEWETT,

"Collector, &c., Portland, Me."

"At a meeting of the city government of Portland, July 6th, a resolution passed both branches, tendering the thanks of the City Council to William F. Leighton, United States Navy; George J. Berry, United States Navy; Col. M. E. Mason, of the army, and his command; Capt. Willetts, of the steamer 'Chesapeake'; Capt. Liscomb, of the steamer 'Forest City,' and to all others engaged in the enterprise, for their most valuable services in the successful attack on the pirates who seized the cutter 'Caleb Cushing,' in which attack the pirates not only lost their prize, but were themselves captured with the vessel to which they had transferred their most necessary weapons of offense, with which they intended to pursue their nefarious depredations upon our commerce.

"The following is a list, as far as I have been able to obtain, of those citizens who volunteered their services on the 'Chesapeake': John Green, F. B. Furlong, S. S. Murray, H. C. Wood, Edward Graffam, C. K. Babb, N. J. Miller, Jr., O. M. Marratt, J. W. Brackett, S. W. Prince, William Leavitt, M. McBride, W. H. McAllister, E. Efner, Charles Gordon, H. E. Ham, F. C. Emery, D. M. Patch, F. Robinson, George Newell, J. S. White, T. C. Lewis, Henry Foy, C. Marwick, W. E. S. Whitman (reporter *Daily Evening Courier*), W. H. Fessenden, F. V. Carney, J. M. Gould, Howard Gould, Clarence Abbott, E. O. Haile (reporter *Daily Argus*), Henry Fox, J. G. Lewis, C. S. Akers, Ed. Hall, J. S. Winslow, Frederick Isley, James Doughty, F. R. Harris, Charles Knapp, J. L. Gardiner, William Bigelow, William Turnbull, J. C. Camber, H. B. Brown, Rev. J. W. Lovering.

"I have been unable to obtain a list of those on the 'Forest City.'

"The following is a list of the cutter's men captured by the rebels: Lieut. Davenport, George R. Plummer, Byron S. Blish, Robert P. Davis, Samuel A. Prince, John Avilline, Peter Warren, Benjamin Ashby, John Matson, George McCarty, George H. Rand, Edward Mahomey, Edward J. W. Morris, Charles Wilson, Henry Finnegan, Dickson Wescott, John Hayes, John Collins, Thomas Hefran, Alexander Hayden, James Bush.

"On reaching the 'Archer,' the twelve-pounder brass howitzer, which was on board the 'Tacony,' was found, together with arms and ammunition; also the burgee of the 'Tacony,' with the name upon it, and other flags belonging to that vessel; also the chronometer, and a tin case containing vessels' papers, charts, log-book, and private journals, giving operations of the 'Tacony.' Two barrels of beef were also found.

"When Lieut. Read was taken, he delivered to Capt. Liscomb, of the 'Forest City,' his private carpet-bag containing papers, registers, etc., of the various vessels he had captured, inclosed in a tin case. Over \$300,000 worth of bonds given by the various vessels he had captured were recovered."*

In a letter written by Lieut. Read, while at Fort Preble, to Lieut. Babson, confined in Fort Lafayette, he says,—

"It was my intention when I came to Portland to cut out a sea-going steamer, but strange to say, at the decisive moment, Mr. Brown (whom you will remember in connection with the breaking down of the 'Arkansas' engine) declared himself incompetent to work the engines of the steamer unless he had another engineer to co-operate with him. All my plans were thus crushed, and I was compelled to take the cutter out as a *dernier ressort*. If there had been a breeze we would have been far out at sea before daylight, having committed considerable destruction in the harbor of Portland."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under the head of "Quarters," the adjutant-general, in his report for 1861, remarks,—

* For list of vessels taken by him see Adjutant-General's Report, 1863, pages 21, 22.

"The municipal authorities of Portland, from the commencement of military operations, promptly offered the State the use of so much of their new and splendid city building as was necessary to initiate and carry forward to completion all such organizations as it was deemed advisable to rendezvous at or near that locality. The 1st, 5th, 6th, 10th, and 12th Regiments were thus accommodated with headquarters for the various staff duties. The 1st Regiment, upon its return to Portland, was there mustered out of service, and the 2d Regiment, Col. Jameson, was quartered there one night on its way to Washington. This occupation was unavoidably more injurious to the premises than that of almost any other character; hence the greater obligation of the State to that city for its prompt appreciation of the necessities of the service and its liberal provision for the emergency."

BOUNTIES.

Returns of bounties paid for enlistment of soldiers by the several towns of the county of Cumberland under calls for troops by the President from the outbreak of the Rebellion to Feb. 1, 1864, are as follows:

Baldwin	\$10,000.00
Bridgton	19,880.00
Brunswick	31,400.00
Cape Elizabeth.....	31,700.00
Casco	7,500.00
Cumberland.....	18,686.83
Falmouth.....	18,232.49
Freeport	22,070.00
Gorham	32,515.00
Gray.....	20,095.00
Harpswell	7,750.00
Harrison.....	7,977.00
Naples	9,069.00
New Gloucester.....	12,500.00
North Yarmouth.....	12,380.00
Otisfield.....	12,100.00
Portland.....	184,136.00
Pownal	9,410.00
Raymond.....	9,800.00
Scarborough.....	17,030.00
Sebago	8,250.00
Standish	20,690.37
Westbrook (including Deering).....	42,000.50
Windham	28,645.00
Yarmouth	16,905.00
Total for county.....	\$610,912.19

AID TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The following statement shows the amount furnished by the several towns of Cumberland County for soldiers' families under the Acts of March 19, 1862, and March 25, 1863, as per records of the executive council.

Baldwin	\$856.24
Bridgton	2,007.51
Brunswick.....	6,451.42
Cape Elizabeth.....	2,774.11
Casco	932.32
Cumberland.....	920.57
Falmouth.....	1,028.63
Freeport	2,080.69
Gorham	3,858.71
Gray.....	585.96
Harpswell	1,305.89
Harrison.....	479.65
Naples	1,040.40
New Gloucester.....	1,620.70
North Yarmouth.....	107.47
Otisfield.....	176.16
Portland.....	30,339.73
Pownal	439.44
Raymond	1,550.77
Scarborough.....	1,834.55
Sebago.....	217.17
Standish	1,463.16
Westbrook (including Deering).....	5,902.75
Windham	2,387.16
Yarmouth	1,930.85

Total for county..... \$72,294.01

DRAFT FROM JULY, 1863, TO JANUARY 1, 1864.

This county was included during the draft in the first Congressional district, with headquarters at Portland. The district was divided into sub-districts corresponding with the towns, and numbered alphabetically.

Board of Enrollment.—Charles H. Doughty, Provost-Marshal; Edward S. Morris, Commissioner; Theodore Jewett, M.D., Surgeon.

There were drafted in this county 1883 men; 357 furnished substitutes, 83 paid commutation, and 24 entered the service. The balance, 1415, were exempted for disability and other legal causes.

CITY OF PORTLAND.

PORTLAND is the chief commercial city of the State of Maine, and the seat of justice of Cumberland County. It is situated upon a neck of land about three miles long and three-fourths of a mile in average width, nearly surrounded by water, having in front of it, in Fore River, the finest harbor on the coast, and in its rear, Back Cove, a body of water also accessible to shipping at high tide. The islands attached to the city comprise an aggregate area of nearly 3000 acres, viz.: Peaks, 750 acres; Long, 912; Bangs, 266; House, 20; Great Diamond (otherwise Hog Island), 468; Little Diamond, 80; Crotch, the part appertaining to the city, 114; Hope, the city's portion, 2; Little Chebeague, 80 (the remainder of the island, about 20 acres, being attached to Cumberland); Jewels, 221; Cow, 28; Ram, 18; Marsh, 14; Crow, Overset, Pumpkin, Kuob, and Green Islands might add 20 acres more. The geographical position of the custom-house in the city, as determined by the United States coast survey in 1874, is latitude 43° 39' 28" north, and longitude 70° 15' 18" west from Greenwich.

Portland was incorporated as a city in 1832, after having passed through two hundred years of eventful experience from the date of its first settlement, having been twice destroyed by the Indians and once burned by the British. It owes its original settlement in 1632 to a contest in regard to the title to land at the mouth of the Spurwink River, between Winter, as the agent of Trelawny, on the one part, and George Cleaves and Richard Tucker on the other. Winter succeeded in the Provincial Court in sustaining the title of Trelawny, and the ejected parties sought refuge upon the Neck, now Portland. This Neck, Cleaves declared, "was known first by the name of Machigonne, being a neck of land which was no man's possession or occupation, and therefore he seized upon it as his own inheritance by virtue of a royal proclamation of our late sovereign lord King James, of blessed memory, by which he freely gave unto every subject of his which should transport himself over into this country, upon his own charge, for himself and for every person he should transport, 150 acres of land." He further declared that he continued the occupation from year to year, under this possession, without interruption or demand from any, at the end of which time, being "desirous to enlarge his limits in a lawful way, addressed himself to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the proprietor of this province, and obtained, for a sum of money and other considerations, a warrantable lease of enlargement, bounded as by relation thereunto had, doth, and may appear."

This statement is made in an action which Winter brought against Cleaves in 1640, to recover possession of this tract too, claiming the whole under a grant to Trelawny; in this he failed, and Cleaves was left in full possession. This is the origin of Portland, which was first called

Cleaves' Neck, then Munjoy's Neck, and sometimes Casco and Old Casco, from its position on Casco River and Bay.

The lease referred to bears date January 27th in the twelfth year of the reign of Charles I., whose reign began March 29, 1625, which would make the date Jan. 24, 1637. It is an indenture "between Sir Ferdinando Gorges, of Ashton Phillipps, in the county of Somerset, Knight, of the one party, and George Cleaves, of Casco, in the province of New Somerset, in New England, in America, Esquire, and Richard Tucker, of Casco, aforesaid, Gent., of the other party." It recites the consideration of £100. The following is the description of the premises:

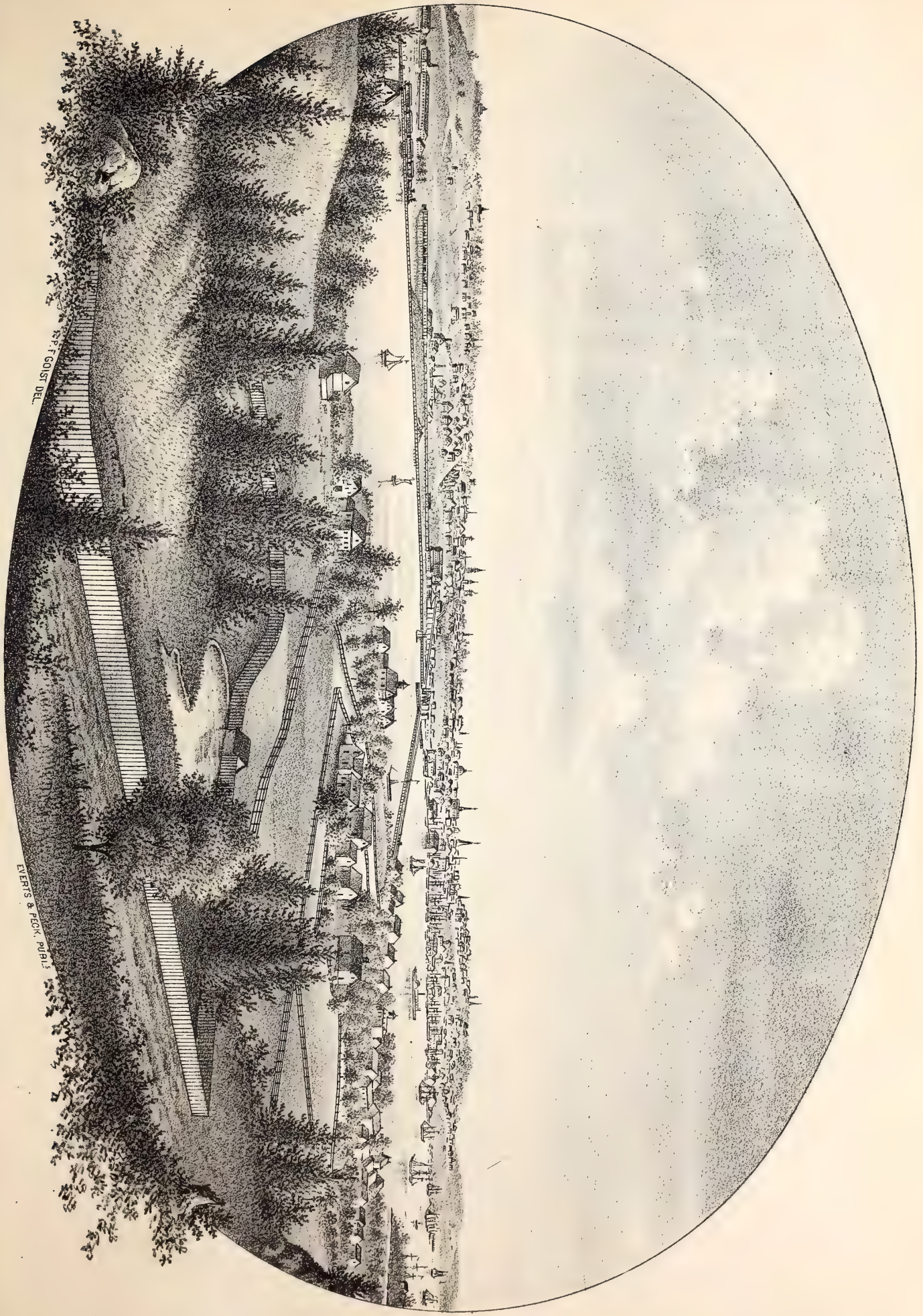
"All that part, purpart, and portion of land in America, parcel of New England in America, hereafter in these presents described, . . . that is to say, that part, etc., of lands beginning at the furthestmost point of a neck of land called by the Indians Machigonne, and now and forever henceforth to be called and known by the name of Stogummor, and so along the same westerly as it tendeth to the first fall of a little river issuing out of a very small pond, and from thence over land to the falls of Presumsca, being the first falls on the river upon a straight line, containing, by estimation, from fall to fall, near about an English mile, which, together with the said neck of land that the said George Cleaves and the said Richard Tucker have plant for divers years now expired, is estimated in the whole to be 1500 acres or thereabouts, as also one island adjacent to the said premises, and now in the tenor and occupation of the said George Cleaves and Richard Tucker, commonly called and known by the name of Hogg Island."

The term of the lease was two thousand years, by paying the yearly rent of two shillings the hundred for every hundred acres. Possession was given June 8, 1637, by Arthur Mackworth, who lived on the point at the mouth of Presumpscot River, which, with the island opposite, are called Mackey's, a corruption of his name.

This lease is the origin of the titles to a large portion of this domain, containing, it is apparent, much more than 1500 acres, as held at this day. Cleaves, on his return with his lease, brought over his son-in-law, Michael Mitton, with his family, and leased to him 60 acres under authority from Gorges,—Peaks (then called Pond) Island, at the mouth of the harbor; and afterwards, Jan. 1, 1651, conveyed to him 100 acres of land at Clark's Point on the Neck, "adjoining his dwelling-house, which he had possessed for ten years." And in 1658 he conveyed to him a further tract, beginning at the point of rocks where Sawyer's wharf was built, and extending west to his other purchase and across to Back Cove.

Cleaves and Tucker parcelled out their lands to various persons on the Neck, at Back Cove, and on the Presumpscot, under whom it is now, in many cases, held, particularly and most prominently the Bramhall title, embracing the hill at the western end of the Neck, which bears his name; the Brackett title, extending from Bramhall's down

THE CITY OF PORTLAND AND HARBOR, MAINE.



F. GOULD DEL.

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below High Street, and stretching across the town; and the Munjoy title, covering the promontory at the eastern end of the Neck nearly up to India Street. The first of the original deeds is from Cleaves to Hope Allen, dated May 23, 1660, from whom the property came to George Bramhall, who lived and carried on a tannery under the hill, and who was killed there by the Indians in the second Indian war. The original deed from Cleaves of Munjoy Hill is dated September, 1659, and was made to John Phillips, of Boston, whose only daughter, Mary, George Munjoy married about 1652. Munjoy, who came from Boston, was an accomplished man, and for many years an most active and useful citizen, and a magistrate of the town. His family held the property until the resettlement of the town in 1718, when they sold it to some speculators who were then purchasing old titles. The Brackett title descended from Cleaves, whose only daughter, Elizabeth, married Michael Mitton. Mitton's daughter, Anne, married Anthony Brackett, and his daughter, Mary, Thomas Brackett, Anthony's brother, whose descendants retained a large portion of the property until after the Revolution, parting with it gradually as the wants of the town pressed upon it. Thomas Brackett was killed near his dwelling-house, in the neighborhood of Clark's Point, in 1676, by the Indians, and Anthony by the same enemy, on his farm at Back Cove (since the Deering farm) in 1689. Thaddeus Clark, from whom Clark's Point derives its name, came from Ireland, married Elizabeth, another daughter of Michael Mitton, and lived near the Point. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Capt. Edward Tyng, distinguished in the history of Massachusetts, and his youngest, John Graves. Mitton had but one son, Nathaniel, who was killed by the Indians, unmarried, and thus the name became extinct. But the blood of the first settlers flows through innumerable and honored channels scattered far and wide through the country.

George Cleaves erected his house fronting the Bay just east of India Street, and his cornfield stretched westerly to near Clay Cove. In his deed to Phillips we have the following description:

"All that tract, parcel, or Neck, in Casco Bay, and now in possession of me, the said George Cleaves, on which my dwelling-house standeth, by the metes and bounds herein expressed; that is to say, to begin at the point of land commonly called Machigonne, and being northeasterly from my said house, and so along by the water side from the house southwesterly to the southwest end of my cornfield."

George Munjoy lived a little east.* Phillips did not

* The following deposition given by John Alliset in Boston, May 6, 1736, states some interesting facts on this subject: "John Alliset, aged about eighty years, testifyeth and saith, that he formerly lived in Falmouth, in Casco Bay, and that he well knew Mr. George Cleaves and Mr. George Munjoy, and Mary his wife, with whom he lived eight years, and that there is a certain run of water about twenty rods distant from the Fort Point, lying about north from the said Fort Point. That he well remembers that George Cleaves had a house and lived therein, which was upon the northerly side of said run of water; that he also well remembers that there was a meeting-house built on a point of Mr. Munjoy's land, bearing about northeast or easterly from Mr. Munjoy's house."

The magician's wand has touched all those old spots. The "run of water" referred to was carried down to the beach in an aqueduct for the supply of vessels. The Portland Company's Works took the place of the old "meeting-house," which stood on Jordan's Point.

come here to reside: he, in connection with Munjoy, carried on a large business in lumber, and the latter purchased an extensive tract at Saccarappa, including the falls there, which was afterwards called the Cooper Claim. Phillips was a merchant in Boston, and deacon of the Old North Church; he died there in 1683.

The name of Falmouth was given to the town by the commissioners of Massachusetts, in July, 1658, when that province extended her jurisdiction over the western part of Maine. They say "Those places formerly called Spurwink and Casco Bay, from the east side of Spurwink River to the Clapboard Islands, in Casco Bay, shall run back eight miles into the country, and henceforth shall be called by the name of Falmouth." This conventional name could not and did not supersede the familiar Indian names by which particular spots are designated, such as Spurwink, Purpooduc, Capisie, Saccarappa, and Casco.

Previous to the first Indian war, in 1675, the settlements increased with considerable rapidity; by 1660 they had extended from Martin's Point on the Presumpscot, which took its name from Richard Martin, its earliest occupant, round Back Cove to Fore River. At Purpooduc were the Phippens, Whites, Stannafords, Penleys, and Wallises; at Spurwink, the Jordans, with their ancestor, Rev. Robert, at their head, who married Winter's only child. On the Neck, which had not so many advantages for agriculture, and which was occupied by large proprietors, there were fewer in numbers. Cleaves occupied the eastern extremity, Milton's family the western, and Tucker the central part.

At the commencement of that war there were over forty families in the whole town, five or six of whom were upon the Neck, viz., Thomas Brackett, Thaddeus Clark, George Munjoy, John Munjoy (his son), George Burroughs (the minister), Elizabeth Harvey (the daughter of Cleaves), who had married a second husband after the death of Mitton, who was also dead, and who died herself in 1682. The Munjoys occupied the eastern end of the Neck, and Brackett and Mrs. Harvey the western end; a portion of the central part was swampy and covered with bushes and trees, and furrowed with gullies; on another portion George Burroughs lived. Cleaves at this time was dead; his last appearance was in November, 1666, and he probably died soon after at a very advanced age. In 1662 he states his wife's age to have been eighty-seven. Tucker had moved to Portsmouth, N. H., where his widow, Margaret, was living in 1681, in which year she made a conveyance to her grandson, Nicholas Hodge, by which it is inferred that her daughter married a Hodge, and that Ann Hodge, of Newbury, the wife first of Phineas Jones and afterwards of Jabez Fox, was a descendant from Richard Tucker; so that his blood is mingled with that of the Foxes, Waites, etc., here, who still occupy a portion of the land which their ancestor first opened to civilization. Michael Hodge, of Salisbury, mariner, in 1742 conveyed to Phineas Jones a tract of land on the Neck, and therein recited that he was the "only representative said Richard Tucker hath." The descendants of Ann Hodge, through her daughters, Hannah

The "Fort Point" referred to was the point at the foot of India Street, where stood Fort Loyal.

married to John Waite, Ann married to Richard Codman, and the children of Jabez Fox, are particularly mentioned in another part of this work.

In 1675 the town was flourishing. In the fisheries, in lumber and agriculture its resources were ample and rapidly improving. The sites most favorable to these pursuits were occupied, and there was every token given of a rising and populous settlement. But in the midst of these bright prospects the Indian war let loose upon the peaceful inhabitants the untamed ferocity of the native savages, who overrun and destroyed every vestige of improvement, sacrificing the lives of all who stood in their way, and prostrating by the fire-brand and tomahawk the whole settlement in indiscriminate ruin. In this attack 34 persons were killed and taken captives. Among the killed were Thomas Brackett, John Munjoy, and Isaac Wakeley, upon the Neck. Thomas Brackett's family was carried into captivity, with several others in other parts of the town.

The place remained desolate during the remainder of the war. On the conclusion of peace by a treaty made at Casco, April 12, 1678, the inhabitants began to return to their ruined sites. In November of that year George Bramhall, of Portsmouth, purchased of Edward Allen the hill which bears his name, embracing 400 acres, formed a settlement upon it, and carried on tanning as an occupation. Anthony Brackett returned to his farm in 1679, and others flocked in to occupy the old lots or to receive grants for new ones. In the mean time Massachusetts had secured her title, not only to the jurisdiction, but to the soil, by the purchase of the territory from the heirs of Sir F. Gorges, lying between the Piscataqua and the mouth of the Kennebec. The deed bears date March 15, 1678. They established a government over it, at the head of which Thomas Danforth, of Boston, was appointed. Fort Loyal was erected in 1680 at the foot of India Street, and in September of that year Governor Danforth held a court in it, for the regulation of the new settlement and for the arrangement of the inhabitants in a compact manner, with a view to their protection from future attacks by the Indians. "The fort was erected and the house-lots ordered on a considerable portion of Cleaves' cornfield."* On the west side of Clay Cove eight lots were granted, among which were John, George, and Samuel Ingersoll's, the latter being at the foot of what is now Exchange Street, the former where Willow enters Fore Street, and George's between them, though not occupying the whole distance. These lots are held under those titles at this day. Lots were granted on India, then called Broad, Street, and on the bay east of it. The old titles were respected where claims were interposed and proved. In 1681 a special agreement was entered into between the government and Mrs. Munjoy, whereby her title to Munjoy Hill was forever secured to her and her heirs and assigns. Her husband, Munjoy, died in 1680, and the same year she married Capt. Robert Lawrence, who was killed in the second Indian war. Her third husband was Stephen Cross, of Boston, where she died in 1705, without issue by either of her husbands but Munjoy.†

Capt. Lawrence built a stone house on Munjoy Hill, and houses were erected in the neighborhood of the fort, and upon other parts of the Neck, some of which, as those of Tyng, Clark, and Bramhall, were on the banks of the river above where State Street now is; Bowdoin's was below. The character of the inhabitants in this middle period of Portland's history was of a superior order. There were among them Peter Bowdoin, or, more properly, Pierre Baudouin, and his son-in-law, Stephen Boutineau, two French Huguenots, who fled from France on the repeal of the edict of Nantes. Mr. Bowdoin was a physician of Rochelle, who subsequently established himself in Boston, and was the ancestor of the respectable family there of that name. Philip Barger, Philip Le Bretton, Augustine Jean were probably others of the same persecuted sect who sought refuge in this land. Besides these were George Burroughs (the minister), Thaddeus Clark, the Bracketts, Silvanus Davis, John Graves, Henry Harwood, the Ingersolls, Robert Lawrence, and Edward Tyng. Davis was a man of great enterprise and intelligence; he had a thorough knowledge of this coast, and, under the charter of 1691, was a counselor in Massachusetts for Sagadahock. He was captured in the second Indian attack on Falmouth in 1690, and being exchanged after the peace, established his residence in Boston, where he died in 1703.

Edward Tyng came here in 1680, and soon after married the daughter of Thaddeus Clark, and granddaughter of George Cleaves, by whom he had four children, viz., Edward, born in 1683; Jonathan, who died young; Mary, who married Rev. John Fox, of Waburn; and Elizabeth, who married a brother of Dr. Franklin. The Foxes now resident here are lineal descendants through their ancestors, Rev. John and Jabez Fox, the first comers here, of George Cleaves, and, as we have before seen, of Richard Tucker, through Ann Hodge; so that the blood of Cleaves and Tucker is united in the family. Edward Tyng commanded Fort Loyal in 1680-81, and was a counselor in Massachusetts in 1686. He had three houses on the Neck, one of which was a very respectable mansion in which he resided, situated on the bank just above State Street. He was appointed commodore of the squadron from Massachusetts in the attack on Louisbourg in 1745, and in the "Province" brig, of 24 guns, captured the French 64-gun ship, "Vigilante." He died, in Boston, Sept. 8, 1755. Thaddeus Clark was killed by the Indians in an ambuscade, with 13 of his company, in 1690; his widow died in Boston in 1736, aged ninety-two years.

During the ten years interval between the first and second Indian wars, the growth of Falmouth was rapid; the population of the town had attained to about 700, of which number about 25 families lived on the Neck; about 40 families resided at Spurwink and Stroudwater, and the remainder at Back Cove, Capisic, and Presumpscot. These were zealously pursuing their various occupations, subduing the forest, bringing the lands under cultivation, and

* Blackman's report to Governor Andros, March 27, 1688.

† George Munjoy was a son of John Munjoy, of Abbotsham, in the county of Devon, England, born in 1626; was admitted a freeman in

Massachusetts in 1647. His children were John, Mary, George, Josiah, Peletiah, and Hepzibah. John, the eldest son, born in Boston, April 17, 1653, was killed, as before stated, in 1676, leaving a widow and one daughter, Huldah. George was born in Boston, April 4, 1658.

scouring the bay in pursuit of fish, when they were suddenly aroused by distant rumors of renewed Indian aggressions. In August, 1688, the enemy began to commit depredations upon the cattle on the eastern plantations, and threatened the lives of the planters. The first blood of the war was spilt at North Yarmouth in September, by a party of 78 Indians making an attack upon the company of Capt. Gendall, while engaged in the construction of stockades at that place. Government made vigorous preparations for defense, and the immediate destruction of Falmouth was averted by the timely arrival of Major Benjamin Church, of Plymouth Colony, almost simultaneously with the appearance of a large body of French and Indians. After an engagement which lasted about six hours, on the point west of where Deering's bridge now stands, the enemy retreated, and did not again renew active hostilities till early the next spring. In May a large force of French and Indians, who had previously destroyed several settlements to the westward, made their appearance in Casco Bay, and Robert Grearson, one of the inhabitants, was taken prisoner by them. Capt. Silvanus Davis was in command at Fort Loyal, and gave strict orders that the inhabitants should keep close within their garrisons, and that constant watch should be kept to prevent surprise.

A neglect of this wise precaution precipitated the destruction of the town. Lieut. Clark and 30 men, being desirous to make some discoveries in regard to the enemy, proceeded to the top of Munjoy Hill, which was then covered with woods, and a lane, with a fence on each side of it, ran to Lawrence's block-house. Behind this fence the enemy lay concealed, and the suspicion of their presence was first aroused by the conduct of the cattle, which stood staring towards the fence as if alarmed. Lieut. Clark and his men decided that the best way to get rid of the difficulty was to face it, and so they advanced to discover the enemy and put them to rout. They soon fell victims to their temerity, for the enemy, who had been covertly watching their movements, poured upon the assaulting party a deadly fire, which killed Lieut. Clark and 13 of his men, and caused the remainder to beat a hasty retreat towards the garrison. This was besieged and bravely defended till night, under cover of which the besieged party abandoned it and took refuge in Fort Loyal. The next morning, May 16th, the enemy burnt the houses and laid siege to the fort with all their force. The fort was situated on a rocky bluff, under which the enemy worked out of reach of the guns, carrying on the siege with unremitting activity for five days and four nights, when at last the garrison and inhabitants, worn out and exhausted by continued watching and defense, were obliged to surrender, and capitulated on the 20th of May. Capt. Silvanus Davis, who was taken prisoner and carried to Quebec, gave the government an account of the attack and surrender, from which we take the following particulars:

"Myself having command of a garrison in Falmouth for the defense of the same, a party of French from Canada, joined with a company of Indians, to the number of betwixt four and five hundred French and Indians, set upon our fort. The 16th of May, 1690, about dawning, began our fight; the 20th, about three o'clock, afternoon, we were taken. They fought us five days and four nights, in which time they killed and wounded the greatest part of our men,

burned all our houses, and at last we were forced to have a parley with them in order for surrender. . . . We demanded if there were any French among them, and if they would give us quarter. They answered that they were French, and that they would give us good quarter. They then required that the Governor of the French should hold up his hand and swear by the great and ever-living God that the several articles should be performed. All which he did solemnly swear to perform; but as soon as they had us in their custody they broke their articles, suffered our women and children and our men to be made captives in the hands of the heathen, to be cruelly murdered and destroyed, many of them, and especially our wounded men. Only the French kept myself and some three or four others and carried us to Canada."

They were twenty-four days marching through the wilderness, and arrived at Quebec June 14th. He remained in Quebec four months, and was then exchanged.

Thus, a second time perished the rising settlement of Falmouth. The war continued till 1698, when the quarrel between France and England having been adjusted by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, and the French succor thereby withdrawn from the Indians, without which they could not sustain hostilities with hope of success, they entered into articles of agreement which were consummated by a treaty of peace executed at Marc Point, in Casco Bay, Jan. 7, 1699.

The town continued wholly unoccupied during the war, and although a few of the old settlers, with that unceasing yearning which ever haunts the exile, wandered back to their desolated homes after the peace, yet so unsettled was the state of affairs with the savages that the settlement was not renewed upon the Neck until after the peace of Utrecht, in 1713.

In 1715 there was but one solitary family upon the Neck, by the name of Ingersoll. Rev. Mr. Smith says, in his journal, "In 1716 one Ingersoll built a hut on Falmouth Neck, where he lived some time alone, and was thence called Governor Ingersoll." It is thought that this must have been Elisha, son of John Ingersoll, of Kittery, who had been driven from here in the war of 1688. Whoever he was he was drowned in the Presumpscot River a few years afterwards.

Ingersoll could not have remained long as the solitary inhabitant; for in July, 1716, Maj. Moody, in a petition to the General Court for leave to fortify his house, which stood on King Street, represented that there were then on the Neck, commonly called Old Casco, fifteen men as inhabitants, beside women and children.* Other settlers began to come in about the same time.

James Mills, from Lynn, built the second or third house in town, on what is now Middle Street, near the subsequent residence of Judge Freeman, where he obtained, in 1727, a grant of a house-lot, including one acre of ground.† It is supposed that his family came here in 1716, or very soon after. At Back Cove, Spurwink, and other places the abandoned farms were occupied a little sooner after the war.

Benjamin Skilling, Zechariah Brackett, and Dominicus Jordan, occupied the Brackett and Jordan farms, respectively at Back Cove and Spurwink, in 1715.

In 1716-17, Gilbert Winslow, otherwise called Dr. Wins-

* Note to Smith's Journal, p. 49.

† Proprietor's Records.

low, built the first house at Purpooduck, and was the same year joined by Samuel Cobb, who built the second house there, but the next year removed to the Neck and built a house on Congress Street near the head of King Street. Mr. Cobb was a ship-carpenter by occupation. He was followed the next year by three brothers, Jonathan, Ebenezer, and Joseph, who settled at the Purpooduck.

Samuel Moody built his house fronting the beach below King Street, on the spot forming the corner of Fore and Hancock. For a number of years it was the principal house in town.*

Benjamin Larrabee built his house—a one-story building—on the corner of Middle and School Streets.

Richard Wilmot and John Wass, his son-in-law, built on Queen Street, near the entrance of Wilmot, which took its name from this early occupant.

Thomas Thomas built in Clay Cove; — Barbour in Middle Street near Court, on land afterwards granted to him; James Doughty built next below Barbour, and Samuel Proctor, who moved his family here from Lynn in 1718, built on Fore Street, near the entrance to Silver.

John Pritchard came from Boston, and settled here about the same time, and also Richard Collier, from the Old Colony, occupied a spot near Jordan's Point.

In 1718, when Samuel Cobb moved from Purpooduck, there were settled on the Neck thirteen families besides his own.†

From this time the population increased more rapidly. May 3, 1726, 7 persons were admitted as inhabitants; August 17th, 23 were admitted, they paying £10 each for the right of admission, and September 18th, 5 persons. We might thus go on at considerable length from Mr. Smith's journal, but it is unnecessary. In 1826 there seems to have been an influx of population not very desirable, for Mr. Smith says, "This spring came into town one Savage, and also one Stimson and his family, whom the selectmen immediately warned out of town, as they did several others just about the making of the peace. This summer (peace having been concluded) there came from Cape Ann one Davis, a pretty troublesome spark, with his family. Also, one of his wife's brothers, no better than he, and a little after another family, who were also warned out of town." Mr. Smith also notes the arrival of several others, "who were sober and forehanded men." And "this week," he adds, "we had a town-meeting to consider the petition of 10 likely men to be admitted as inhabitants, and the matter was left to the selectmen."

April 5, 1726, 26 vessels were reported in the harbor. This year the first grist-mill was built by Messrs. Sawyer & York, the people before this having sent their corn to Boston to be ground.‡ This mill stood at Lawrence Cove, in Cape Elizabeth, opposite Portland. "A saw-mill was also built upon the same stream."§

* Maj. Saml. Moody died in 1729. The following is the inscription on his gravestone in the graveyard at Portland: "Here lies interred ye body of Samuel Moody, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of ye Peace and a Justice of ye Superior Court of Common Pleas in ye County of York, and formerly Major of His Majesty's forces in ye eastern province, who deceased April, 1729, in ye 52d year of his age."

† Smith's Church Record. ‡ Smith's Journal, p. 49. § Ibid.

The winter of 1728 was the "cold winter" and the deep snow, when many of the animals perished.

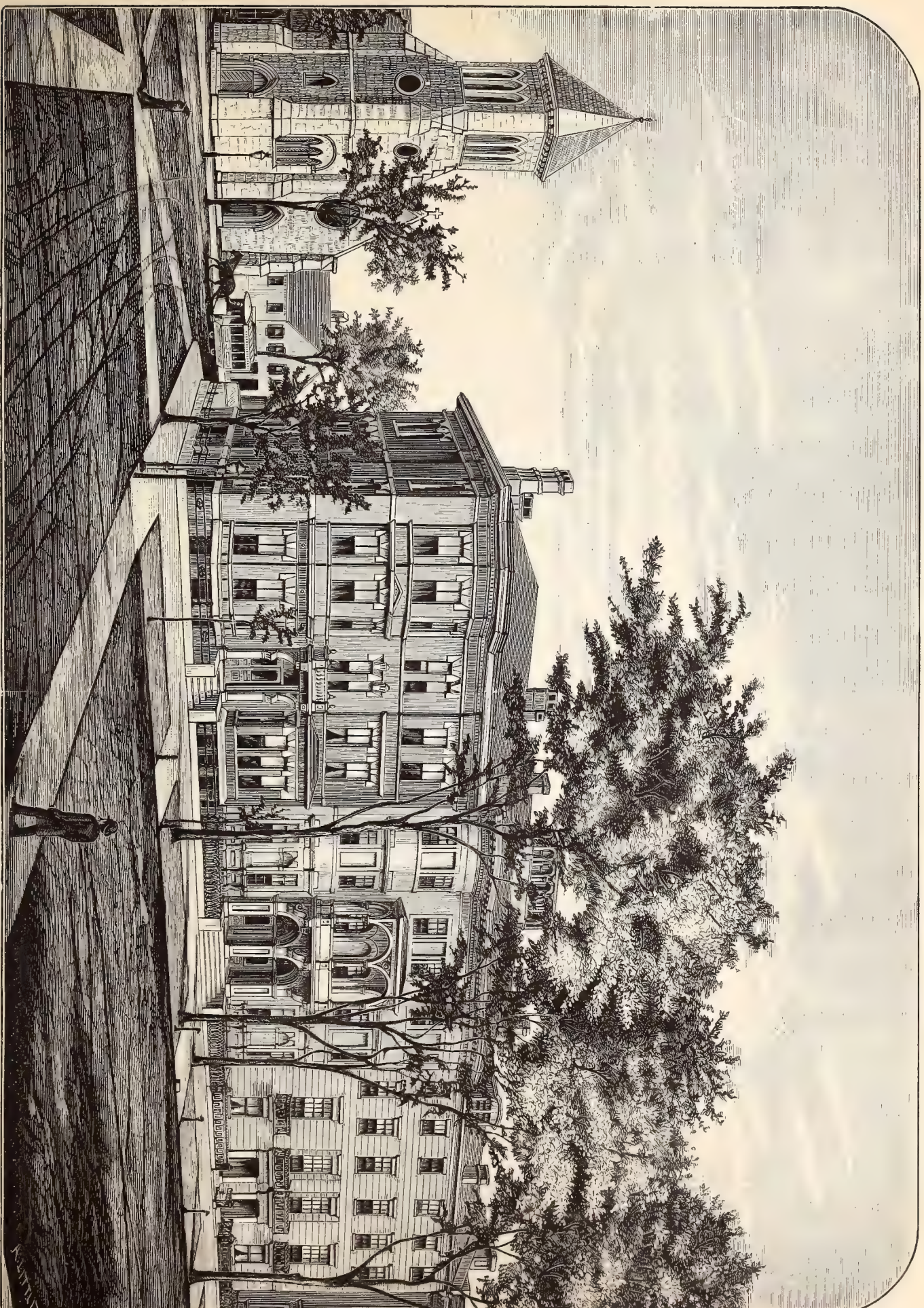
The great Indian council held here in July, 1732, so exhausted the provisions of the place, that Mr. Smith says "They left us quite bare, and nothing of the country's produce left only three bushels of corn and some small things." There were 100 of the *Penobscot* tribe present, besides several vessels containing the Governor and counselors, and "many prominent gentlemen from all parts of the country." The Indians had their quarters on Hog Island, and the conference was held under a great tent on Munjoy Hill.

Hard times prevailed in 1737. Mr. Smith writes under date of April 21: "All the talk is,—no corn, no hay, and there is not a peck of potatoes to eat in all the eastern country."

In October, 1746, the town was in great excitement over a contemplated attack from a French fleet which had been sent over to destroy the settlements on the coast of New England, and Boston and Falmouth in particular. "The town held a meeting and voted that the selectmen apply to Capt. Moses Pearson for the use of his *two great guns*, to be placed on Spring Point, and to get four barrels of powder, balls, and flints for the use of the town." Thus, while Boston was mustering her troops and fortifying the east end of Long Wharf, as a protection against French cannon and bombshells, the Neck was also vigorously preparing to defend herself against the invaders. But a storm wrecked the fleet off Cape Sable, and the colonies were spared destruction.

The bombardment and destruction of the town by order of the British naval commander during the Revolution will be found in the history of that period, in the general department of this work, and therefore need not be repeated here. On the 16th of October, 1775, Capt. Henry Mowatt, with three armed vessels, attacked the town. The people fled in terror from their homes, taking with them what they could of their household goods. All the compact part of the town was destroyed, embracing 414 buildings, the whole loss being estimated at £55,000. Only 100 dwelling-houses were left standing, many of which were much damaged. The place was again deserted, many of the inhabitants removing to the country, and the few who remained among the ruins suffering great privations. Thus, for the third time, was Falmouth desolated, and by a blow that would seem almost utterly crushing to any hopes of her future recovery.

But, with the establishment of our national independence, new hopes and energies were awakened, and the close of the war gave a fresh impulse to business. In 1784 there were built on the Neck 41 dwelling-houses, 10 stores, and 7 shops. In 1785 the first brick house in town was commenced, and the same year appeared the first newspaper, — *The Falmouth Gazette*, — published by Benjamin Titcomb and Thomas B. Wait. In 1786 the town was divided, and the Neck, with the name of Portland, started upon an independent career, with a population of 2000. In 1793 wharves were extended into the harbor. In 1795, Nathaniel Deering built the first brick store. In 1799 the first bank was incorporated. Trade advanced westward from the old sites at the foot of India Street, and in 1800



RESIDENCES OF ISRAEL T. DANA, M.D., GEORGE T. FRENCH, M.D., FRANCIS K. SWAN, ESQ., AND L. O. M. SWEAT, ESQ.,
STATE STREET, CORNER OF CONGRESS, PORTLAND, ME.



Exchange (then called Fish) Street was the principal seat of business. The population by this time had increased to 3704, and in 1810 it had reached 7169. A desirable class of residents came in, bringing capital with them. The inhabitants, no longer contented with a coasting trade, engaged in foreign commerce. Lumber and fish continued to be the principal exports, but ships were also built and sent on freighting voyages.

From 1795 to 1805 the growth of the town in commercial business and general prosperity was unexampled in New England. Dr. Dwight, visiting the place in 1797, wrote, "No American town is more entirely commercial, and, of course, none is more sprightly." The tonnage which, in 1789, amounted to 5000, in 1807 had reached 30,000. The duties collected at the custom-house increased from \$8109, in 1790, to \$342,909, in 1806. Napoleon Bonaparte had thrown all Europe into war, and American bottoms, being declared neutrals, monopolized the carrying trade.

With the increase of wealth came more refinement and a more lavish style of living. In 1801 the rich merchants began to build for themselves large and elegant houses, some of which still remain, the square, old-fashioned mansions, of noble front, with wide halls running back and admitting in the rear to large and high-fenced gardens, where fruit-trees flourished. Of such is the stately Matthew Cobb house, which still stands at the corner of High and Tree Streets; the mansion built by Ebenezer Storer, corner of High and Danforth Streets, now occupied by John Mussey, Esq., and that built by Joseph H. Ingraham, on State Street. These, and others like them, were the best houses in the State, and some which remain unaltered, like the fine old mansion on the corner of High and Spring Streets, long the residence of the late General Wingate, still give evidence of the architectural taste and thorough workmanship of the olden time.

During the decade from 1810 to 1820 the population increased only 1412. In March, 1820, the District of Maine was separated from Massachusetts and admitted into the Union as a State. Portland became the capital of the new State, and held that position till the removal of the seat of government to Augusta, in 1832.

In order to see the progress of the city it may be well to compare statistical statements made at different periods.

PORTLAND IN 1821.

The population at this date was 8581. "It contained a State-House, an elegant brick court-house, a large stone jail, a large three-story brick academy, a large three-story brick building belonging to the Bank of Portland, a like brick building formerly erected for an insurance office, but now owned by the Cumberland Bank, a custom-house and other offices; 10 houses of public worship, viz.: 3 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Union Society, 1 for Independent Methodists, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Universalists; 5 school-houses, 700 dwelling-houses, in or adjoining which are 61 shops, 200 other shops, 306 barns, 66 warehouses, 11 bake-houses, 6 distilleries, 7 tanneries, 7 slaughter-houses, 1 furnace and iron-works, 94 other buildings, a post-office, 15,583 tons of ves-

sels, 392,096 superficial feet of wharves, a library belonging to a number of persons associated for its support, containing 1200 volumes, an insurance-office, savings institution, 27 other institutions and societies, besides the religious societies, 6 engines, 7 public schools, viz.: 4 masters and 3 mistresses schools, and 40 private schools."

Such, according to an inventory taken by Hon. Samuel Freeman, was Portland in 1821. In July, 1823, the first steamboat ever brought to Maine arrived in Portland harbor. She was a vessel of about 100 tons burden, called the "Patent," owned by Capt. Seward Porter, who had bought her in New York to run as a passenger boat between Portland and Boston. In 1833 came the "Chancellor Livingston," built under the direction of Robert Fulton, and the same year the Cumberland Steam Navigation Company was formed, and, in opposition to the "Chancellor Livingston," put on the line between Portland and Boston the steamer "Commodore McDonough." The Portland Steam Packet Company was organized in 1844, and ever since its boats have run on the route with great regularity and success.

In 1832, Portland received a city charter, under which the government consists of a mayor, seven aldermen, and twenty-one common councilmen, for the election of whom the city is divided into seven wards. The progress of the city from 1840 and onward is shown by the following sketch, taken substantially from Mr. Elwell's popular work, "Portland and Vicinity."

"About 1840 the city began to experience a depression in business, caused by the revolution in trade centres brought about by the introduction of railroads. Boston, by the extension of her railroads, had seized upon the trade of Vermont, which had formerly come to Portland, through the Notch in the White Mountains. In 1842 the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad was opened, and that also took business from the city. . . . From 1840 to 1846 there was scarcely any increase in the population, . . . and it became evident to our business men that it was necessary to seize the weapon which was being wielded against them, and turn it to their own advantage. . . . For this purpose a company was formed, and a charter obtained to construct a railroad to Canada. . . . With the hour came the man in the person of John A. Poor, by whose far-reaching foresight, broad grasp of possibilities, and untiring energy, the project of a railroad to Canada was set on foot. The conception was a grand one, but the undertaking seemed overwhelming to a little city of 16,000 inhabitants. Montreal was three hundred miles away, through mountain ranges, through waste spaces, through sparsely populated regions, deeply encumbered with the snows of winter. Whence was the capital to come? How was a railroad to be built in the face of such physical obstacles? Mr. Poor and William Pitt Preble drove over the route in a sleigh in midwinter, to prove the possibility of getting through. Our merchants and business men took up the enterprise with enthusiasm, and all classes of citizens joined heartily in the endeavor. . . . The city loaned its credit in bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000. Eleven miles of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad were opened in 1848, and in 1853 it was finished to its junction with the Canada Road from Montreal,—a distance from Portland of one hundred and forty-nine miles. The Grand Trunk Railroad brought the city into connection not only with the towns and cities of Canada, but with the vast, grain-growing regions of the West. Following its completion as necessary adjuncts, a winter line of steamers to Liverpool, and the construction of a new business avenue along the whole water front of the city,—a mile long and one hundred feet wide,—leaving high and dry old Fore Street, so long the water street, the locality of slop-shops and sailors' boarding-houses. This new street,—appropriately called Commercial,—is the scene of a heavy wholesale trade in flour, grain, and groceries, while it also affords railroad communication across the front of the city, and with the numerous wharves.

Then came the building of that system of railroads opening to the trade of Portland all parts of State, and now consolidated under the name of the Maine Central. Our merchants also opened connection with the eastern part of the State and the lower provinces by means of steamboat lines, and thus secured much of the trade which had formerly gone to Boston. Manufacturing establishments—like the Portland Company's Works and Brown's Sugar House—also sprang up and gave employment to hundreds.

"The city passed through the panic of 1857-58 without serious disaster, and trade was reviving again when the war of the Rebellion came in 1861. Business then gave way to the demands of patriotism. The 1st Maine Regiment, Col. Jackson (six companies of which were raised here), was speedily organized, though the measles prevented its being the first in the field. In response to later calls for volunteers our people were active in raising other regiments, especially the 5th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 17th, and 25th, the latter a nine months' regiment of Portland boys, led by Col. Francis Fessenden. Other regiments followed, Portland contributing 5000 men, to whom she paid a bounty of \$428,970, and of whom 421 lost their lives in battle or by disease. Large contributions were made in aid of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and many noble men gave their services in nursing the sick and wounded. . . . The city came out of the war without great loss, though its commercial progress had been checked by the transfer of much of its shipping to the British flag. The war, however, had given employment to many, money was flush, and the city was again entering on a prosperous career when, for the fourth time in its history, it was laid in ashes and made desolate."

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1866.

"On the Fourth of July, 1866, a carelessly-thrown fire-cracker set fire to a boat-builder's shop, on Commercial, near the foot of High Street, and the sparks soon communicated with Brown's sugar-house, wrapping that great structure in flames, and spreading onward spite of all opposition, spreading out like a fan as it went diagonally across the city, glowing with a furnace heat, melting iron, crumbling stone, wiping out the costliest 'fire-proof' structures, leaving desolation in its track; sweeping away not only whole blocks, but entire streets, massive warehouses, lofty churches, splendid mansions, ancestral homes in the crowded and oldest parts of the city; spreading terror, anguish, and dismay among the whole population, until at last, in the small hours of the night, it burnt itself out amid the waste spaces at the foot of Munjoy Hill. That night of terror and desolation will never be forgotten by the people of Portland. The morning saw fifteen hundred buildings laid in ashes, fifty-eight streets and courts reduced to a wilderness of chimneys, amidst which the most familiar inhabitant lost himself, ten thousand people made houseless and homeless, and \$10,000,000 of property destroyed.

"For a moment only the energies of the people seemed paralyzed, and then began the great work of providing for the houseless and hungry. Whole villages of tents sprang up on Munjoy Hill and elsewhere; barracks were built; generous contributions from abroad flowed in; the work of rebuilding was begun,—advantage being taken of the opportunity to widen and straighten old streets and open new ones,—and now, after a lapse of but ten years, the city stands rebuilt far handsomer than before the fire.

"Meantime the work of railroad extension has gone on, enlarging the area tributary to the trade of the city and opening new routes of pleasure. In 1873 the Boston and Maine Railroad was extended from South Berwick to Portland. . . . In 1875 the Portland and Rochester Railroad completed its connections with Nashua, N. H. . . . and Worcester, Mass., thus opening a direct route to New York, and saving many miles of travel between Portland and that city. The same year the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, opening a new and shorter route to the West, and restoring some of the lost trade of Vermont, was completed through the Notch of the White Mountains; and commanding as it does some of the most noted summer resorts, has given a new impetus to pleasure-travel through Portland. Merchants of Portland now command the trade of a large portion of the State, to a considerable extent they supply Northern New Hampshire and Vermont, and find customers in the maritime provinces and the Canadas.

"Various branches of manufacture, as the rolling of railroad iron, the making of carriages, shoes, matches, stoneware, and drain-pipes, have sprung up, and these products find a market all over the United States, and to some extent in foreign countries."

THE CITY IN 1879.

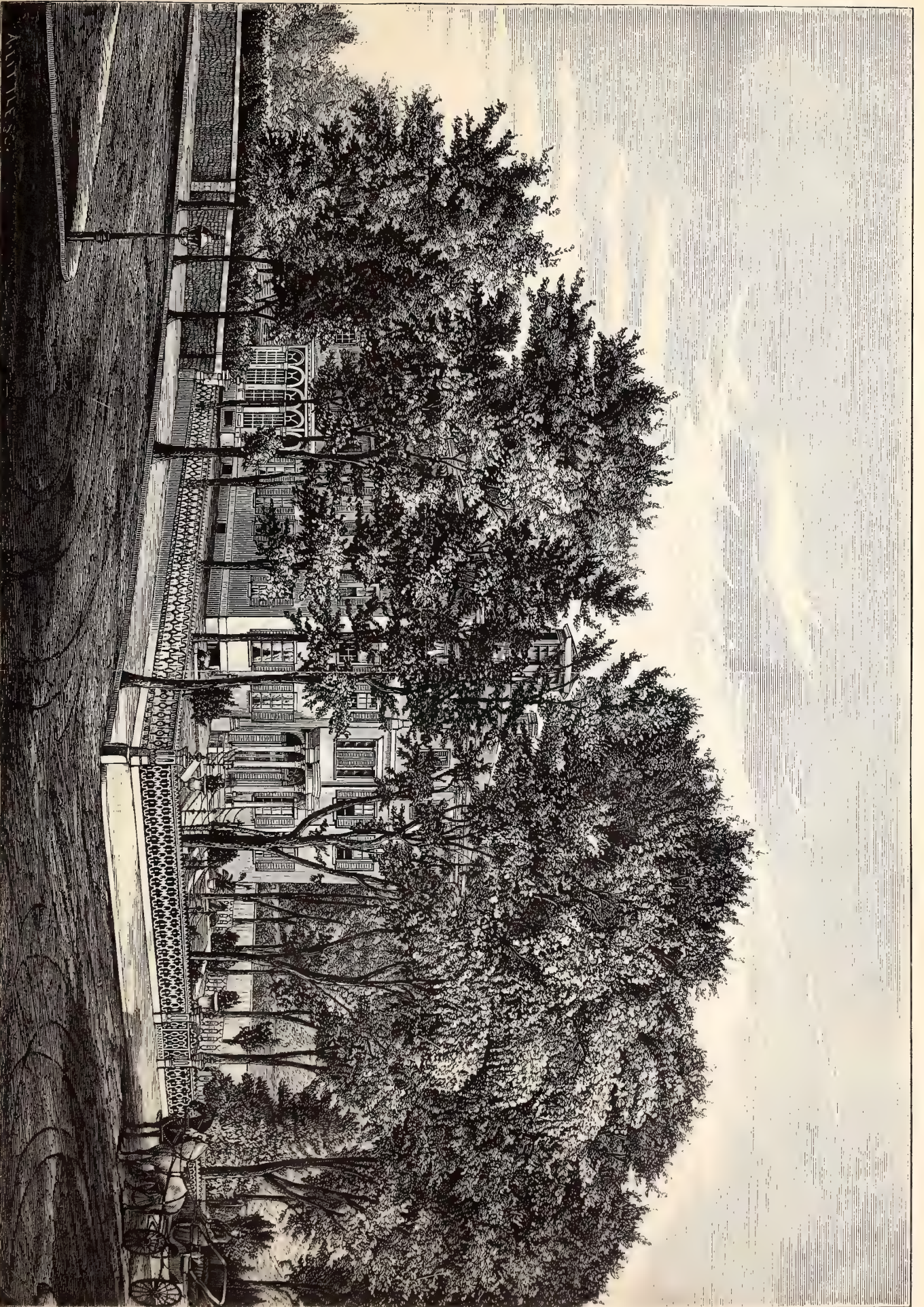
The city now occupies the entire area of the peninsula from the slopes of Munjoy Hill on the east to the brow of Bramhall Hill on the west. The area has been enlarged by a considerable amount of made land along Back Cove, and many elegant residences have been built within a few years past in what was once "the swamp ward," at the west end. The lowest point now on the ridge, which separates the Harbor from Back Cove, is at the foot of Hampshire Street, 57 feet. The highest elevations within the city limits are Bramhall Hill, 175.50 feet; Munjoy Hill, 161 feet. Along the entire central ridge of the peninsula on which the city is built, Congress Street extends from one extremity to the other, a distance of three miles. With the other parallel streets and cross streets, forming a net-work composed of two hundred and twenty-six different streets, lanes, and courts, the aggregate length is forty-eight miles, while twenty-nine wharves extend into the harbor and give accommodation to the commerce of the port. There are six avenues into the city on the land side, all of which are over substantial bridges except the old road from Stroudwater. All the bridges were at first supported by tolls, but they are now free. In addition to these streets and roads, there is projected and partially completed a marginal way running around both sides of the city, nearly five miles in length and one hundred feet in width. Most of the streets are beautifully decorated with fine elms and other shade-trees. The views from the observatory on Munjoy Hill, both seaward and northward towards the mountains, are as fine as can be found in any locality.

The horse-cars of the Portland Railroad afford an easy transit along the whole length of Congress Street; also from the Grand Trunk Depot, through Middle and Congress Streets, to Bramhall Hill; and from the head of Preble Street, in Market Square, through Preble, Portland, and Green Streets, and the villages of Deering Point and Woodford's Corner, to Evergreen Cemetery and Morrill's Corner, —a distance of three and a quarter miles.

The business streets of the city, as well as those devoted to private residences, are handsomely built, lighted with gas, well drained, and supplied with the purest water from Lake Sebago, which is brought in pipes a distance of seventeen miles, from a fresh and inexhaustible source of supply.* The reservoir on Bramhall Hill has a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons. The number of hydrants set are as follows: post hydrants, 66; Lowery Steeet hydrants, 79; Lowery sidewalk hydrants, 80; two-and-a-half inch hydrant, 1; total, 226. Whole number of reservoirs, 64. Of street gas lamps there are 442 in the city.

Portland Inner Harbor, formed by Fore River, has between Portland Bridge and the Breakwater, on one side, and Fish Point on the other, an area of six hundred and seventy-seven acres, and an average depth, at mean high water, of about thirty feet. Vessels of the largest size ever built can enter the lower harbor day or night with forty feet of water at low tide, and lie safely at anchor in that depth inside of a line connecting the breakwater with Fort Gorges, and distant not more than a half-mile from the Great Eastern Steamship wharves.

* See article Topography, in general chapter of this work.



Everett & Peck, Publ'rs.

HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE HON. ASA CLAPP, NOW THE RESIDENCE OF ASA W. H. CLAPP, PORTLAND, MAINE.

P. F. Goulet, del.





Asa Clapp

ASA CLAPP was a descendant in the fifth generation from Thomas Clapp, who was born in Dorchester, England, in 1597, and arrived from Weymouth, England, on the 24th of July, 1633. The name of Thomas Clapp appears in 1634 on the town records of Dorchester, Mass., where his brothers, Nicholas and John, settled, lived, and died. He was admitted a freeman in 1638, and removed to Weymouth, Mass.

Asa Clapp died at his residence in Portland, Me., April 17, 1848. He was born in Mansfield, Bristol Co., Mass., March 15, 1762, and was the oldest son of Abiel Clapp, a farmer of high respectability, and who filled what were then considered very important stations in the towns of New England,—the offices of magistrate and the commander of the military company in that ancient municipality. Being deprived of his parents at an early age, he was left entirely dependent upon his own exertions for advancement. This patriotic orphan boy, at the age of sixteen, gallantly volunteered to act as a substitute for a young man who had been drafted as a soldier in the expedition under Gen. Sullivan, for the expulsion of the British army from Rhode Island. He was immediately appointed a non-commissioned officer, and remained in service until honorably discharged. With a seeming inherent devotion to the cause of liberty, he, without money, proceeded on foot to Boston, and immediately embarked on one of the numerous private armed vessels which were fitted out in all the northern ports. He was very soon promoted to the first lieutenantcy, and his bravery, intelligence, and skill, evinced in various naval engagements as a navigator, obtained for him command of a ship just as he reached the era of manhood.

He married, in 1787, Eliza Wendell, daughter of Jacob Quiney, of Boston, who was a distinguished physician of that place. She was a lady of great personal attraction, a devoted and affectionate wife and mother, and a sincere and exemplary Christian. She died November, 1853, at the age of ninety years. In 1793, when Great Britain and other powers of Europe attempted to close the commerce of neutral nations with France, Mr. Clapp, then commanding a ship trading between the United States and Europe, was captured by Sir Sidney Smith, taken to England, and there detained six months, when the Court of Admiralty, by a decree, released his ship and paid for the cargo. So ably was the affair managed by him that, instead of proving a loss, it resulted in a gain to the owners.

He established himself as a merchant in Portland in 1796, became largely interested in commerce, and enjoyed a credit unsurpassed by any other American merchant of that day. He had a thorough knowledge of the commercial affairs of other nations, and spared no exertions in acquiring such facts as would tend to enlarge the channels of trade or contribute to his own store of useful information.

On Dec. 22, 1807, when Congress laid a general embargo on the shipping in the ports of the United States, Mr. Clapp was among the firmest supporters of this government measure, although adverse to his own interests. In 1811 he was a member of the Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. When Congress laid an embargo on all vessels within the waters of the United States, the 4th of April,

1812, and when, a few months later, war was declared between Great Britain and the United States he gave the government his warmest support, notwithstanding nearly all his ships were driven from the ocean and laid up to decay in the docks. At this time, when the finances of the government were in an embarrassed condition, and its enemies uttering the bitterest anathemas against the administration, he came forward voluntarily and subscribed more than one-half of the whole amount of his property to sustain the national credit, and took his place in the volunteer corps as a common soldier. His residence during that period was a place of general resort for the officers of the army and navy, and the constant scene of a generous hospitality that was not surpassed in New England. His views of the relations that should exist between the government and the governed were of a purely democratic character, and such as are now maintained by our most far-seeing statesmen. Upon the close of the war, in 1815, he resumed his commercial trade, and was very successful, having vessels in trade with Europe, the East and West Indies, and South America. He became one of the most fortunate and distinguished merchants of Maine. In 1816 he was appointed by the President one of the commissioners to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, to which corporation he was the largest subscriber in Maine. He was a careful and skillful financier. Having been a strenuous advocate for the independence of Maine, he was elected one of the delegates of the convention, which was held in October, 1819, for forming the constitution. He was for several years a representative from Portland in the Legislature, and his opinions upon all the various subjects for consideration were always respected and listened to with profound attention. His practical knowledge of the tariff led members of Congress and others to seek his counsel.

After the many vicissitudes through which Mr. Clapp had passed,—now as a soldier in the Revolution, now as a fearless defender of the flag of his country on the seas, now as the pioneer and director of the commerce of a great State, and rendering aid and comfort to the government by loans in its time of great need,—the services he had rendered were recognized, in the only manner then admissible, by the chief magistrate of the nation.

President Polk, in visiting Portland in the course of his tour through New England in the year 1847, on learning that Mr. Clapp, then in his eighty-fifth year of age, was confined to his house by illness, immediately called, in company with the Hon. James Buchanan, then Secretary of State, and Commodore Stewart, to pay his respects to the venerable gentleman who had manifested so much devotion to the welfare of his country. Mr. Clapp, with difficulty, arose to his feet and briefly addressed the President, welcoming him to his residence and congratulating him warmly upon the historic laurels which his administration had won in its conduct of the war, then successfully progressing with Mexico.

Mr. Clapp was a man of wide breadth of mind and capable of foreshadowing future results. His beneficence was as expansive as his means were ample for its gratification, and his Christian character and rectitude of principle were as instructive to the rising, as encouraging to the past generation.

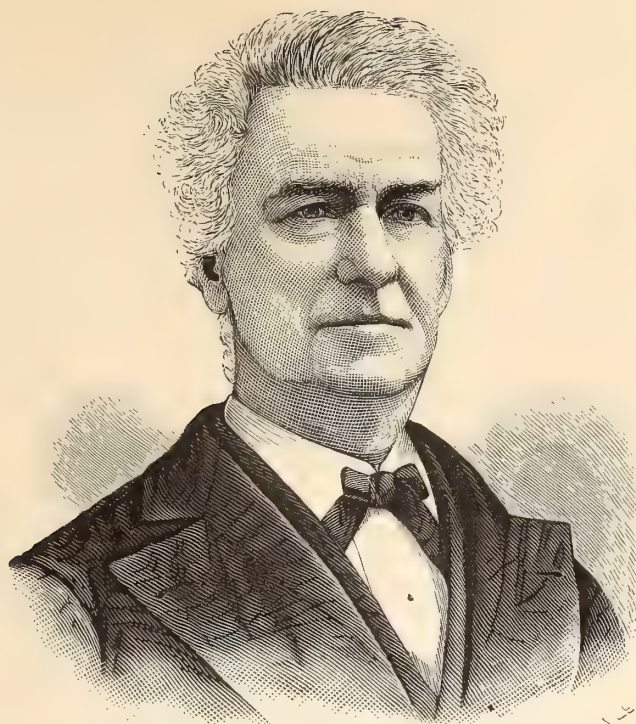


Photo. by M. F. King.

Asa W. H. Clapp

ASA W. H. CLAPP, son of the late Hon. Asa Clapp, was born in Portland, Me. He was educated at the military academy at Norwich, Vt., then under the superintendence of Capt. Alden Partridge.

After graduating at that institution, in December, 1823, he returned to his native city, and for many years was extensively engaged in foreign commerce, until within a short period previous to the death of his father,—the year 1848,—when he retired from business.

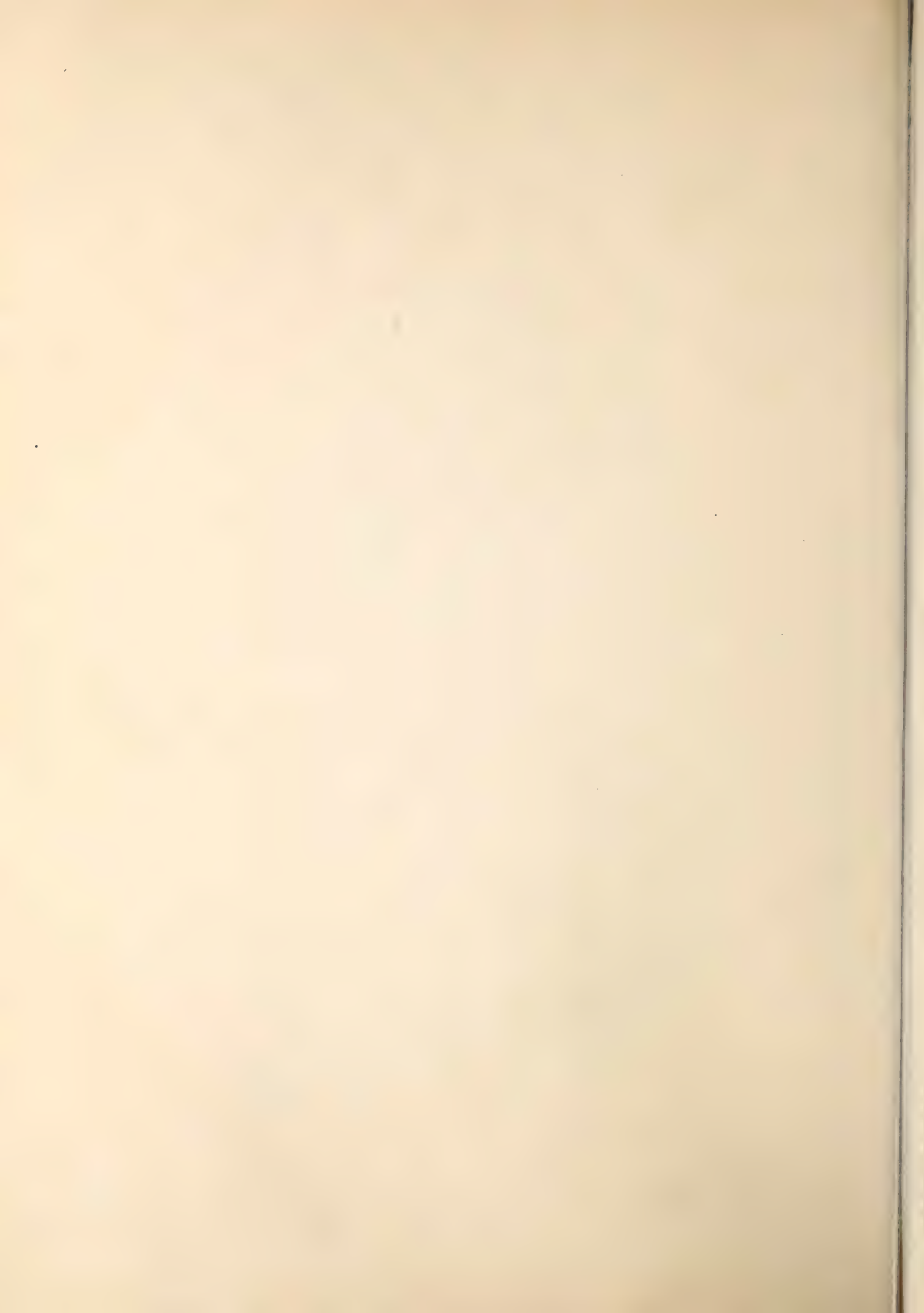
He represented the Congressional district of

Cumberland County, in the State of Maine, in the Thirtieth Congress of the United States.

He is interested in and a supporter of all local enterprises tending to make society better and establish law and order.

He is a director of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, a director of the Maine General Hospital, and a director of the Portland Institute and Public Library.

He married Miss Julia M., daughter of the late Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, of Roxbury, Mass., and has one daughter,—Miss Mary J. E. Clapp.



Portland, with its dependent suburban villages, numbers not less than 50,000 population. In the locality is included Point Village, Ferry Village, Knightville, Turner Island, Ligonias, Brighton, Libby Corner, Woodford's Corner, Morrill's Corner, Deering Point, and East Deering. All these, it is probable, will eventually be combined in one corporation. They all have a common business centre,—Portland. The following table will show the population at different periods:

1800.....	3,704	1850.....	20,815
1810.....	7,169	1860.....	26,342
1820.....	8,581	1865.....	30,124
1830.....	12,601	1870.....	31,418
1840.....	15,218	1875.....	34,420

In the spring of 1876 a census taken by direction of the city authorities showed 35,031. The territory of the city proper embraces about 1666 acres, the smallest area of any city or town in the State; yet its estimated population, exclusive of the suburban villages, in March, 1879, was 36,500.

Portland has thirty-five churches and places of public worship; nineteen well-conducted public schools, attended by about five thousand scholars; twenty newspapers and periodicals,—three daily, eleven weekly, seven monthly, and one quarterly. It is well equipped with charitable, literary, and musical associations and public libraries; has six national and two savings banks, and several of the finest public buildings in the State, among which are the city government building, the custom-house, and the post-office.

The city government building covers an area of 26,155 square feet. It is 221 feet in length on Myrtle Street, and has a frontage of 150 feet on Congress Street. The corner towers are 75 feet high; the dome is 160 feet high. There are in all 80 rooms in the building. It contains all the City Hall, all the city and county offices, public library, court-rooms, and cabinet of natural history. The City Hall is 113 feet long (interior dimensions), 80 feet wide, and 35 feet high. Its southwestern gallery is 21 feet wide; the side galleries 9 feet in width, and it is capable of holding 3000 people. On the occasion of the appearance of the actress, Maggie Mitchell, 2700 tickets were taken up.

In front of the City Hall, near Myrtle Street, stands an elm known as La Fayette Tree. It was upon a platform under this tree that La Fayette received the citizens of Portland on the occasion of his last visit to America.

Lincoln Park is bounded by Congress, Franklin, Federal, and Pearl Streets. It has an area of 108,530 square feet, or little less than 2½ acres.

Lincoln Tree is an elm which stands in front of the high-school building, on Cumberland Street. It was hauled there from near the dwelling-house of the late Charles Baker. Some person, whose name is unknown, placed in the hands of the mayor of the city the sum of \$50 for the purpose of having a tree set in a suitable place in commemoration of the martyred President, and this spot was chosen. The sum given paid the cost of removing and planting the tree.

The whole number of vessels belonging to the district in 1875 was 420, with an aggregate tonnage of 110,830.47,—an increase of over 20,000 tons in two years. The total of foreign imports and exports in 1874 was \$52,588,612.

The transit trade of the port is two or three times larger than in all the other ports of the United States combined. This is owing to the excellence of the harbor, which is deep, safe, accessible, and capacious. It also commands the most beautiful and varied scenery, from broad ocean views to the towering grandeur of mountain heights in the distance.

VALUATION AND TAXES OF THE CITY.

The tax valuation of the city for 1878 was

Real estate.....	\$19,212,800	Increase over 1877, \$145,600
Personal estate...	11,458,354	Decrease over 1867, 367,291
Total.....	\$30,671,154	

The number of polls assessed were 8564, 88 less than in 1877. Poll tax, \$3.

The sums assessed upon the city for the year were as follows:

For State.....	\$117,835.17
" County.....	38,554.82
" City.....	618,072.54
	\$774,462.53
Amount of overlayers.....	33,343.89
	\$807,806.42

The income of the city property is estimated at \$89,000, which, added to the amount to be raised by direct taxation, makes the whole amount required for the city's needs \$896,806.42.

The following table gives the valuation, taxes, and the percentage from 1868 to 1878, inclusive:

Years.	Valuation.	Taxes.	Rate on \$100.
1868.....	\$36,575,478	\$737,525.95	2.50
1869.....	28,881,230	710,815.49	2.38
1870.....	29,953,715	775,641.59	2.60
1871.....	29,925,550	746,946.75	2.50
1872.....	28,681,210	768,882.46	2.60
1873.....	29,821,012	769,606.30	2.50
1874.....	30,723,936	792,710.40	2.50
1875.....	31,942,501	786,461.27	2.45
1876.....	30,660,355	791,876.87	2.50
1877.....	30,892,845	798,277.12	2.50
1878.....	30,671,154	807,806.42	2.55

PORTLAND CIVIL LIST.

We give the selectmen and other officers of the town of Portland from its separation from Falmouth in 1786. The town officers prior to that, with their continuation to the present, will be found under the head of the town of Falmouth.

SELECTMEN, 1786-1832.

John Fox, three years; Nathaniel Deering, two years; Peleg Wadsworth, four years; Samuel Freeman, twenty-four years; Thomas Robinson, two years; James Lunt, one year; Ebenezer Preble, one year; Daniel Ilsley, two years; Woodbury Storer, nine years; John Thrasher, three years; Nathaniel F. Fosdick, four years; Daniel Tucker, seven years; Daniel Epes, three years; Matthew Cobb, three years; Robert Boyd, seven years; Isaac Ilsley, two years; Thomas Motley, one year; Joseph H. Ingraham, eleven years; Joseph Titcomb, ten years; Joshua Rogers, six years; John Mussey, three years; George Bradbury, three years; Moses Lunt, one year; David Green, one year; Stephen Tukey, four years; Joseph Ilsley, one year; Enoch Preble, four years; Saml. F. Hussey, one year; Josiah Dow, one year; Peter Warren, four years; Cotton B. Brooks, two years; Robert Douglass, three years; John Hobart, two years; Stephen Longfellow, Jr., one year; Isaac Adams, five years; Joshua Richardson, five years; Benjamin Ilsley, five years; Woodbury Storer, Jr., two years;

Mark Harris, four years; Isaac Adams, eight years; Joshua Richardson, three years; Benjamin Ilsley, four years; Nathaniel Mitchell, one year; Mark Harris, one year; John L. Meguire, one year; Joseph Walker, one year; Robert Ilsley, four years; John Williams, seven years; James C. Churchill, four years; William Webb, one year; Alpheus Shaw, three years; Jedediah Dow, two years; John Patten, two years; Jonathan Dow, one year; Andrew L. Emerson, two years; Thomas Hammond, two years; Dudley Cammett, one year.

TOWN CLERKS, 1786-1832.

1786-96, John Frothingham; 1796-97, Isaac Ilsley; 1797-1807, Stephen Patten; 1807-14, Samuel Homer; 1814-20, Oliver Bray; 1820-26, Joseph Pope; 1826-32, Charles B. Smith.

TOWN TREASURERS, 1786-1832.

1786-1801, Enoch Ilsley; 1801-8, Lemuel Weeks; 1808-19, Matthew Cobb; 1819-23, Samuel Trask; 1823-26, Joseph M. Gerrish; 1826-32, Charles B. Smith.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.*

1787-88, John Fox; 1789, Daniel Davis; 1790, John Fox, Daniel Davis; 1791, John Fox; 1792, John Fox, Daniel Davis; 1793-94, Daniel Davis, Daniel Ilsley; 1795, Daniel Davis, Samuel Waldo; 1796-97, Daniel Tucker; 1798-1800, Woodbury Storer; 1801-2, Joseph Titcomb; 1803, William Symmes; 1804, Joseph Titcomb, William Symmes, Matthew Cobb, Daniel Tucker; 1805, the same and Smith Cobb; 1806-7, George Bradbury, Joseph Titcomb, Joseph H. Ingraham, Matthew Cobb, William Jenks; 1808-9, the same and Isaac Adams; 1810, Daniel Tucker, Joseph Titcomb, Matthew Cobb, Jos. H. Ingraham, William Jenks, Isaac Adams; 1811, Joseph Titcomb, Matthew Cobb, George Bradbury, Jos. H. Ingraham, Isaac Adams, Enoch Preble; 1812, George Bradbury, Jos. H. Ingraham, Isaac Adams, Enoch Preble, Richard Hunnewell, J. Neal, William Crattree; 1813, Jos. H. Ingraham, Isaac Adams, Enoch Preble, J. Neal, Stephen Longfellow, William Francis, Seward Porter; 1814, the same, except Enoch Preble; 1815, Jos. H. Ingraham, Isaac Adams, J. Neal, Seward Porter, H. Smith, William B. Sewell; 1816, Josiah Paine, Jacob Quincy, Daniel How, Robert Strong, P. Varnum, John Mussey, Jr.; 1817, Joseph H. Ingraham, Isaac Adams; 1818, Isaac Adams, John Woodman; 1819, Charles Fox, N. Kinsman, Samuel Baker, Richard Ilsley, Samuel Ayer, P. Varnum.

MAYORS OF THE CITY.

Andrew L. Emerson,† Jonathan Dow, 1832; John Anderson, 1833; Levi Cutter, 1834-41; James C. Churchill, 1841-42; John Anderson, 1842-43; Eliphalet Greeley, 1843-49; James B. Cahoon, 1849-51; Neal Dow, 1851-52; Albion K. Parris, 1852-53; James B. Cahoon, 1853-55; Neal Dow, 1855-56; James T. McCobb, 1856-57; William Willis, 1857-58; Jedediah Jewett, 1858-60; Joseph Howard, 1860-61; William W. Thomas, 1860-63; Jacob McLellan, 1863-66; Augustus E. Stevens, 1866-68; Jacob McLellan, 1868-69; Benjamin Kingsbury, Jr., 1870-73; George P. Wescott, 1873-75; Roswell M. Richardson, 1875-76; Francis Fessenden, 1876-77; Moses M. Butler, 1877-79; George Walker, 1879.

CITY CLERKS.

Joseph Pope, 1832-42; Albert Smith, 1842-43; Amos Nichols, 1843-44; William Boyd, 1844-56; James Merrill, 1856-57; William Boyd, 1857-60; James Todd, 1860-61; Jonathan M. Heath, 1861-69; George C. Hopkins, 1869-70; H. I. Robinson, 1870-79.

CITY TREASURERS.

William Lord, 1832-42; William Moulton, 1842-43; William Lord, 1843-53; James T. McCobb, 1853; Henry P. Lord, 1854-56; Joshua S. Palmer, 1856; Henry P. Lord, 1857-60; Joshua S. Palmer, 1860; Henry P. Lord,‡ 1861-67; Henry W. Hersey, 1868-79.

* For representatives to the Legislature of Maine, see chapter on State Legislature.

† Resigned before his term expired.

‡ Died this year.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Established June 1, 1825.

JUSTICES.

Luther Fitch, 1825-54; John H. Williams, 1855-56; Henry Carter, 1856-57; William Paine, 1858-59; M. D. L. Lane, 1860-61; Aaron B. Holden, 1862-63; Benjamin Kingsbury, Jr., 1863-70; William E. Morris, 1871-75; Enoch Knight, 1875-79.

RECORDERS.

A. W. True, 1853; George E. B. Jackson, 1854; Nathan Webb, 1854-55; E. P. Sherwood, 1855; Samuel Small, 1856-57; William E. Morris, 1858-59; William E. Morris, 1863-64; Llewelyn Kidder, 1867-79; George W. Woodbury, 1879.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

EARLY HISTORY OF SCHOOLS.

In the first days after the revival of the town the inhabitants were too much occupied in providing for the security of their estates and for their very existence to give much attention to the subject of education. The earliest notice we have in the records of a movement to employ a teacher was Sept. 15, 1729. This was eleven years after the incorporation of the town, and it seems that the law requiring every town of 50 families to support constantly "one schoolmaster" had not been complied with, for the selectmen were requested to "look out for a schoolmaster to prevent the town's being presented." We do not know that a teacher was then employed, nor have we any recorded evidence of the presence of such a functionary till 1733, when Robert Bayley was hired at a salary of £70 a year to keep six months on the Neck, three months at Purpooduck, and three months on the north side of Back Cove. Robert Bayley is supposed to have come from Newbury, where the family settled in 1643. In August, 1727, he was admitted a proprietor of Falmouth on the payment of £10, and in February following was granted a house lot on the south side of Middle Street. In 1734 his field of labor as a teacher was varied between the Neck, Purpooduck, Stroudwater, Spurwink, New Casco, and Presumpscot, two months in each, his salary being raised to £75. The next year he divided his time between the first and second parishes, giving seven months to the former and five to the latter. In 1736 he received six pounds extra as a grammar-school master; hence there was a grammar school in town as early as 1736. It is thought Mr. Sewell took his place the next year, as he is mentioned in the records as a teacher at that time. The next year Nicholas Hodge, by vote of the town, became teacher of the grammar school. He was then a student at Harvard College, and graduated in 1739. He came back and taught here till 1741, while preparing for the ministry under Rev. Mr. Smith. In 1737 the grammar school became a distinct institution of education, in which the higher branches were taught.

About this time Samuel Stone kept a school in his own house on the bank of Fore River, near the foot of Centre Street. Thankful Page, born in 1731, says, in a deposition which she left behind her, that she went to school to Mr. Stone two summers, some time before Cape Breton was taken for the first time. Stone was a boat-builder by trade, and was admitted as an inhabitant in 1727. He subsequently removed to Manchester, Mass., where he died in 1778.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Geo. Walker

GEORGE WALKER was born in Burlington, Mass., Feb. 9, 1820. He was fitted for college by his uncle, the late James Walker, and graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1844. He was principal of the Portland Academy for two years; read law with the well-known firm of "Howard & Shepley," of Portland, and was admitted to the practice of the law by the Cumberland County bar in 1846.

He began the practice of law at Calais, Me., where he remained for two years, and removed to

Machias, Me., where he continued in the practice of his profession until November, 1875. He was twice elected treasurer of Washington County, and represented the Machias class in the State Legislature of 1868.

Mr. Walker came to Portland in November, 1875, and was elected mayor of the city in March, 1879. He married, in 1851, Henrietta, daughter of the late Hon. Jeremiah O'Brien. Of this union have been born six children, three of whom, two sons and a daughter, survive.



In 1745 the salary voted "to pay the teacher now among us" was £130, which, as the currency was then depreciated (seven to one), amounted to the meagre sum of \$80 in silver. April 11th, of this year, Stephen Longfellow, the ancestor of all of that name who have resided in the town, came, and in six days after opened a school,—probably the grammar school,—which he continued, in the capacity of principal teacher, until he was appointed clerk of the courts on the division of the county, in 1760. Mr. Longfellow was born in Newbury, in February, 1723, and graduated from Harvard in 1742. He was for many years one of the most active, widely useful, and intelligent citizens of the town,—the father of Stephen, Samuel, and William Longfellow, and one daughter, who married Capt. John Stephenson in 1771. He died at Gorham in 1790, leaving to posterity the well-earned reputation of sound morals and strict integrity.

In 1752, £100 lawful money were raised for the support of schools, and £6 13s. 4d. were "added to the Neck's proportion," to assist the inhabitants there to "support a grammar school." In 1753, John Wiswall, afterwards the Episcopal minister, who was then qualifying himself for that office, was the teacher on the Neck. He had graduated at Harvard in 1749. He left in a few years, on account of his loyalty, at the commencement of the Revolution. Peter T. Smith, a son of the Rev. Thomas Smith, taught school on the Neck in 1755. He had graduated at Harvard in 1753. After teaching the school a short time, he removed to Windham, where he subsequently settled as a minister. About this time a Mr. Wallace began a school, which he taught five or six years, in a one-story school-house, which stood on the corner of Middle and School Streets. He had a wife, and lived in the same building. He came from England, where he had been formerly employed as a draughtsman in the navy yard.

In 1756, Jonathan Webb came here from Boston, and soon after opened a school, which he continued to teach for several years. It was kept in an old building, which stood on King Street, next above the town-house. The building was mounted on piles, and stood a little distance back, the passage to it being a plank platform. Mr. Webb was called by the boys "Pithy" Webb, from a practice he had of putting the pith of the quill into his mouth when he cut it, in making the old-fashioned quill pens, which was the only kind in use in those days. He was a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1754; married Lucy, the eldest daughter of Brigadier Preble, but had no children by her. He died soon after the war of the Revolution commenced. His successor was Moses Holt, who was also a graduate of Harvard in 1767, but was cut off in the midst of his honors and promise by consumption in 1772.

"We may reasonably conclude," says Mr. Willis, "that two schools conducted by male teachers were regularly kept on the Neck from about 1750, that Mr. Smith succeeded Mr. Wiswall, and that Mr. Webb followed Mr. Smith. In 1760, the time of which we are speaking, the number of families on the Neck was about 165, furnishing, as we may fairly estimate, a population of about 1000."

Besides the schools taught by male teachers, Mrs. Clark, who lived in Plumb Street, taught a school for smaller children. The severity of her discipline and the harshness of her manners were proverbial. There was also, in 1761, an

Irish teacher by the name of Richmond, whose manners and discipline of the same sort produced great indignation. He was, according to Mr. Smith, "a worthless fellow, by means of whom the peace of the neighborhood of the Neck was broken up and dreadful quarrelings occasioned." He was brought before Justice Enoch Freeman on a warrant, and bound over to appear before the Court of General Sessions, "to answer his being presented for setting up and keeping a school in Falmouth without the approbation of the selectmen." The selectmen, it seems, had turned him out of town, but he had returned and persisted in teaching school in spite of them and their prohibition. A similar trouble occurred with another "old countryman" by the name of Lyon, who kept school in Fore Street, near Clay Cove, about the commencement of the Revolution. Of a very different class of teachers, however, were two gentlemen who taught in 1761, viz., David Wyer and Theophilus Bradbury. They were men who honored the highest callings to which their countrymen assigned them. Both of these gentlemen were then studying law, and were admitted to practice in the Common Pleas in 1762. Mr. Bradbury graduated at Harvard in 1757, and Mr. Wyer in 1758. Mr. Bradbury kept a school on Plumb Street, in a house which remained standing till within a quite recent date. They probably did not teach after their admission to the bar, as they were the only lawyers then in the county, and their professional duties immediately absorbed their whole attention.

In 1762 four school districts were formed in the First Parish, which included all of ancient Falmouth, except the districts of Purpooduck and New Casco. Two of the districts were upon the Neck, the third embraced Capisic, Stroudwater, Saccarappa, and Deer Hill, and the fourth Back Cove and the rest of the parish not included in the other districts. On the same occasion it was voted that each district should draw money in proportion to the taxes it paid, provided a school were kept in it the whole year.

The districts on the Neck were divided by a line drawn across it "between Mr. Freeman's house and Mr. Waldo's," which was a little above where Judge Freeman lived at the time of his death. The upper district extended to "Round Marsh."

The only money raised for schools in 1763 was £20, which were wholly appropriated to the grammar school.

In 1764, Judge Freeman, then twenty-one years of age, kept a public school, and the next year a private school on the Neck. In 1769, Theophilus Parsons, afterwards the distinguished chief justice of Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College, and immediately came here to pursue his legal studies under the direction of Mr. Bradbury. While preparing for the bar he took charge of one of the public schools on the Neck, which he continued to teach till he was admitted to practice in July, 1774. He kept in a house which stood on King Street, at the intersection of Middle Street, and was removed, in 1774, to Congress Street, and became part of the residence of Jonathan Bryant. Judge Frothingham was also one of the teachers in the public school here, both before and after the Revolution. But, notwithstanding the distinguished character of some of the men who taught in the early schools, it

cannot be claimed that the standard of education was very exalted prior to the Revolution. Several college graduates had come to Falmouth, but only two of the natives of the town had gone out to receive a public education prior to that period: these were John and Peter T. Smith, sons of the minister. They graduated at Harvard College, the former in 1745, and the latter in 1753. John became a physician, the other followed the profession of his father. At the beginning of the Revolution there were 13 persons upon the Neck who were liberally educated, and 6 of them were engaged in professional pursuits.

No important steps were taken for the advancement of education during the period of the Revolution, nor for some time after, till the country had in a measure recovered from the effects of the war. As the means of the people increased, it became an important consideration with them to raise the standard of education in the town. And with this view, some of the influential citizens, foremost among whom was Judge Freeman, took measures to establish a higher grade of school than had before existed in the town.

THE ACADEMY.

In February, 1794, they procured an act incorporating an academy, which was placed under the supervision of 15 trustees, and active measures were taken to raise funds for its support. In 1797 the General Court granted to the trustees half a township of land, provided a fund of \$3000 should be formed. The fund was raised after considerable effort, and the half township laid out on the eastern boundary of the State, from which the trustees realized \$4000 by its sale to Joseph E. Foxcroft, of New Gloucester. The academy was first opened under the instruction of Edward Payson, in 1803, in a two-story wooden building, opposite the meeting-house of the Third Parish, on Congress Street. This was occupied till 1808, when the new academy building on the same street was finished. This building was of brick, and cost \$7300. This school was for many years well conducted and liberally supported, and supplied a deficiency in the means of obtaining an education which had long been seriously felt.

We find in Mr. Willis' History of Portland, the following names of native inhabitants who received a liberal education up to 1831: John Smith, H. C., 1745; Peter T. Smith, H. C., 1753; George Bradbury, H. C., 1789; S. D. Freeman, H. C., 1800; William Freeman, H. C., 1804; Isaac Foster Coffin, Bowdoin College, 1806; Charles S. Daveis, B. C., 1807; John Mussey, B. C., 1809; Nathaniel Deering, H. C., 1810; John P. Boyd, John P. B. Storer, Charles Freeman, and George Freeman, B. C., 1812; John A. Douglass, B. C., 1814; George Jewett, H. C., 1816; George Chase, H. C., 1818; Edward T. Ingraham, B. C., 1819; William Boyd, James F. Deering, Frederick A. Cobb, H. C., 1820; David H. Storer, B. C., 1822; William Cutter, B. C., 1824; John D. Kinsman, Stephen Longfellow, Henry W. Longfellow, and Edward D. Preble, B. C., 1825; William Paine, B. C., 1826; William H. Codman, William P. McLellan, and John Owen, B. C., 1827; Edward F. Cutter, B. C., 1828; John Q. Day, B. C., 1829; Francis Barbour, B. C., 1830; Edward H. Thomas, B. C., 1831. The following are the sons

of emigrants educated after their settlement here, viz.: John Wadsworth and James C. Jewett, H. C., 1800; Richard Cobb, B. C., 1806; Edward H. Cobb, B. C., 1810; William Willis, H. C., 1813; Rufus K. Porter, B. C., 1813; Nathan Cummings and John Widgery, B. C., 1817; Grenville Mellen, H. C., 1818; Winthrop G. Marston, B. C., 1821; William P. Fessenden, B. C., 1824; Frederick Mellen and P. H. Greenleaf, B. C., 1825; John Rand, B. C., 1831.

The immense improvement made in the means of common education during the first third of the present century was not without its effect in giving new tone and character to the schools of Portland. In 1831 there were 14 free schools in the city, containing 1545 pupils; 2 of these were on the islands in the harbor. In 1832 there were 11 school-houses in the town, 4 of brick and 7 of wood. There were at this time about as many private as public schools, and some of them were of a superior order of excellence. The appropriations for school purposes increased from £30 in 1786 to \$5000 in 1827 and \$6000 in 1830. In 1848 we find another report showing that at that date the number of schools supported at the public charge was 20; the number of pupils belonging to them, 3000; and the average attendance, 2700. Among the public schools there was a high or classical school, at which boys were prepared for college, 2 grammar schools for boys and 2 for girls, the 5 containing 1000 pupils. The others were primary schools, taught principally by ladies. For the accommodation of these schools the city owned 8 fine brick buildings and 6 wooden buildings. A fine brick school-house was erected on Congress Street in 1848, at a cost of \$11,876. At the same time there were in the city about 30 private schools, containing about 1000 scholars, an academy for classical instruction to boys, and several high schools or seminaries for young ladies. For some time previous to the incorporation of the city the monitorial system of teaching had been in vogue in Portland, each school being in charge of a single teacher. We give the following historical sketch of the Park Street and Brackett Street schools, recently consolidated in the Pine Street grammar school, from an address by C. F. Libby, Esq., at the dedication of the new and elegant building of the latter in September, 1879:

"In 1828 the brick building on Spring Street, now occupied by the Practice School, was erected for Master Jackson's school, at an expense of about \$2500. The committee of that year say that the 'building was found to answer the highest expectations, being perfectly commodious and sufficiently spacious to accommodate as large a number as it will probably ever be desirable to collect in one school.' As the average number belonging to the school in that year was 190, it would seem that the number which it was desirable to collect in one school under the instruction of a single teacher had already been largely exceeded, and in view of this fact it is not surprising to learn that grammar was not then included in the branches taught in that school.

"Of some of the arduous duties of a master in those days we get a glimpse when we learn, as recorded by Master Jackson, that in one year he made more than 11,000 quill pens for his pupils. One fact, recorded by the committee in 1837, with reference to this school, and deemed worthy of commendation, was the formation of an 'anti-swearing society' by some of the pupils, which was 'attended with much good,' in the opinion of Mr. Jackson. The judicious conduct of these youths can be safely recommended for imitation in our schools, as we have no reason to think that the prevalence of 'the re-

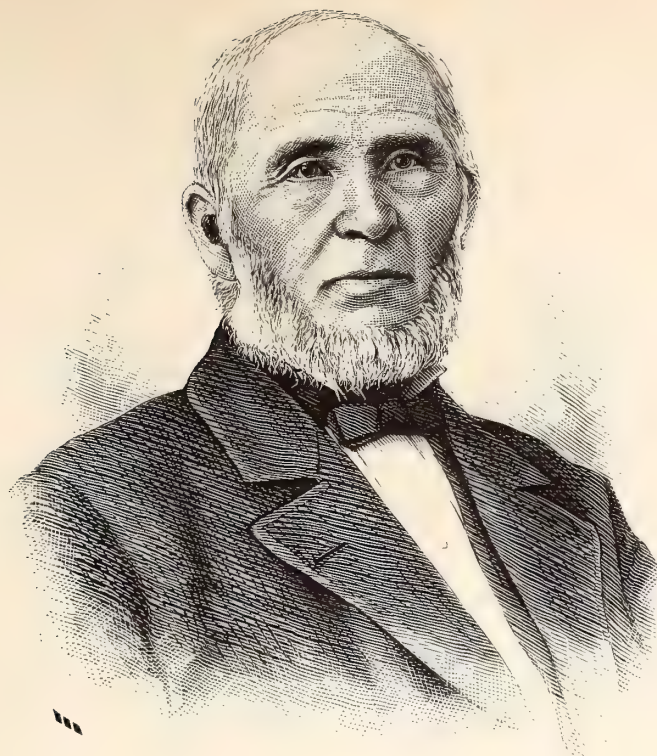


Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

S. R. Lyman

SYLVANUS R. LYMAN was born in Fryeburg, Me., Dec. 27, 1806. His grandfather, Rev. Eliphalet Lyman, was a Congregational clergyman of Woodstock, Conn., for many years, and died there. His father, Eliphalet Lyman, graduated at Dartmouth College; studied medicine; was a practicing physician at Fryeburg for many years, subsequently at Danville, Vt., and later at Lancaster, N. H., where he died at the age of seventy-nine.

His mother was Abigail, granddaughter of Eleazer Wheelock, founder of Dartmouth College, and daughter of Prof. Sylvanus Ripley, of the same institution. She was also sister of Gen. Eleazer Ripley, prominent in the war of 1812-14, and who died in Louisiana; and also a sister of Hon. James W. Ripley, of Fryeburg, once a member of Congress from the Oxford district. Their children were four sons and three daughters,—Mrs. John Crocker (deceased); Sylvanus R.; Mrs. J. Philbrick, of Illinois; James W.; Mrs. S. Reynolds, of Illinois (deceased); Charles P. (deceased); and Edward Huntington. His mother died, in 1837, in Louisiana.

Sylvanus Ripley Lyman, at the age of seven, went to live with his grandfather, Rev. Eliphalet Lyman, of Woodstock, where he remained until he was sixteen, attending school winters and working on the farm summers. Among his schoolmates was Henry C. Bowen, of Brooklyn. He then spent one year at school in Lancaster and Fryeburg Academy, intending to prepare for college. Circumstances which he could not control prevented, and, unaided pecuniarily, he began a business life. After one year's clerkship in Eaton, N. H., in October, 1824, he came to Portland, where, first as a clerk for four years, and then in trade for himself as a dry-goods merchant, for eight years, he successfully carried on business.

He was elected captain of a company of State militia in 1829, and subsequently promoted to the rank of colonel, which office he resigned in 1833. He became a director of the Canal Bank, and in 1836 was elected its president. Confiding too much in the ability of a near relative as a financier, Mr. Lyman, in 1836, lost nearly his entire property. He, soon after taking up his residence in Portland, began to be interested in local and State legislation, and was active as a member of the old Whig party. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature, and by re-election was a representative from Portland for six

years in succession. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1855. His long term as member made him conversant with State and national affairs, and gave him influence with the leaders of parties in other localities than Cumberland County. From 1835 to 1841 he was a member of the Whig State Committee, and from 1837 to 1840 chairman of that body. In May, 1841, he was appointed postmaster of Portland by President Tyler, and in 1843, through the agency of David Henshaw, of Boston, Secretary of the Navy, removed from office. Mr. Lyman, with that confidence in the justice of his case, and with that courage and persistency characteristic of his whole life, appeared personally before President Tyler, and, upon the statement of the facts in the case by him, was reinstated, holding office the remainder of the presidential term.

In 1849-50 he was alderman of the Fifth Ward, declining re-election in 1851. In 1839 he was the successful candidate against William Pitt Fessenden as a delegate at large to the National Convention that nominated William Henry Harrison for President of the United States. In 1860 he was a delegate to the ever-memorable Charleston Convention, which was adjourned to Baltimore, marking the era of the split of the Democratic party, and the consequent success of the Republican party in the election of Abraham Lincoln. He was also a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1864. In 1860 his name was placed upon the National Democratic Committee from Maine, and as a member of which he was prominent in its councils for twelve consecutive years. In 1845, following his retirement as postmaster, he commenced business as a ship chandler on Fore Street, and has successfully carried on this business since, his place of trade now being on Commercial Street.

In 1830 he married Caroline, daughter of Deacon Thomas Beck, one of the founders of the Baptist Church in Portland. The children living of this marriage are Thomas Ripley Lyman, of New York, and Caroline, wife of Israel T. Dana, M.D., of Portland. Mrs. Lyman died in 1840.

For his second wife he married, in 1842, Christiana, daughter of Capt. Samuel Blanchard, of Portland. Their children are Helen, wife of Henry Littlefield, Abbie Ripley, Annie Wheelock, Elizabeth Dana, James Phillips, and Edward Wheelock (deceased).



volting and wicked custom of profane swearing among lads' has entirely ceased in our day.

"The school continued in this building until 1844, when the brick school-house on Park Street was erected for its accommodation, 'being the best arranged and the best constructed,' as the committee say, 'of any building for a similar purpose ever erected by the city,—both a credit and an ornament to our city.' The school was then known by the name of 'Male Grammar School, No. 1,' and was soon after placed on a better foundation by the employment of a female teacher as assistant. Mr. Jackson continued at the head until 1849, when he was obliged to ask leave of absence on account of ill health, and never returned to the school, his death occurring a few months afterwards.

"Probably no teacher connected with our public schools has ever left a more honorable record than Master Jackson, who was identified with the growth of our school system by long years of faithful and earnest service. He was followed by Manthano Pickering, who continued in charge of the school until his death, in 1863. Under his efficient management the standard of the school steadily advanced; as a thorough instructor and disciplinarian he had no superior among our teachers, and his labors will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the pupils who were under his charge.

"Mr. Eben Wentworth, who since 1855 had been principal of the intermediate school for boys, succeeded Mr. Pickering as principal of this school, and continued successfully to fill this position until 1869, when he was elected principal of the North School, and the present incumbent (Mr. Haines) was elected to fill his place. Mr. Wentworth was a teacher of rare judgment and large experience; under his wise management the North School was soon brought to a high state of proficiency and took a front rank among our schools. Four years ago, in consequence of impaired health, he resigned his position and was appointed superintendent of the State Reform School, where he established many wise reforms and made the school, what the State intended it to be, a reformatory rather than a penal institution. His recent death has deprived the community of a useful citizen and a valuable public officer.

"The few changes in the teachers of this school during this long period of more than fifty years, is a marked feature of its history and has contributed largely to its usefulness and success. The earnest and faithful labors of the men who have administered its affairs will be long remembered by their numerous pupils, now numbered among our active and influential citizens, and their lives deserve more than the passing notice which we are able to give.

"The monitorial system of instruction, which was in use both in the boys' and girls' schools of the higher grades fifty years ago, and which had been adopted from a desire of economy, could not long prevail in a community which demanded efficiency in its common-school system. We accordingly find that, soon after the incorporation of our city, a change was demanded in this respect. The interest in popular education was increasing with the advance in wealth and population, and schools in which reading, writing, and the simple rules of arithmetic only were taught no longer satisfied the more progressive spirit of the day. The girls' monitorial schools were the first to feel the influence of this change. As early as 1837, ten years before the change was made in the boys' school, female assistants were employed in these schools and their course of study was advanced to a higher grade. In this year a building was specially erected, at a cost of \$4300, for the accommodation of the West Female Grammar School on Spring Street, which is now used as the engine-house and ward room. It was described by the committee of that day as 'a tasteful and convenient brick edifice with a stone front.' Miss Jane Carruthers was then principal, with Miss Mary K. Farrington assistant. At the dedication of this building, Dec. 4, 1837 (one of the few school buildings where I find any notice in the reports of a public dedication) the Rev. Jason Whitman, then pastor of the Second Unitarian society (Park Street), delivered an elaborate address, which was deemed worthy of publication by the committee and is printed with this report.

"This school, the early representative of the Brackett Street Grammar School, had formerly occupied a wooden building on State Street, and later a building on Spring Street, both of which have long since been removed. Its earliest principal mentioned in the reports was a Miss Kidder, who was in charge of the school in 1826. She resigned in 1829, and Miss Charlotte Hale took her place, remaining at its head until 1836, when she resigned on account of ill health, and Miss Narcissa B. Mitchell was elected principal, but remained in

charge only a few months, when she gave place to Miss Carruthers, previously mentioned. Miss Carruthers died in 1838, and Miss Farrington became principal. Instead of employing an assistant teacher, the committee of that year tried the plan of using 'four of the most advanced young ladies in the school, who were formerly monitors, as assistant pupils,' dividing the salary of the assistant teacher among them, 'the young ladies still pursuing their own studies, while each of them took charge of a division of the school in certain branches.' This plan, however, was not satisfactory, and in 1840 a regular teacher was employed as assistant. From 1845 to 1851 Miss Mary B. Giddings was principal of the school, having as her assistant Miss Rachael J. Symonds until 1849, when Miss Angela A. Small, who had been since 1845 a teacher in the Primary No. 6, was appointed in her place, and in 1851 was elected principal of the school, with a salary of \$300. With Miss Small's assumption of the principalship, the school seems to have entered upon a very prosperous course. She was a lady of rare gifts and accomplishments as a teacher, and until her death, in 1870, was successively elected to responsible positions in our public schools. Having been promoted to be principal of the Willis School for girls at the time of its establishment, in 1857, she remained in charge of that school until it was discontinued, when she was transferred to the High School, where she held the position of mistress at the time of her death.

"In 1852 the building on Brackett Street, built in 1836 and occupied as a primary school, was burned,—being, it is said, the first school-house ever destroyed by fire in Portland. A larger school-house was immediately built upon the same lot, containing upon the second floor rooms for a primary school, and in the third story rooms for a grammar school, under what was then 'the highest roof in the city.' To these rooms the school on Spring Street was immediately transferred, and has since been known as the Brackett Street Grammar School for girls. In 1857, Miss Lydia A. Harris, a teacher who had long been connected with our public schools, and whose name is held in affectionate remembrance by the many pupils who passed under her instruction, became principal of the school and remained in charge of it until she resigned her position, in 1877, when she was succeeded by Miss Ellen C. Williams, who is now transferred, with her former pupils, to this school. Any notice of the Brackett Street Grammar School would be inadequate which failed to recognize the valuable services rendered to this school by Miss Harris. Her refined influence, gentle manners, and earnest teaching were reflected in the minds of her pupils, and were potent influences in the success of the school.

"To-day we are about to bring together, under one management and one roof, these two schools whose independent existence I have briefly traced. The early policy, which dictated the separate education of the sexes, has given place to different views, more favorable, it is believed, to the interests of society. Modern life, with its sweeping current, has leveled many prejudices. The peculiar notions that once prevailed as to the proper education of women, which were based upon their assumed inferiority in intellectual power and fitness for only a 'special sphere,' are fast passing away. The same liberal spirit which recognizes their equality of right before the law would extend to them equal privileges in matters of education. We have learned to recognize that their intellectual needs and capacities are equal to those of men, and that the convent system—of high walls and light intellectual diet, with a good deal of fancy work—is not productive of the best results, so far as the highest type of womanhood is concerned. We have found that the co-education of the sexes is consistent with a recognition of the special wants of each, and is attended with mutual advantage. In making the change we are introducing no innovation into our schools. We are but removing an anomaly which has long existed in the case of four grammar schools, and completing a system which was initiated years ago in the highest and lowest grades.

"Were time permitted to me, it would be interesting to trace the growth of our public-school system from its earliest history, and show the causes which have stimulated its rapid development within the last fifty years. As late as 1834 the private schools in this city had nearly as many pupils as were included in all the public schools, and not until 1850 was there established a high school for the education of girls, although such an institution had existed for boys ever since the independent existence of Maine as a State, and a special classical school for boys had been maintained since 1797. Now all this is changed. Private schools no longer monopolize the facilities

for a higher education. In fact, they may be said to hardly exist in our midst. They have been crowded out by the public schools, which, working on a broader foundation and with more liberal provision for higher education, have rendered competition on the part of individuals almost impossible."

The progress in the public schools of the city for the past seventeen years may be shown by the amount of appropriations made from year to year, as follows :

1862.....	\$30,500	1871.....	\$65,875
1863.....	32,192	1872.....	67,175
1864.....	33,917	1873.....	69,250
1865.....	39,200	1874.....	77,800
1866.....	44,550	1875.....	89,700
1867.....	53,950	1876.....	82,138
1868.....	57,000	1877.....	84,925
1869.....	64,200	1878.....	76,440
1870.....	64,475		

The public schools in the city at present are twenty-three in number, viz., one high school, for pupils of both sexes; three with grammar and primary grades; four grammar schools; nine primary; two mixed, the latter on the islands, and one named the Portland School for the Deaf and Dumb.

The number of persons eligible to attend school (between four and twenty-one, inclusive), according to the census taken in June, 1878, is 9581. In June, 1876, the number was 10,634, showing that for the two intervening years the number had diminished 1053. Eleven years ago (in 1867) the number between four and twenty-one was 11,452. The number attending school for this year (1878) has been 5944. The amount raised for the support of the schools for the municipal year ending March, 1879, was \$77,400.

School Committee.—George Walker, Mayor, Chairman (*ex-officio*); George C. Burgess, Ward One; Frank A. Stanley, Ward Two; William H. Shailer, Ward Three; George H. Chadwick, Ward Four; Charles E. Dibby, Ward Five; Henry S. Burrage, Ward Six; Levi A. Gray, Ward Seven. Thomas Tash, Superintendent of Schools.

In their last report the committee say,—

"It gives the Committee pleasure to say that the schools of the city generally have during the year made commendable progress, and maintained the honorable rank which they had previously acquired. In no former year perhaps has more faithful labor been accomplished or more satisfactory results been achieved. The standard of excellence has become more elevated, and in some respects decided advances have been made towards its attainment."

The *truant officer*, during the year ending with March, 1879, visited the schools 1390 times, received 1086 cards from the teachers for investigation, made 43 arrests, and committed two boys to the Reform School. Returning to school without arrest, 28. Truant officer reports daily to superintendent of schools for advice and directions.

CHURCHES OF PORTLAND.

The number of regular churches in Portland is twenty-eight. Of these nine are Congregational, three Protestant Episcopal, three Baptist, four Methodist Episcopal, two Roman Catholic, two Unitarian, two Universalist, one Lutheran, one Swedenborgian, one Friends' Society, and one Ministry at large. Besides these there are several religious societies worshiping in halls and other buildings, such as the Second Adventists, Disciples of Christ, Spiritualists, etc. Of suburban churches there is one Methodist and one Congregational at Woodford's Corners, Bay-Side Free Bap-

tist, Ferry Village Methodist Episcopal, and Stevens' Plains Universalist.

FIRST PARISH (UNITARIAN).

This society was the first established on the Neck, now Portland. Rev. Thomas Smith was the first settled minister, and was ordained March 8, 1727. He was the only minister in the town till Nov. 10, 1734, when Rev. Mr. Allen was installed at Cape Elizabeth, which was till then a part of Mr. Smith's parish. There was a block-house held by some families at Purpoodeuck Point, and a garrison and a few families at Spurwink: at those places Rev. Mr. Smith used alternately to minister to the people. There was no other minister in town till other parishes were set off. In the first parish Rev. Samuel Deane was settled as a colleague with Mr. Smith, Oct. 17, 1764. They continued together until the death of Mr. Smith, May 23, 1795. Mr. Deane then became sole pastor, and so remained until the settlement of Rev. Ichabod Nichols, June 7, 1809. Dr. Deane died Nov. 12, 1814, and the whole pastoral charge devolved upon Dr. Nichols.

It was soon after the settlement of Dr. Nichols over this parish that the divergence in religious belief, which finally separated them so widely from their Orthodox Congregational brethren, began to manifest itself. Rev. Edward Payson, who had become an associate with Dr. Kellogg in the second parish, in 1807, took strong exceptions to the views of Rev. Mr. Nichols, declining to assist in his ordination, or to recognize him as a Christian minister. "Previous to that time there had been an interchange of services between the ministers of the two societies, and although it was understood that Dr. Deane entertained views more favorable to the liberal scheme of Christianity than Mr. Kellogg or Mr. Payson, it did not interrupt Christian fellowship between them. After that time the narrow breach widened to a gulf, and in one parish what was moderate Calvinism became decided Unitarianism, while in the other the same moderate Calvinism rose into the firm orthodox scheme which excluded from its fellowship and its pulpits the ministers of the other sect." In building up this system Mr. Payson's ability and eloquence as a preacher bore no unimportant part. In 1811, at an association of ministers, Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Payson both declined to allow the appointment of Mr. Nichols to preach in their pulpits to be carried into effect, and thus the breach between the two societies was made permanent.

The first meeting-house of the parish was built in 1740, and was occupied till the commencement of the Revolution, when it was shattered by the balls of Capt. Mowatt's gunships in the bombardment of the town in 1775. It suffered from subsequent neglect and became a melancholy ruin. When the society gathered its scattered members after the war, it was seriously discussed whether it would not be better to abandon the old structure and erect a new one. "Many believed it unworthy of repair, and a committee reported that it would cost £200 to restore it." In 1787 a vote passed to pull down the old church and build a new one by subscription; and Samuel Freeman, one of the most active and influential men in the parish, circulated a subscription for that purpose. The division of the



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Geo W Woodman

The ancestor of the Woodman family in America was Edward Woodman, who, in company with Archelaus Woodman, settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1635. The latter was a passenger in the ship "James," which sailed from Southampton in the month of April of that year. It is not known whether Edward came in the same vessel, but it is certain that they both settled at Newbury at the same time.

Archelaus died Oct. 14, 1702, leaving no children. Edward reared a family of seven children. He was living in 1687, but the time of his death is unknown.

John Woodman, fifth in descent from Edward, born April 24, 1740, married Sarah Page, of Salisbury, Mass., in 1762, settled at New Gloucester, Me., in 1764, and was one of the pioneers of that town. His goods came on a raft up Royal River. He was a farmer, and died March 21, 1808. His wife died Feb. 13, 1809. John Woodman was one of fifteen children of Joshua and Eunice Woodman, twelve of whom reached maturity and married. Of these children the shortest-lived reached the age of sixty-eight, and the longest-lived died at the age of ninety-seven.

Moses, son of John Woodman, and father of the subject of this sketch, born in New Gloucester, Dec. 23, 1778, married Sally Cushman, Dec. 23, 1802. She died March 6, 1815. He married, for his second wife, Charlotte Lufkin, Aug. 24, 1817.

He was a representative farmer; was selectman for many years, and a member of the State Legislature. He served as captain in the war of 1812. He died in 1858. One son, Jabez C. Woodman, was a prominent member of the Cumberland County bar for many years; was a graduate of Bowdoin College, and died in Portland, Nov. 8, 1869, aged sixty-five.

George W., born in New Gloucester, March 9, 1813, remained at home until twenty-two years of age; received his education in the common school and by private instruction from his uncle, Jabez Woodman, who was a graduate of Dartmouth College and a fine classical scholar.

He began business for himself in a country store in his

native town. In 1836, October 6, he came to Portland, and in company with David J. True (True & Woodman) opened a retail dry-goods house. This firm dissolved partnership in 1845, and for the next five years Mr. Woodman was in business alone. In 1850 he associated with him in business Samuel True and Alfred Woodman (Woodman, True & Co.), and opened business as a manufacturer of clothing and a jobber of dry goods and clothing. This business continued until the fire of 1866, when he suffered great loss, buildings and goods being entirely consumed.

With that courage characteristic of him from a boy, and nothing daunted, Mr. Woodman at once set about building a place of business, and in 1867 erected the Woodman block on Middle Street, where he has done business since, and although he has had associated with him various partners, the firm-name of "Woodman, True & Co." is still retained.

The Woodman block is one of the finest structures in the city of Portland, and is said to be the largest dry-goods house in the State of Maine. Thus Mr. Woodman has been an active business man of Portland for a period of forty-three years, and is one of the oldest dry-goods merchants in the city. During these years of continuous business he has been an interested citizen in local matters, and called to represent the interests of Portland in both branches of the State Legislature.

He has been a member of the Portland Board of Trade since its organization; for many years was one of its vice-presidents, and for four years its president. He was a member of the old Whig party, and is now a Republican. He was alderman from the Third Ward of the city for three years, representative in the State Legislature in 1864, and State senator in 1865-67. He married, Sept. 29, 1836, Charlotte B., daughter of Amos Haskell, of New Gloucester. She was born July 5, 1819. Their children are Frances, wife of Seth B. Hersey, of Portland; Augusta J., wife of R. A. Ballou, of Boston; and Marie, wife of William E. Donnell, of New York.



parish, however, occurred at this time, and the matter was postponed.

In 1788 a committee disposed of the parish lands, converting them into a fund to be applied to its use, and the same year they put in execution the law of 1786, allowing them to assess their taxes upon the pews instead of upon the polls and estates as had previously been done. In 1792 £250 were appropriated for the repairs of the old meeting-house. In 1800 the steeple and vane were repaired, and in 1803 the remainder of the building (outside and in) was thoroughly painted.

In November, 1824, the parish came to the conclusion to build a new meeting-house on the site of the old one, to be commenced early the next spring and finished without delay. Accordingly the present church edifice was erected in 1825. It is constructed of undressed granite. The corner-stone was laid by the venerable Samuel Freeman in the presence of a very large assemblage, May 9, 1825. On the southeast corner under the stone a silver plate was laid with this inscription:

"This C. Stone of ye Ch. of ye 1st Par. in Port'd. was laid by the Hon. S. Freeman, May 9, 1825, on the site of the former Ch. erected in 1740, enlarged in 1759 and removed 1825. Build. Com'ee. A. Newhall, J. Richardson and J. Mussey Esqrs. 1st Pas. Rev. T. Smith ord'd. in 1727, and Sen. Coll. from 1764 to his death in 1795 with the Rev. Dr. Deane, who died in 1814, and with whom the 3d and present Pas. the Rev. Dr. Nichols was associated in 1809. Deacons, Hon. S. Freeman and W. Storer. Par. Com. Hon. B. Potter, C. B. Brooks Esq. and J. Harrod. Treas. and Clerk C. S. Davies, Esq. [on the other side] Builders, Henry Dyer, Mason; Nathan How, Carpenter; Stephen Morrell, Stone Cutter."

The whole expense of the church, including the fences and laying out the grounds around, was about \$23,000. The house was finished in January, and dedicated Feb. 8, 1826, Dr. Nichols preaching the dedicatory sermon, assisted by Dr. Parker, of Portsmouth.

This parish has been remarkable for its lengthy pastorates. From the organization of the society in 1727 to 1879, a period of one hundred and fifty-two years, there have been but five pastors, and in no part of the time has the office been vacant. The periods of the respective pastorates have been as follows:

Rev. Thomas Smith began his ministry March 8, 1727, and continued till his death, May 23, 1795, a ministry of sixty-eight years and two months, thirty-one years of which were in connection with his colleague, Rev. Dr. Deane.

Rev. Samuel Deane's ministry began Oct. 17, 1764, and continued till his death, Nov. 12, 1814, a ministry of fifty years, five of which were in connection with his colleague, Rev. Dr. Nichols.

Rev. Ichabod Nichols began his ministry in 1809 and resigned in 1855, having served the parish forty-six years.

Rev. Horatio Stebbins, who succeeded Dr. Nichols in the pastoral charge, was minister of the parish nine years, from 1855 to 1864, when he resigned. He is now preaching to great acceptance in San Francisco, Cal.

Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., the learned and accomplished ex-president of Harvard College, succeeded Mr. Stebbins, and is now in the sixteenth year of his pastorate.

In the offices also of the church and society an extraordinary degree of steadiness is observable: the office of parish

clerk was held by three persons sixty-seven years; Samuel Cobb was deacon thirty-nine and Samuel Freeman forty-four years. The three persons who held the office of clerk so long were Stephen Longfellow, twenty-three years; John Frothingham, thirty-four years; and Samuel Moody, ten years.

It will be proper to append here a few biographical notes of the pastors of the first parish.

Rev. Thomas Smith was the son of Thomas Smith and Mary Corwin, and was born in Boston, March 10, 1702. He was the eldest of a large family of children, all of whom he survived. His father died at Saco, February 19, 1742; he was engaged there as Indian agent, and had been for many years in the service of the government in connection with Indian affairs in this State. In 1716, at the age of fourteen, Mr. Smith entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1720. In 1727 he settled as the first parish minister in Falmouth. He was three times married: his first wife was Sarah, daughter of William Tyng, Esq., of Woburn, Mass., to whom he was married Sept. 12, 1728, and who died Oct. 1, 1742; the second was the widow of Capt. Samuel Jordan, of Saco, whom he married in 1744, she died in 1763; and his third wife was Widow Elizabeth Wendell, who survived him. He had eight children, all by his first wife, only two of whom survived him, viz., Peter T., born in 1731, and Sarah, born in 1740, who both died in 1827. Mr. Smith died May 23, 1795, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, after a ministry over the First Parish of sixty-eight years and two months. Dr. Kellogg at his funeral said,—

"On the record of Harvard's sons we find his *solitary* name; to all around is prefixed the signature of death. The wilderness where he first pitched his tent is now the place of vineyards and of gardens. Not a soul that first composed his flock is now in the land of the living."

The character of this venerable man, whose life was full of so many eventful years, may well impress us. He was a man of very strong and marked characteristics, a preacher of great fervor and devotion. It is said by his biographer that "he was blessed with a singular strength of memory, which he retained with little abatement to the last, and with a lively imagination, which rendered his conversation instructive and entertaining." His voice was naturally feeble, but the excellency of his elocution, accompanied by his grave and earnest manner, rendered him a very agreeable and forcible speaker. His labors in attending to his parish duties, and in keeping the connected and voluminous diary which has been published since his death, must have been incessant and exhausting. During his ministry in the First Parish he baptized 2363 children and 31 adults, and received 379 persons into his church.

Rev. Samuel Deane, D.D., was the great-grandson of John Deane, the first of the name in this country, who emigrated with his brother Walter from Chardin, Somersetshire, England, in 1636. After remaining a year in Dorchester, near Boston, he removed to Taunton, Mass., where he died, leaving four sons and one daughter.

Dr. Deane was the eldest son of Deacon Samuel Deane, and was born in Norton, Mass., in 1733. He graduated at Harvard College in 1760, with a high reputation as a scholar, was appointed tutor there in 1763, and continued

in the office until he accepted the call of the First Parish the next year. While at Cambridge he composed a Latin poem, which, with a volume of complimentary effusions from the University, was presented to George III., on his accession to the throne. The poem was highly spoken of. He also published several other poems, the longest of which was "Pitchwood Hill," in hexameter. His largest work, the one to which he was most devoted, and which will longest preserve his memory, is his "Georgical Dictionary, or New England Farmer," first published in 1790. Besides the foregoing works, Dr. Deane published an oration, delivered July 4, 1793; an election sermon, delivered in 1794; two discourses to young men of his parish, and some other sermons. He was a man of dignified personal appearance, but in hours of relaxation he was fond of indulging in social conversation, which he often enlivened with pleasantry and wit. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received his doctorate of divinity from Brown University. He married Eunice, daughter of Moses Pearson, in 1766, but had no children. His wife died Oct. 14, 1812, aged eighty-seven. He died Nov. 12, 1814, in the eighty-first year of his age, and the fiftieth of his ministry.

Dr. Nichols was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 5, 1784. He was the fourth son of Capt. Ichabod and Lydia (Ropes) Nichols. His parents removing to Salem when he was quite young, he was there fitted for college, in the high school, and entered Harvard, where he graduated with the highest honors of his class, in 1802. In 1805, while pursuing his theological studies with Dr. Barnard, of Salem, he received the appointment of tutor in mathematics, at Cambridge, and continued to fill that office until his acceptance of the pastorate in this place. While exercising the routine duties of his office he was not neglectful of the profoundest studies of science and theology. He was a well-instructed German scholar, and kept pace with the best thought and discoveries of his time. Deeply interested in the temperance and Sunday-school cause, he lectured and preached often in aid of the former, and for the latter prepared a treatise on natural theology, which has found a place in theological schools.

In 1810, Dr. Nichols married, for his first wife, Dorothea T. Gilman, of Exeter, daughter of Governor Gilman, by whom he had four children, all sons, two of whom died young, and two survived him. He married his second wife, a daughter of the late Stephen Higgenson, in 1832.

Like his predecessor, Dr. Nichols was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was also for several years president of the Maine Historical Society, and for forty-two years a trustee of Bowdoin College, which institution conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1821. He also received the same title from Harvard in 1831.

Dr. Nichols, on leaving the pastorate of the First Parish, retired to Cambridge, where he was engaged in getting out the profound work which had been for many years the subject of his meditations. He did not live to finish it. On the 2d of January, 1859, before the first volume came from the press, he was summoned from his earthly labors.

Rev. Horatio Stebbins, who succeeded him in the pastoral charge here, is now preaching with great acceptance

in San Francisco, Cal. He resigned his charge over this parish in 1864, and was succeeded by the learned ex-President of Harvard College, Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill.

SECOND PARISH (CONGREGATIONAL).

This parish originated in a separation from the First Parish of 59 persons, including John Fox, Thomas Sandford, Lemuel Weeks, Joseph H. Ingraham, John Curtis, Joseph McLellan, Joseph Jewett, John Bagley, James Jewett, Hugh McLellan, Abner Lowell, John Robinson, William Moody, and Enoch Moody, by a vote of 29 to 13, on the 12th of September, 1787. They procured an act of incorporation March 17, 1788, one of the conditions of which was that they should contribute to the support of Rev. Mr. Smith one-quarter of the amount voted to him by the First Parish. This, however, did not hinder them from taking immediate steps to secure another minister. They wrote at once to Rev. Mr. Murray, of Newburyport, to recommend a candidate to preach to them, and he sent them Rev. Elijah Kellogg. Mr. Kellogg had studied for the ministry under the direction of Mr. Murray, and came to Portland in October, 1787, where he preached four Sundays in the North school-house, at the foot of Middle Street. "The excitement which existed in town, the novelty of the occasion, and the peculiar and ardent manner of Mr. Kellogg drew around him a large congregation, and for a time almost overturned the foundation of the old parish."

The next year the new society erected their first meeting-house. It was dedicated on the 28th of September, 1788, and on the 30th a church was formed consisting of 11 male members. Mr. Kellogg was ordained on the 1st of October following, and for 19 years the new society continued to prosper under his sole charge. During the early part of this period the spirit which had produced the separation kept up a feeling of rivalry and opposition until both parishes had overcome the embarrassment of their affairs; but when experience proved that both could be well sustained, all jealousy subsided, and the ministers interchanged services in a spirit of harmony very acceptable to their people. It is proper to remark here that difference of doctrinal views had nothing to do in producing this separation, and that it was not until after both parishes were well established that the divergence of belief arose which has separated them so widely.

In 1807, Mr. Kellogg, having a desire to extend his society and to establish a branch of it at the western end of the town, which was then rapidly increasing, procured the assistance of Mr. Edward Payson, with a view, if his services should be satisfactory to the parish, to have him united with himself as colleague pastor. The high expectations of Mr. Kellogg in relation to Mr. Payson were more than realized; he entered on the duties of his profession with all the ardor of devoted feeling, and threw the whole power of his enthusiastic character into the offices of his ministry. Such ardor and enthusiasm, accompanied by genius, could not but win the hearts of his hearers, and there was no hesitation on their part in giving him a call to settle over them. He accepted the invitation, and was ordained as the colleague of Mr. Kellogg, Dec. 16, 1807.

Under this accession of ministerial power the society in-



Photo, by Lamson, Portland.

Daniel W. True.

DANIEL W. TRUE is seventh in descent from Henry True, who was of English birth, and came to Salem, Mass., in 1632. His great-grandfather, Jabez, settled with his family in the town of New Gloucester, in 1760, as one of the first settlers under the old proprietors of Massachusetts, and died there. His grandfather, Jabez, born in 1750, was ten years of age when the family removed to Cumberland County. He married Miss Collins, reared a family of children, and died in New Gloucester in 1823.

His father, Jabez, born on the old homestead in 1771, married Hannah Jackson, Jan. 23, 1795. She was born in Gloucester, Mass., May 18, 1776, and died in 1841. He followed agricultural pursuits during his life, was a man of correct habits and sterling integrity, and died in 1842. Their family consisted of five sons and seven daughters, of whom six are living in 1879,—one son, Otis, besides Daniel W., the subject of this narrative, and four daughters.

Daniel W. True, youngest of the family, was born in Poland (now Androscoggin County), Aug. 20, 1821. He remained at home until 1853, where, during his boyhood, he received a common-school education, and afterwards carried on farming. In that year he came to Portland, and for two years was a clerk for Shaw & True, wholesale grocers.

In 1855, with his brother John as partner, under the firm of J. & D. W. True, he began business on Commercial Street as a wholesale grocer.

John True retired in 1862, since which time Mr. True has continued the business, having associated with him other partners. His business has kept pace with the growing demands of trade, and his good judgment and business capacity gives him a place among the well-established business men of Portland.

While a farmer he took an active interest in the local affairs of his town and county, and while a resident of Poland was one of the selectmen of the town for four years. He is a director of the Cumberland National Bank of Portland, and one of the trustees of the Maine Savings Bank. He was a representative in the State Legislature in 1875-76. He married, Aug. 29, 1847, Mary F. Milliken, of Poland, Me. They have an only son, Frank D. True, born April 25, 1868.

Mr. True still retains possession of the farm first settled by his father in 1798, and has caused to be erected thereon commodious buildings of modern design, a view of which, as it is in 1879, and as it appeared in the hands of his ancestors, may be seen on another page of this work.



creased very rapidly, and Mr. Payson showed that he possessed the elements of a powerful and persuasive minister; his society and church became by far the largest in the State, and himself the most popular preacher of his day. The meeting-house was enlarged in 1807, to accommodate the increased members of the society; it was divided at the first bay before the pulpit, and 32 new pews on the ground-floor were added and sold for the benefit of the parish. The house subsequently underwent an entire change in its interior arrangement.

Amidst the great success produced by the zeal and ardor of Mr. Payson, and while an apparent harmony existed in the society, symptoms of disunion suddenly appeared, the cause of which is not fully developed, and Mr. Kellogg's connection with the church and society was dissolved in December, 1811. The plan which had been fondly cherished by the senior pastor of extending the society and forming a branch in the westerly part of the town was abandoned. The whole of the laborious duty now devolved upon Mr. Payson, which he continued to discharge with renewed assiduity and zeal until he wore himself out in the service, and died Oct. 22, 1827.

Several of Mr. Payson's discourses were published during his lifetime, and had an extensive circulation, particularly one before the Bible Society, and another to seamen. After his death two volumes of his sermons and a memoir of his life was published under the direction and for the benefit of his widow.

Mr. Payson was succeeded by Rev. Bennett Tyler, President of Dartmouth College, who was installed in September, 1828. He continued in the pastoral relation till 1834, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Vail, of Brimfield, Mass., who was installed the same year. In October, 1837, Mr. Vail was dismissed at his own request, on account of ill health, and returned to his former charge in Brimfield. In 1838, Rev. Jonathan B. Condit, of New Jersey, was settled in the place of Mr. Vail. Mr. Condit's health becoming impaired, he made a voyage to Europe in 1843, the parish liberally continuing his salary and supplying the pulpit during his absence. In 1845, Mr. Condit asked and received, though reluctantly, from the parish, a dismissal on account of his wife's health, which was seriously affected by the climate. In 1846, Dr. John S. Caruthers, of Montreal, was installed in the sacred office.

THE CHAPEL CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY

was formed on the 18th of March, 1812, by the secession of Deacon James Jewett and 31 others from the Second Church, who formed themselves into a distinct society under the above name. The dismissal of these persons was procured by the aid of an ecclesiastical council, which proceeded at the same time to install Mr. Kellogg as the pastor of this society, he having accepted their unanimous call. This small body was joined by some members from the Second and Third Parishes, and their meetings were held in the house of the third society; the same year an act of incorporation was obtained. It was the design of this society to build a house in the southwesterly part of the town, as had been contemplated by Mr. Kellogg when the connection was formed between him and Mr. Payson. But

the war and commercial embarrassments taking place blasted at once all the hopes of giving strength to their society by the erection of a house of worship in a part of the town where one was much needed, and they reluctantly accepted the offer of the third society to take the conveyance of their house encumbered as it was with a heavy debt. After about six years, the fortunes of the society still continuing unfavorable, Mr. Kellogg proposed to relinquish the whole of his salary on two conditions: one was that the creditors who had claims upon the meeting-house, and were principally proprietors, should accept a composition of 50 per cent. of the sums due them; the other was that they should settle a colleague with him to enable him to engage a part of the time in the missionary service. The propositions were accepted; the Rev. Thomas S. Murdock was invited to become colleague with the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, and the pews were sold on the expectation of his ordination for a sufficient sum to redeem the liabilities of the parish at 50 per cent. But the ordination of Mr. Murdock having been delayed by sickness in his family, the purchasers of pews declined paying for them, and the compromise was not carried into effect, so that the burden continued upon the parish. Mr. Murdock, however, was ordained in September, 1819, and continued to discharge the duties of the pastoral office until March, 1821, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Kellogg again became sole pastor; he soon procured the assistance of Mr. Whipple, a popular preacher, to whom an unanimous invitation was given, but declined. Mr. Mason supplied the pulpit a short time in 1821, during an absence of Mr. Kellogg on a mission, and on the return of the latter, in December of that year, the pastoral relation at his request was dissolved.* In the spring of 1822, the Rev. Thomas Smith came to preach to the society, and his services were so acceptable that he received a united call and was ordained July 30th of that year. Some additions were made to the congregation, and several members were received into the church. He continued his services till 1824, when, the society not being able to give him a sufficient support, the connection was dissolved by mutual consent. This was their last regular minister. The society and church joined other parishes in town, about 35 of them becoming united with the Second Church, from which twelve years before they had derived their separate existence. In 1825 they sold their meeting-house, with its heavy incumbrance, to a new society just then formed.

THE THIRD CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY

was established in 1825. The church, consisting of 20 male and 15 female members, was set off from the Second Church, and founded on the 9th of September of that year. The same year they purchased the meeting-house of the Chapel Society, and settled Rev. Charles Jenkins as their pastor in November, 1825. The society increased rapidly under the pastoral care of Mr. Jenkins until Dec. 29, 1831, when he died suddenly. He was an accomplished scholar

* The parish committee addressed a letter to Mr. Kellogg, in which they expressed the regret of the society in parting with him, and tendered him its thanks for his faithful services. They say, "This request the society granted you with many painful feelings, and not without honourable testimonies of your merits and services."

and able preacher. He was a graduate of Williams College in 1813, and was forty-three years old at the time of his death. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. T. Dwight, who was ordained June 6, 1832. After the society purchased their meeting-house they made extensive improvements, rendering it handsome and convenient, and went on prosperously.

Dr. Dwight, the pastor, was a son of the late distinguished president of Yale College, was born in New Haven in 1795, and graduated at Yale in 1813. He was a tutor in the college four years, and afterwards practiced law in Philadelphia. But not liking the profession he prepared himself for the ministry, of which he became a bright ornament. His able ministerial services here continued nearly thirty-two years, he terminating his labors in connection with the parish in April, 1864.

After this, Rev. Jeremiah E. Walton, of Albany, N. Y., preached for the society as stated supply till May 1, 1866. In December, 1869, this church and the Central Congregational Church were consolidated in the organization now known as Plymouth Church.

HIGH STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In 1830 the Second Parish, having been so large as not to be conveniently accommodated in their house of worship, and many of the members living remote from it in the upper part of the town, a number of them held a meeting in December, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a new society, and erecting another church at the west end. The plan met with general approbation, and committees were appointed to carry it into execution. In the following January a lot was purchased on High Street, and a handsome and commodious church edifice erected the ensuing year. The corner-stone was laid by Albion K. Parris, May 28, 1831, Rev. Dr. Tyler, of the Second Church, delivering the address. The building committee were Nehemiah Cram, William Wood, John A. Smith, Mason Greenwood, Oliver B. Dorrance; Nathan How, Superintendent. Parish Committee: Henry Goddard, John Bartells, Eben Steele; Ezekiel Day, Treasurer; William Cutter, Clerk. Building Contractors: Ebenezer Wilson, Master Mason; Eli Webb, Master Joiner. The building is of brick, with one course of long stained-glass windows; it is 84 by 68 feet, with tower and belfry, the cost of the building being \$15,000.

The society was incorporated under the general statute, Feb. 11, 1831, by the name of "High Street Church." In September a church was formed consisting of 27 male and 37 female members, set off from the Second and Third Congregational Churches. The house was dedicated in January, 1832, Rev. Dr. Tyler preaching the sermon, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Cummings and Cox. In February the society invited Rev. Willard Child, of Pittsford, Vt., to take the pastoral charge, but he declined, and in June following they extended a call to Rev. George C. Beckwith, of Andover, who accepted, and was installed Aug. 8, 1832. He remained pastor of the society about two years and a half. On the 2d of April, 1835, he was succeeded by Rev. John W. Chickering, a graduate of Middlebury College in 1826, and who continued the pop-

ular and useful pastor of the society for nearly thirty years, resigning his charge in the spring of 1864. Rev. William H. Fenn, the present pastor, was installed July 25, 1866, and is now (August, 1879) in the fourteenth year of his pastorate.

STATE STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was established as an offshoot from High Street Church in 1851. A sufficient sum having been subscribed, principally by members of the parent church, and a lot purchased on State Street, the church edifice was commenced in the fall of 1851, and finished the next spring. The church was organized under the name of "The State Street Church," in March, 1852. It consisted of 58 members, of whom 48 were from High Street Church, 4 each from the Second and Third Churches, and 2 from churches in Boston. In June the house was dedicated, and on the 27th of April, 1853, Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter was installed as pastor. He resigned in April, 1857, and returned to New York. After being without a pastor for more than a year and a half, the church called and ordained George Lyon Walker, Oct. 18, 1858. Mr. Walker is a native of Brattleboro', Vt., and a graduate of Middlebury College.

Edward Y. Hincks, a graduate of the Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained to the ministry and settled as pastor of this church Oct. 18, 1870, and still remains in charge.

THE CENTRAL.

formerly the "Union Congregational Church," had its origin in the withdrawal from the State Street Church of 22 of its members, for the purpose of forming a new church. The first public services were held in Union Hall, Sept. 30, 1855, and were conducted by Rev. Henry D. Moore, who had been invited to become the pastor of the church. Jan. 24, 1856, the new church was publicly recognized by an ecclesiastical council, numbering at that time 33 members. In April, 1856, a lot of ground was procured on Congress Street, west of High, on which a handsome and spacious church was erected, and dedicated December 18th of the same year.

Jan. 29, 1857, Rev. Henry D. Moore was installed. The house of worship was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, March 15, 1862. In August, 1862, the work of rebuilding was commenced, according to the plan of the former church, and the basement was occupied for services in November. The church was finished and dedicated April 26, 1863. At the annual meeting in 1862 it had been voted unanimously to change the name of the church from "Union" to the Central Congregational Church.

The successor of Rev. Mr. Moore, and last pastor of this church, was Rev. Benson M. Finck, who was installed April 9, 1868, and continued till Aug. 18, 1869.

ST. LAWRENCE STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was founded in 1858, with a view to meet the religious wants of a large population on Munjoy Hill. The society was formed and the church erected during the year named, and on the 22d of September, 1858, Rev. Edward Payson Thwing was ordained the first pastor. He resigned in 1862, to take charge of a Congregational Church in



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Eben Corey

The Coreys were among the earliest settlers of Roxbury, Mass., the records of which town show that Philip Corey and Mary Scarborough were married Oct. 1, 1647. This Philip came from England, but *when*, the record does not state. The grandfather of the subject of this notice was named Ebenezer, and was born Jan. 14, 1756. He was a lieutenant in the Revolution, although but twenty years old when independence was declared.

His father, John Corey, born in West Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 16, 1787, married Nancy Ward, of Weymouth, Mass., Jan. 27, 1812, and settled in Portland in the year 1808. He early learned the wheelwright trade, but while a resident of Portland manufactured furniture and carried on trade with Alexandria, Va. He died May 15, 1825.

His wife, born in Weymouth, Oct. 29, 1790, and who died May 19, 1863, was a descendant of "Daniel Gookin, an American author and soldier, born in Kent, England, 1612; died in Cambridge, Mass., March 19, 1687. He came with his father to Virginia in 1621. Held with thirty-five men his plantation, now Newport News, against the savages during the massacres of March, 1622; removed to Massachusetts, in 1644, on account of his sympathy with the Puritans. He settled in Cambridge in 1656; became superintendent of all the Indians who had submitted to the government of Massachusetts, an office which he held till his death. He is said to have written the history of New England, which is lost."*

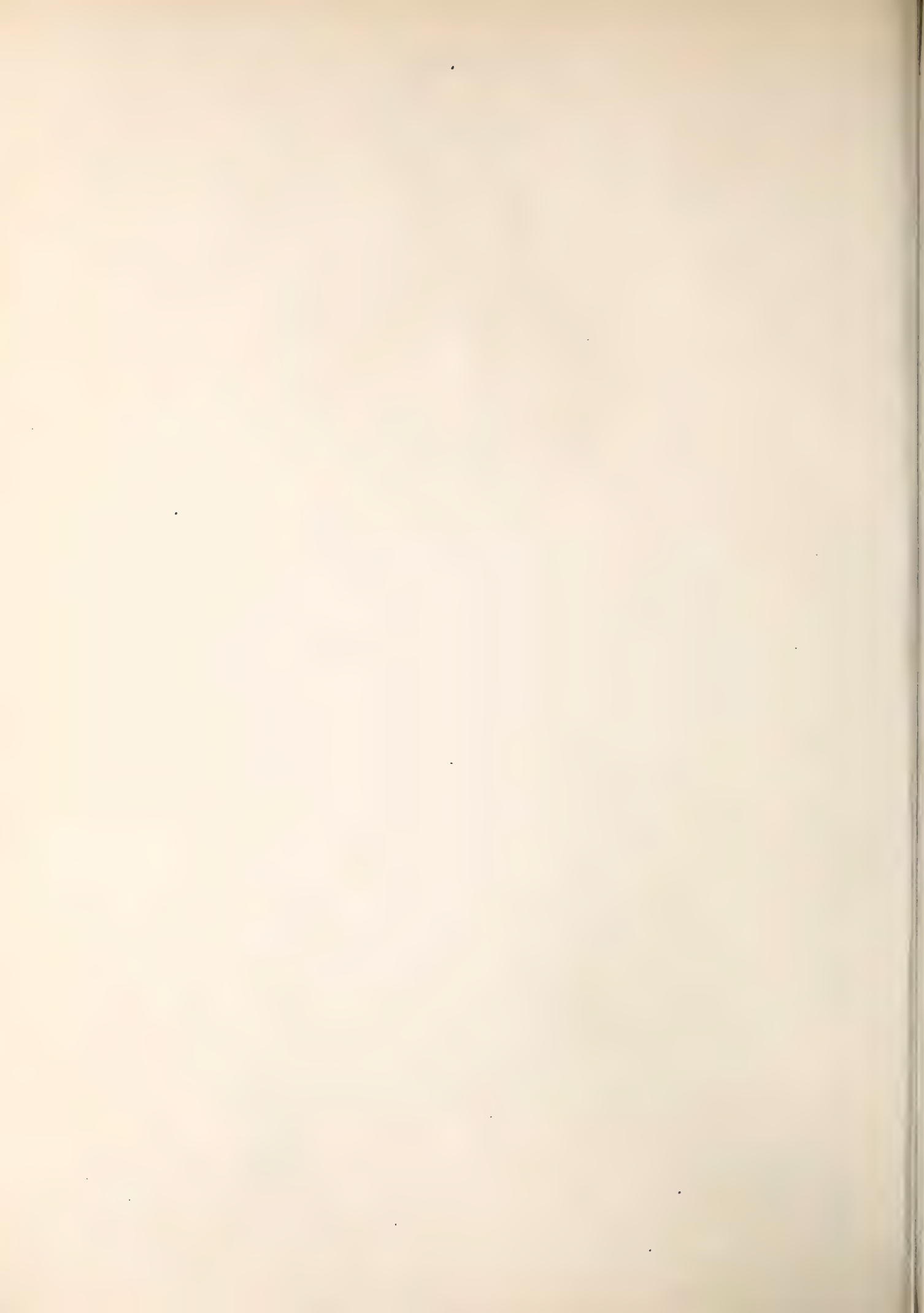
Eben Corey, born in Portland, Jan. 16, 1824, was the youngest of three children, and received his education in the schools of Portland. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in a grocery house, where he remained until 1845, when he became a clerk in the wholesale and retail

iron store of Francis Edmunds. In 1846, during the absence of Mr. Edmunds in Boston, Mr. Corey took charge of the business, and in 1848 purchased the Edmunds interest. On Nov. 1, 1869, he purchased the interest of the late John C. Brooks in the iron business, which was established by his father, Cotton B. Brooks, in 1801, and was the oldest iron house in Maine. The iron store of Francis Edmunds was established soon after that of Cotton B. Brooks, by Daniel Gilbert & Co., and thus in their purchase Mr. Corey united the trade established by the two oldest iron houses in the State. He carried on a large import trade with England until 1874, when the cheapness of manufacture in this country brought the balance of trade to the United States. Mr. Corey has not been unmindful of the duties of the citizen amid business cares, with its successes and reverses. He was one of the incorporators of the Portland Mercantile Library; held the various offices it bestowed, being its president for a term, and was an interested member until it was overshadowed by the public library.

He was an original stockholder and director in the Portland Railroad Company. He was a director of the Cumberland National Bank of Portland for several years, and is interested in a spring and axle manufactory at Gardiner, Me. Formerly a Whig, he is now a Republican. He was a member of the City Council, 1864-65, and alderman in 1871-72. He is one of the parish committee of the State Street Congregational Church. He is also "high up" in Masonry, being a member of the Ancient Landmark Lodge of F. and A. M., of Mount Vernon Chapter, R. A. M., of Portland Commandery, K. T., and is treasurer of the Portland Masonic Relief Association.

He married, May 20, 1852, Elizabeth H., daughter of Capt. John Sawyer, of Portland. Their children are Edward W., William S., Frank S., and John L.

* Appleton's Encyclopedia.



Quincy, Mass., and was succeeded by Rev. John H. Mordough. The pastors since have been Rev. Samuel M. Morrison, installed Oct. 25, 1865, resigned Nov. 4, 1867. Rev. R. K. Harlow, acting pastor from Oct. 17, 1868, to near the close of 1870. Rev. Abiel H. Wright, installed April 19, 1871, and is the present pastor.

PLYMOUTH (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH

was formed by the consolidation of the Third and Central Congregational Churches of Portland, Dec. 27, 1869, and has since occupied what was formerly the Central Church edifice, on Congress Square. This church has had but three pastors, viz.: Rev. Mosely H. Williams, installed Nov. 29, 1870, dismissed Nov. 21, 1873; Rev. Charles F. Dole, installed April 22, 1874, dismissed Sept. 27, 1877; and Rev. Herbert W. Lathe, the present pastor, installed Sept. 27, 1877.

WEST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church grew out of the principle of church extension to meet the wants of the inhabitants of the west end of the city and the country immediately adjacent. It was founded chiefly by the exertions of Rev. Dr. Chickering and members of his parish. The church edifice was commenced in 1860, and dedicated Jan. 17, 1861. A bell was placed in the tower in July following, and a church organization effected Sept. 17, 1862, consisting of 17 persons. Rev. Josiah Turner preached for the society a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. George A. Tewksbury, in December, 1863. The number of church members in May, 1864, was 28, and of the Sunday-school 130.

BETHEL CHURCH FOR SEAMEN

was organized in September, 1842. In 1829 a society was incorporated to provide for religious instruction to seamen, under the name of "The Trustees of the Mariners' Church." A large granite building on Fore Street, between Long and Commercial Wharves, was erected in 1828 at a cost of \$33,000, and a spacious chapel was finished in the third story, where services were held till the building passed out of the hands of the trustees. They were then held in Exchange and City Halls by Rev. George W. Bourne and Rev. David M. Mitchell. In 1849 a brick church was erected near the corner of Fore and Chatham Streets, and the Bethel Chapel for seamen became established. Rev. Samuel Merrill was installed in 1856, and Rev. V. J. Hartshorn in July, 1864. The pastor since has been Rev. Francis Southworth, installed June 11, 1866, who still occupies the pastorate.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

OLD ST. PAUL'S.

The origin of Episcopacy in Maine, and of its establishment in Portland, are shown in the following concise prefatory note to the "Minutes of the Convention of the Diocese of Maine," by the Rev. Charles W. Hayes, secretary of the Convention:

"It is well known that Maine was originally a Church of England colony. Richard Seymour, the chaplain of the Popham colony of 1607, held the first service of the Church (probably the first Christian

service of any kind) in all New England; Richard Gibson, for some years, from 1636, officiated at Saco and Richmond's Island (near Portland), in each of which places a church appears to have been erected; and Robert Jordan, from his arrival in 1640, was for thirty-six years the minister of all the settlements between Falmouth (now Portland) and Portsmouth, N. H. From his time, under the Puritan rule of Massachusetts, the ministrations of the Church were suspended for eighty years. In 1756 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel sent the Rev. Mr. Macclenachan as missionary to the Kennebec; in 1760, a more efficient successor, the Rev. Jacob Bailey, built a church and parsonage at Pownalboro'; and in 1768 the Rev. Willard Wheeler took charge of the mission at Georgetown, remaining, however, only four years. Meantime St. Paul's Church, Portland, was founded in 1764, and John Wiswall, a graduate of Harvard, became the first rector of the parish, which, in 1774, numbered seventy families." . . .

We are indebted to a pamphlet history by Bishop Perry, published in 1863, for a knowledge of the fact that Rev. Mr. Wiswall, prior to becoming rector of St. Paul's, was pastor of the New Casco (Congregational) Parish of Falmouth. There had grown up among the members of the First Parish a spirit of dissatisfaction with their preacher, Rev. Thomas Smith, and efforts had been made for several years either to organize a new society, or, by non-attendance on the ministrations of Mr. Smith, to induce his resignation. Sundays found the malcontents driving ostentatiously through the streets to hear Wiswall, the younger and more attractive preacher over the New Casco Parish. There was, besides, an element of Episcopacy in the town, which was not unnatural in a place to which a growing trade was attracting not only provincials but even natives of the motherland. Nearly twenty years before, the learned and courtly Brockwell, rector of King's Chapel in Boston, had attended Gov. Shirley on his visit to Falmouth to make treaties with the Norridgewock Indians, and in his capacity of chaplain had officiated on more than one occasion in the meeting-house of the Congregationalist Parish, giving, as we learn from Mr. Smith's diary, "great offense as to his doctrine." A few years later, in 1757, influences emanating from the Episcopal party were brought to bear upon the New Casco Parish and its preacher to induce them to conform to the Established Church. This result seemed probable at one time, but finally the parish stood firm, and though its pastor, as appears from his subsequent course, had imbibed leanings towards Episcopacy, it was not till several years later that the decisive step was taken which led to his change of ecclesiastical relations. It is probable that his temporary derangement, which incapacitated him for ministerial duties for upwards of a year, may have delayed this step, but, be that as it may, in September, 1763, not long after Mr. Wiswall had recovered, Mr. Smith writes sadly in his diary, "I have been discouraged about my enemies; they talk of a new meeting-house." That this movement was something more than "talk," is shown by the following document from the old parchment-covered folio volume of parish records:

"FALMOUTH, November 4, 1763.

"Whereas, The inhabitants on the Neck are becoming so numerous as to render it inconvenient to meet together in one house for public worship, for the better accommodation of all the inhabitants it is proposed to build another house for divine service between Major Freeman's and the house improved as a school-house; we, therefore, the underwritten, oblige ourselves, our heirs and assigns, to pay the respective sums affixed to our names to the person or persons ap-

pointed to receive the moneys, towards building a convenient meeting-house, provided:

"1st. Said meeting-house be made fit to meet in at or before the last Lord's Day in June, 1764.

"2d. That the subscribers have the first choice of pews in this order, —the largest subscriber choosing first, etc.

"3d. That if the Rev. John Wiswall, Pastor of the Third Parish of this town, should leave his people, he be invited to settle as a Minister in said Meeting-House."

Names.	£	s.	d.	Names.	£	s.	d.
John Waite, Jr.....	26	13	4	Joseph Pollow.....	5	0	0
Daniel Ilsley.....	13	6	8	Stephen Waite.....	13	6	8
Benjamin Waite.....	40	0	0	Benjamin Weeks.....	1	10	0
Ebenezer Hilton.....	13	6	8	John Ilsley, in work..	13	10	0
Jedediah Preble, Jr..	20	0	0	James Wildridge.....	2	8	0
David Wyer.....	5	0	0	Joshua Boynton.....	5	0	0
Jonathan Croft.....	2	8	0	Jeremiah Webber.....	5	0	0
William Waterhouse..	2	8	0	Joshua Eldridge.....	6	0	0
John Burnam.....	2	8	0	Jedediah Preble.....	30	0	0
William McLellan.....	2	8	0	John Minot, Jr.....	13	6	8
Isaac Ilsley, in work..	20	0	0	Samuel Moody.....	13	6	8
Henry Wallis.....	2	8	0	Jacob Stickney.....	5	10	0
John Lowther.....	4	4	0	William Pike.....	6	0	0
John Preble.....	3	0	0	Edward Watts.....	10	0	0
Abraham Osgood.....	3	0	0	Isaac Waite.....	6	13	4
James Hope.....	5	0	0	Andrew Patterson....	6	13	4
James Ross.....	3	0	0	David Woodman.....	2	8	0
Thomas Bradbury.....	13	6	8	Joseph McLellan.....	10	0	0
Joseph Bean Barber..	13	6	8	Robert McLellan.....	13	6	8
John Motley, in work..	10	0	0	Wheeler Riggs.....	13	6	8
Daniel Pettengail.....	10	0	0				

"A true copy of the original minits.

"Att. per JONA. CRAFT, Clerk."

In the above record no declaration appears as to the Episcopal nature of the new organization. This, however, was definitely settled at a meeting held in July following, when the subjoined declaration and subscription were added:

"FALMOUTH, July 23, 1764.

"At a meeting of subscribers for building a new Meeting-House, a major part being desirous that the Worship carried on in said House be agreeable to the Laws of Great Britain, it is agreed that the said House shall be made fit for and appropriate to the worship aforesaid, and we the subscribers oblige ourselves to pay the sums affixed to each of our names for the purpose aforesaid:

Names.	£	s.	d.	Names.	£	s.	d.
James Hope.....	13	6	8	Joshua Eldridge.....	10	0	0
John Waite, Jr.....	26	13	4	Thomas Child.....	6	0	9
Wheeler Riggs.....	13	6	8	William Webb.....	6	13	4
Edward Watts.....	10	0	0	George Tate, for son			
William Waterhouse..	4	0	0	Samuel, in clap-			
James Ross.....	6	0	0	boards.....	4	16	0
Robert McLellan.....	13	6	8	James Hope, for Capt.			
Daniel Pettengail.....	10	0	0	Hagget, 10 guineas.	14	0	0
Stephen Waite.....	13	6	8	Robert McLellan, ad-			
Daniel Ilsley.....	13	6	8	ditional subscrip-			
Edmund Mountfort...	13	6	8	tion.....	6	13	4
Isaac Ilsley, Jr.....	20	0	0	John Bradbury.....	3	0	0
James Purrington.....	13	0	0	John Bouten.....	0	10	0
John Motley, in work..	10	0	0	Ann Oulton.....	4	0	0
Ebenezer Hilton.....	13	6	8	Hannah Oulton.....	4	0	0
John Burnam.....	5	0	0	Lucy Oulton.....	4	0	0
David Wyer.....	7	0	0	Andrew Patterson....	0	18	0
Jonathan Craft.....	7	0	0	Christopher Kelley...	6	10	0
Benjamin Waite.....	40	0	0	Richard Sykes.....	3	0	0
John Haus.....	0	12	0	Joseph Dean.....	1	0	0
John Minot, after his				Jacob Stickney.....	5	10	0
return from sea..	13	6	8	Harry Wallis.....	4	16	0
John Thurlow.....	6	0	0	Benjamin Weeks.....	3	0	0
Joshua Boynton.....	13	6	8	William Boulton, in			
Abijah Pool.....	13	6	8	boards.....	13	6	8
George Tate.....	20	0	0	Moses Plummer.....	2	13	4
John Holly.....	0	10	0	William McLellan.....	4	0	0
Joseph Pollow.....	13	6	8	John McDonald.....	2	0	0
John Tyler (New				Richard Googins.....	1	12	0
Gloucester).....	6	10	6	Moses Merrill, North			
Floyd Kilpatrick, in				Yarmouth, 1000			
shingles.....	1	0	0	laths.....			
Daniel McCoy.....	5	0	0	John Dill, 1000 laths..			
Floyd Kilpatrick.....	1	0	0				

"John McDonald, Sr., of Stroudwater, said that he would pay £20 lawful money in cash and £20 in work."

On the 4th of September (according to the parish records) the corner-stone of the new church was laid by the wardens, who, with the other officers, were chosen on the same day. James Hope and George Tate were the Wardens; Thomas Child, Benjamin Waite, John Waite, Stephen Waite, Wheeler Riggs, Edward Mountfort, David Wyer, Daniel Ilsley, Jonathan Craft, Robert McLellan, and Dr. Edward Watts, Vestrymen; Henry Wallis was Parish Clerk, whose duty it was to lead the responses in church. At this meeting the following invitation was extended to Mr. Wiswall, forming his "title" for ordination as required by the canons of the English Church:

"We do invite you to accept the pastoral charge over us, and in order thereto, we desire you would, as soon as may be, apply to his lordship the Bishop for ordination to qualify you therefor, and we do hereby promise to you one hundred pounds lawful money per annum, to be paid yearly, to commence at the time of your ordination."

For two Sundays Mr. Wiswall preached to the parish in the Town-House, and then, October 8th, as we learn from Smith's diary, "sailed in the mast-ship, Capt. Haggett," for England. The church in the mean time was rapidly going up. It stood on the corner of Church and Middle Streets, and was 50 feet in length and 29 feet high. The church was opened for divine service June 6, 1765. Mr. Wiswall, having been duly ordained, returned, and entered upon his pastoral duties.

The burdens of building a new church, making provisions for a glebe and rectory, and supporting the regular ministration, fell heavily on the church at first, especially as they were still taxed for the ministry and expenses of the First Parish, from which they had withdrawn. This tax was not remitted till 1773. In April, 1772, it was "voted that Rev. John Wiswall be desired to bring an action against Mr. James Milk, Treasurer of the First Parish in said Falmouth, for the recovery of the rates of every person who attends worship at said church, which said Milk has received and refused to pay to said Wiswall, either in whole or in part." They had petitioned their former associates for relief, but in vain; they had in 1770 addressed the General Court for the removal of these heavy obligations, but their prayers had not been granted. In January, 1773, the proprietors of St. Paul's addressed another petition to the General Court asking for redress, which was answered in March following by the appointment of a committee consisting of "Jedediah Preble and David Wyer, Esqs., and Messrs. William Simmons and Stephen and John Waite, to settle the dispute respecting the assessing and collecting taxes from the members of the Church of England." The result of a conference of this committee with a committee of the First Parish, and of a further petition to the General Court for relief, appears to have been the relinquishment on the part of the First Parish of all legal right to impose a tax upon the members of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Wiswall continued as rector of St. Paul's till 1775, when the excitement consequent upon the breaking out of the Revolution dissolved his relation with the parish. He was a loyalist, and no doubt conscientiously believed that all efforts of the colonists to gain their independence would be futile. Bishop Perry very justly remarks, "We

have learned of late to place a higher value on men who have dared to keep their oath of allegiance, and it was not to be expected of one who at ordination had taken a solemn oath of allegiance to the king and government of Great Britain, and who had for years, in the prayers of the church, acknowledged that allegiance and besought Heaven's blessing upon the ruling monarch and his family by name, should easily swerve to the popular side." Early in May, under apprehensions of personal violence, and at the call of Mowatt to all friends of the government to come on board, he had taken refuge on the "Canceaux." He was afterwards apprehended by Capt. Thompson's militia from Brunswick, but was released and returned again to the vessel on the 14th of May, sending word to the wardens that he should officiate as minister of St. Paul's no longer. In a few weeks the church and town were laid in ashes.

No services appear to have been held in the parish during the Revolution, and for some time subsequent to the conclusion of peace occasional visits were made by neighboring clergymen. In August, 1785, Mr. Frederick Parker, a graduate of Harvard, began to read prayers for the church. These lay-services by Mr. Parker and others were continued till 1797, when Rev. Joseph Warren, of Gardiner, accepted a call to the rectorship, which he held till 1799. From 1800 to 1803 the parish was supplied by Rev. James Bowers, of Pittstown. In the mean time, Mr. Timothy Hilliard, a graduate of Harvard in 1793, was engaged as lay-reader. During his services the parish increased in strength and influence, so that a new brick church was erected at a cost of \$11,800, and \$1200 additional paid for the land, nearly the whole sum being raised by the sale of pews at the opening of the building. Mr. Hilliard, being ordained, became rector and officiated until 1808. The parish was then supplied temporarily till 1819, when the Rev. Petrus S. Ten Broeck was instituted rector. The parish was also greatly strengthened by the removal to Portland of Hon. Simon Greenleaf, afterwards LL.D. and Professor of Law at Cambridge. In 1831 the connection of Mr. Ten Broeck with the parish was dissolved. He was followed, in 1833, by the Rev. G. W. Chapman, D.D., one of the most eminent clergymen of the church. Two years later, Rev. Alexander H. Vinton took charge of the parish, and was succeeded in a few months by the Rev. Thomas M. Clark, late Bishop of Rhode Island. "Mr. Clark remained but fourteen Sundays, when, in September, 1836, the Rev. John W. French, then professor in Bristol College, Pa., and since chaplain and professor at the Military Academy at West Point, was elected to the rectorship, in which he continued till December, 1839, when, the parish being inextricably involved in pecuniary difficulties, a dissolution of his engagement was rendered necessary, and old St. Paul's, without a rector, sought relief from its liabilities in the dissolution of its organization."

ST. STEPHEN'S.

It was during Mr. French's ministry, viz., in 1839, that St. Stephen's parish was established, to take the place of St. Paul's, which had become somewhat embarrassed in its affairs. It was thought best to sell the property of the parish (for which an act of the Legislature was obtained in

1840), pay off all the debts, and form a new society, or, rather, recast the old. This was accordingly done, and St. Stephen's parish was organized in 1839. In 1840 it purchased the property of St. Paul's, and under its new charter and title has been going prosperously on. Jan. 15, 1840, the Rev. James Pratt entered upon the duty of rector of St. Stephen's. The last meeting of Old St. Paul's was held in October, 1841, when it ceased to exist.

Mr. Pratt's long and successful ministry was marked by a steady growth of the parish in numbers, zeal, and wealth. After witnessing large accessions to the number of its communicants, he found himself obliged, on account of ill health, to resign his charge, to the great regret of the church and community. He was succeeded by the Rev. Roger S. Howard, who, after an incumbency of two years, was followed by the Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry.

ST. LUKE'S CATHEDRAL.

The growth of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Portland led, in 1851, to the organization of a second parish in the western part of the city, which was incorporated, and its first services held, on the 27th of April, 1851, under the name of St. Luke's Church, in what was then called Union Hall, an upper room near the junction of Free and Congress Streets, still in occasional use for religious meetings. The clergyman officiating at the organization and for nearly a year after was the Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D.D., who had lately resigned his office as missionary bishop at Constantinople, and was now residing near his old home in Scarborough. Bishop Southgate was succeeded, in February, 1852, by the Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., then a professor in Bowdoin College, who supplied Sunday services regularly, without becoming rector, until the spring of 1853, at which time the Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, now Bishop of Massachusetts, took charge as rector. He remained but three months, resigning on account of ill health, and the parish was again indebted to Prof. Goodwin for valuable services during a vacancy of eight months.

The Rev. Alexander Burgess, the present Bishop of Springfield, Ill., accepted the rectorship of St. Luke's Church at Easter, 1854, and held it for nearly thirteen years. Within three months after his entering upon his duties, a site for a church was purchased, and the first "St. Luke's Church" begun, at the corner of Congress Street and Vernon Court. The corner-stone was laid on the 8th of August, 1854, by the bishop of the diocese. The church was opened for service on the 1st of July, 1855, and consecrated by Bishop Burgess on the 10th of the same month. This church, now occupied by the congregation of St. Stephen's Church, was completed at a cost of about \$30,000, and at the time of its erection was by far the finest Episcopal church in Maine, and, with one exception (Christ Church, Gardiner), the only one of stone. In 1856 a large and fine organ was added, and in 1857 a bell of 3000 pounds, both individual gifts.

Among the earliest parishioners were the late Dr. John Merrill (the first senior warden), the late Judge George F. Shepley, the late Hon. Josiah S. Little, Henry W. HERSHEY, the late Edward P. Gerrish, Col. Charles B. Merrill, N. P. Richardson, Hon. James T. McCobb, E. C. Andrews,

J. Ambrose Merrill, Frederick A. Quinby, the late Samuel Smardon, Mrs. J. S. Paine, Edward E. Upham, Mrs. R. Southgate Boyd, and others, in all 49, recorded by Bishop Southgate, May 1, 1851. There were then 20 communicants, and a Sunday-school of 5 teachers and 13 scholars. At the close of Dr. Burgess' rectorship, Christmas, 1866, he reported nearly 300 communicants, 487 baptisms, 253 confirmed, 128 marriages, and 286 burials. It is worthy of note that the first St. Luke's church, as well as the cathedral which succeeded it, was never closed on a Sunday from the day of its consecration.

With the close of Dr. Burgess' long, faithful, and successful rectorship ends the first period in the history of St. Luke's Church, of nearly eighteen years. On his resignation the Bishop-elect of Maine, the Rev. Henry A. Neely, D.D., was chosen rector of the parish, and having been consecrated bishop in Trinity chapel, New York, Jan. 25, 1867, entered on his duties as rector, May 1, 1867. In the great fire of July 4, 1866, St. Stephen's church, in the eastern part of the city, was destroyed, and the edifice of St. Luke's being inadequate in size for a bishop's church, was sold to St. Stephen's parish, with its bell and organ, for \$17,000. A lot on the easterly side of State Street, 140 feet front by 150 feet deep, was purchased for \$20,000, and on the 15th of August, 1867, the corner-stone of St. Luke's cathedral was laid by the bishop in the presence of a large number of clergymen and laymen. The work of building went on during the remainder of the year, under the most efficient superintendence of Col. Thomas L. Casey, U.S.A., and from plans and working-drawings by Mr. Charles C. Haight, architect, of New York. After a suspension of six months, during the winter and spring, it was resumed in 1868, under the direction of Gen. George Thorn, U.S.A. (still a resident of Portland), and so far completed as to admit of the opening of the cathedral for worship on Christmas-day of the same year. It has never since been closed on a Sunday, and very rarely on a week-day. The interior, however, was far from being completed at the opening for service. Not a single door was hung, and but half a dozen of the seventy windows were in place; ceiling, organ, pulpit, and font were wanting, and the aisles were filled with carpenters' benches. All these deficiencies were supplied, and the church brought nearly to its present state of completion, within about two years. At its opening but two-thirds of the entire cost of the cathedral had been paid. It was not until 1877 that the whole amount, about \$125,000, was paid, and the church freed from all indebtedness, with liberal aid from churchmen of New York, Boston, and other cities. On St. Luke's day, Oct. 18, 1877, it was consecrated with most joyous and impressive services by Bishop Neely, assisted by the bishops of Fredericton, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Colorado, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and some sixty other clergymen. By the instrument of donation executed by the vestry and read at the consecration, the whole property of the cathedral was pledged to its maintenance forever, not only as a *parish* church, but a *cathedral* church in which the Bishop of Maine should be *ex-officio* the personal and official head, and a *free* church for all classes and conditions of men, in which no pews or seats should ever be let or sold.

The noble church thus set apart occupies the entire rear of the lot on State Street, its extreme length from east to west being 140 feet, and its width across nave and aisles 65 feet. The open roof of nave and chancel is 60 feet to the ridge, and over the chancel-arch rises a slender spire to the height of 100 feet. The building is of dark-blue limestone from Cape Elizabeth, the door and window caps and sills and other exterior finishing being of Nova Scotia freestone alternated with red and gray. The nave, 30 feet by 100, rises above the low aisles in a lofty clerestory, lighted by 12 triplet windows, and is supported by broad arches resting on short circular columns, monoliths of Nova Scotia stone. The chancel is separated from the nave by a lofty arch of 24 feet span and a low parapet wall of stone, a semicircular projection of which forms the pulpit. The altar and reredos are of Caen stone, Italian marble, and red jasper, with delicately wrought cornice, shafts, and capitals, occupies a space of 10 feet in width by 17 in height against the east wall, and forms one of the most striking features of the interior. Above it is a rose-window 16 feet in diameter, containing the Ascension, surrounded by 12 quatre-foils with the symbols of the Apostles. The organ is on the south, and the seats for the choristers on either side within the chancel. The beautiful organ-screen of carved wood, the pulpit of stone (not yet carved), the font of Nova Scotia and Ohio freestone, Scotch jasper, and Irish marble, the eagle lectern of bronze, the chancel pavement of encaustic and porcelain tiles, the altar and reredos, the arched credence and sedilia of stone, and all the stained glass as yet in place, were individual and mostly memorial gifts. The seats, all open and movable, are arranged for about 800, but the actual space of nave and aisles is sufficient for 1200. On the north of the chancel is a small chapel for the daily service and other uses, and on the south are the choristers' and clergy rooms, organ-chamber, and library.

At the west end of the cathedral is the bishop's house, erected by the Diocese of Maine in 1869, and forming one side of the court in front of the church, the opposite side being occupied by the canon's house. The architect's plan for the cathedral includes a central tower and transepts, the erection of which will perhaps devolve upon another generation.

The Rev. Charles W. Hayes, appointed chaplain to the bishop in April, 1867, and senior canon of the cathedral at its opening, January, 1869, has been the only clergyman in charge under the bishop without interruption since 1867. Other resident canons have been the late Rev. N. W. Taylor Root, C. Ingles Chapin, David Pise, D.D., and Charles M. Pyne, from one to four years each. The Rev. Messrs. F. C. Neely, Sill, Pyne, and Ketchum have served as deacons.

The "Cathedral Church of St. Luke, Portland," was incorporated by the Legislature of the State in 1879, and consists of the bishop and fourteen other trustees (three of them clergymen), whose duty it will be to hold the cathedral property in trust both for the diocese and the congregation, and carry out efficiently the various purposes for which it has been erected. Services have been held for the past twelve years without intermission,—three every Sunday and two every week-day,—and the church is always

open from morning till night. The Holy Communion is celebrated on every Sunday and holy-day; the evening service on Sundays, and the morning service on great festivals, are choral, as usual in the English cathedrals; but, except in this respect, the services are the same as are usual in the larger Episcopal churches in this country,—perhaps a little more reverent and impressive than in many of them.

The Right Rev. Henry A. Neely, D.D., Bishop of Maine, is Dean and Rector; the Rev. Charles W. Hayes, Canon; Messrs. George E. B. Jackson and Charles B. Merrill, Wardens. The congregation numbers 225 families and 360 communicants, with a Sunday-school of 200 pupils. There have been since the building of the cathedral 422 baptisms, 261 confirmed, 135 marriages, and 214 burials, and about 9000 public services. The offerings of the congregation for the same time have been \$162,696, of which \$88,359 was from the regular Sunday offertory.

ST. PAUL'S.

The new St. Paul's church on Congress Street was erected in 1868. Rev. N. W. T. Root was instituted the first rector. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Pise; since whose period of service Rev. F. S. Sill and Rev. C. J. Ketchum, the present rector, have officiated. The parish is in a prosperous condition, numbering about 90 families and 100 members in the Sunday-school. Wardens, Joseph Dow, E. P. Banks; Vestrymen, William Gray, W. Huse, W. P. Gooding, A. Riggs, Charles Chase, Charles E. Banks, M.D., George Norton, J. H. Dow, A. Welch, and B. Gregory.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist sermon ever preached in Maine was at Saco, Sept. 10, 1793, by Elder Jesse Lee, of Virginia. He had been principally instrumental in forming the societies of this order in the New England States, which he commenced in Connecticut in 1789. At a conference held in Lynn in 1793 this zealous disciple of Wesley was appointed to travel through Maine. In a tour of several months in this State, he went as far east as Castine, and preached almost every day to such collections of people as he could draw together. A circuit was immediately formed on the Kennebec called "Readfield Circuit," and Elder Wager was appointed preacher; the next year Enoch Mudge, of Lynn, one of the first-fruits of Elder Lee's preaching at Lynn, was sent to Redfield.

The Portland circuit, established in 1794, was the next, and in 1795 a *class* was formed in this town, and in December of the same year the first quarterly meeting held in the State assembled at Poland. Elder Wager was appointed the traveling preacher in this circuit. On Elder Lee's first visit here he preached several times in the Second Congregational meeting-house. Subsequently he preached in the court-house, and sometimes in a private house in Essex Street. The first society was organized by Elder Wager, in 1795, and consisted of six persons. They struggled along through many difficulties, and with a slow prog-

ress for nine years, at the end of which time the number of members had increased to but *eleven*.

In 1797 the persons who had associated together were received into the Methodist Episcopal Church as one of the united societies.

In 1804, however, their prospects began to brighten. Major Daniel Ilsley purchased and presented to the society the house which had been previously occupied by the Episcopalians, which was removed to Federal Street, and soon filled by a respectable congregation. This was the first house of worship which the society had owned. The Rev. Joshua Taylor now became the stationed preacher, and the church, which at the commencement of Mr. Taylor's ministry consisted of but 11, increased in two years to 64. In 1808 the society, having become so numerous as to require larger accommodations than the old house afforded, made arrangements for the erection of a more spacious one. Trustees were chosen to superintend the concerns of the society, and a year or two later their church edifice on Chestnut Street was erected. It was dedicated by Rev. E. Kelby, Feb. 17, 1811. The trustees were Wm. Waterhouse, Thomas Delano, William True, Thomas Ronnels, Samuel Horner, Lemuel Gooding, and Thomas Dodge.

In February, 1821, the society was incorporated. Twice the house on Chestnut Street was enlarged, and at length it became necessary to furnish still more room, when the society with great spirit and unanimity erected a handsome brick church on the corner of Pleasant and Ann Streets, in 1828. Both churches continued to be filled, and the society enjoyed great prosperity. The second society on Pleasant Street, however, in a few years became embarrassed, and, in 1835, sold their church to the Second Unitarian Society.

Most of them worshiped with the old society till 1846, when they erected a neat wooden church on Pine Street. We shall give a fuller history of this church hereafter.

The old society on Chestnut Street continued to prosper. In 1847, Rev. Charles F. Allen was their pastor. The ministers changed so often under the old *régime* of the Methodist Church that their names would make too long a list to publish in this place. A few of the successors of Mr. Allen for perhaps a decade were Rev. William McDonald, Rev. Aaron Sanderson, Rev. Joseph Colby, Rev. Charles W. Morse, Rev. Henry Cox, Rev. Henry B. Ridgeway, and Rev. William R. Clark.

Under the ministry of Rev. Henry Cox, who was a man peculiarly adapted to the work, the present fine church edifice of the parish was erected. It was commenced in 1856, and was dedicated July 8, 1857. It contains 190 pews, and with the site cost about \$50,000. It is one of the finest church edifices in the city.

CONGRESS STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

In 1851 the First Methodist Church sent out a colony to establish a new church on Munjoy Hill, in the midst of a growing population. Dr. Eliphalet Clark donated a beautiful lot of land on the corner of Congress and St. Lawrence Streets, on which a convenient house was erected in the summer of 1851, sufficiently large to seat 300 persons, and free of debt. The church was dedicated by Rev. George

Webber, and Rev. Eaton Shaw appointed by the Conference for the new society till the next annual meeting. A large congregation was gathered, and a Sunday-school of about 40 scholars organized. Rev. W. F. Farrington was appointed to take charge of the society by the Conference, and 55 members from the old church were dismissed to form the nucleus of the new organization, which rapidly increased, as well as the congregation and Sunday-school, till the capacity of the house was exhausted. It now became necessary to enlarge the house, and an addition was made to it at a cost of about \$1000.

The number of church members in 1864 was 175, with an attendance at the Sunday-school of 200. The parish raised that year \$400 for benevolent objects, in addition to current expenses. We mention among the ministers of this church subsequent to Mr. Farrington, Rev. William McDonald, Rev. C. C. Mason, Rev. A. J. Church, Rev. B. Foster, Rev. George Webber, Rev. H. B. Abbott, Rev. Samuel Roy, Rev. Ezekiel Martin, Rev. Abel W. Pottle, Rev. William H. H. Pillsbury, Rev. C. B. Pittelando, Rev. C. W. Bradley, Rev. William M. Sterling, and the present pastor, Rev. A. S. Ladd.

The present beautiful church edifice of the parish was erected in 1868. It stands upon the highest part of Munjoy Hill, and the top of its spire is the highest object in the city.

ALLEN MISSION CHAPEL.

On Locust Street there was, until quite recently, an institution known as the Allen Mission Chapel, belonging to the Methodists. Its motto was "Feed the hungry, clothe the naked." Under the management of Capt. Cyrus Sturdevant this place became one of the headquarters of the temperance reform. While we write this the chapel is being taken to pieces. Much good work and many charitable deeds emanated from that old wooden structure. Many of the hearts who early supported it are in the grave, but there are a good number living who can testify to the benefit received through its humble ministrations.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

THE FIRST BAPTIST SOCIETY

organized in Maine was at Kittery, in 1682, but the persecution was so great at that time, on the part of the government, that in about a year afterwards the minister, Mr. Sereven, and the greater part of his church, went to South Carolina and established themselves on Cooper River, near where Charleston now stands. No further movements were made by persons of this persuasion for more than eighty years. In 1767, Rev. Hezekiah Smith, of Haverhill, came to Maine and formed a society at Berwick. At the same time he extended his visit to Falmouth Neck, but without any visible results. In 1771 he came here again and preached to a few persons at John Burnham's house, but no society was at this time gathered.

Rev. Hezekiah Smith was born at Long Island, N. Y., April 21, 1737; was graduated at Princeton College in 1762. He formed the first Baptist society in the county of Essex in 1765. He always preached without notes, having a fine command of language and being a gifted

orator as well as a man of excellent character and great personal influence. He died at Haverhill, Nov. 5, 1805.

No further attempts were made here to form a society of this order for many years. In 1796, Benjamin Titcomb, Thomas Beck, and four or five others began to make religious inquiries, which resulted in their separation from the places where they had usually worshiped, and they met together for social worship at the house of Mr. Titcomb. Their exercises were carried on by prayer, singing, and reading a printed sermon; this service they soon found cold and formal, and no additions were made to their number. They then substituted reading and explaining the Scriptures for the sermon, and after the services they conversed freely on their religious experiences. Their number now began to increase, and the private room became so crowded that in the beginning of 1799 they held their meetings in a school-house in Union Street. A short time previous to this, one of their number had been baptized and admitted to the Baptist Church in North Yarmouth; the subject of baptism now earnestly engaged their attention, and their inquiries into the Scriptures were particularly directed to this subject, which resulted in their conviction that baptism by immersion was the true form. In the space of eighteen months nine persons were baptized by immersion, and the society was visited by members of the Baptist persuasion.

About this time Benjamin Titcomb was baptized at North Yarmouth, and joined the church there, and in January, 1801, received the approbation of that church to preach. The society now hired the third story of the brick building on the corner of Union and Middle Streets, and in the month of March, 1801, those who had been baptized met together, signed articles of faith, and agreed to unite together in church fellowship. For their regular organization they invited a council composed of the churches of Brunswick, North Yarmouth, and New Gloucester, which assembled in Portland in July, 1801, and proceeded to constitute the persons who had before associated together "as a church of Christ." These persons were Thomas Beck, Betsey Beck, Edward Carleton, Ruth Wheeler, Sally Tukey, Thankful Butman, Lois Owen, Eleanor Riggs, Moses Cross, and Mary Titcomb. Thomas Beck and Edward Carleton were chosen deacons July 21, 1802. Deacon Carleton died in 1825, and Deacon Beck in 1830, aged seventy.

In September, 1801, Benjamin Titcomb* became the first pastor of the church. In June, 1803, the first meeting-house was erected on Federal Street; it was removed in 1811, and a large and convenient church erected on the same site, to which a tower and a bell were added in 1831. In 1804, Mr. Titcomb removed to Brunswick, and was succeeded by Rev. Josiah Converse, who was ordained Oct. 21, 1807, and was dismissed at his own request in 1810.

Rev. Caleb Blood took pastoral charge in May, and continued till his death, March 6, 1814. The pulpit was then supplied by occasional preaching till November, 1815, when Rev. Thomas B. Ripley commenced preaching, and

* See History of the Press, in this work.



HENRY B. HART.

Henry B. Hart was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1805. His father being in moderate circumstances he received only a common-school education, and was apprenticed to Mr. John Abbott, a tanner and wool-puller. By his faithfulness and industry he won the regard of his employer, and after serving out his time was engaged by him as foreman. He remained in this position some five years, carefully saving his earnings till, having accumulated the sum of three hundred dollars, he determined to start in business for himself. Selecting Portland as a promising field of operations, he came here in 1832, and, in company with Mr. Lefevre, commenced the wool-pulling business. This connection was of short duration, however, and in 1836 he formed a partnership with his brother, under the firm-name of H. B. & H. M. Hart, and for thirty-five years they carried on the business at the same place, becoming known all over the State as the leading house in that line. His business life was marked by no sudden grasping of fortune, but by a steady application and a careful prudence which resulted at length in a handsome competence. But, above all, his business life was marked by a stainless integrity which held the esteem of all who came in contact with him. Being found worthy, he was called to many positions of trust, and many affairs, both of a public and private nature, were confided to him. He was a member of the city government, as councilman and alderman, many years, and was an active member of the school committee till illness compelled him to retire. He took great interest in public matters, and was one of the most active political workers in the city. An earnest Whig, and afterwards as earnest a Republican, he gave to his party a large measure of his time, and effort, and money, and was representative in the Legislature.

His energy found scope in many ways outside his own private business. He was a leader in everything in which he became interested. He was at the time of his death director in the First National Bank, the Portland Savings Bank, the

New Brunswick Steamship Company, and the Forrest City Sugar Refinery, and was connected with nearly all the manufacturing and transportation companies of the city.

From its organization he was identified with the Free Street Baptist Church, and a large share of its continued prosperity is due to his unceasing labors and contributions. As its deacon and representative he was known through all the religious circles of the State, and was honored by the denomination with the position of treasurer of the convention and trustee of Waterville College.

In his private life, however, and among his most intimate friends, his peculiar characteristics were best known and most esteemed. Those who knew him best valued him the highest. He was one of the most unselfish men that ever lived. Not only was he ready to give his money, but a far greater gift,—he never grudged his time, his strength, or his personal comfort to assist another. His home was ever open to the stranger, his hand always stretched out to the needy, and amid the pressing demands of his own business he always found time to attend to the claims of others. Of him it could be said, as of John, “I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame; I was a father to the poor.”

It was this kindly, sympathetic disposition that endeared him to his friends. His earnestness and activity sometimes pushed him into opposition with others, but though he might differ from them he had only kindly feelings towards them, and was ready to be friends even with those who had wronged him. He was a good man, and faithful in every station he was called to occupy.

He was married, in 1828, to Sarah Hill, of Portsmouth, who still survives him, and had three children, all living at the present time,—Henry A., who is carrying on the business, under the firm-name of Hart & Co.; Sarah E., married to Mr. A. Little, and Alice E., married to Mr. Holman Melcher, both prominent merchants of Portland.

was ordained in July, 1816. He continued to minister to the church till 1828, being a very able and successful preacher. During his ministry 219 persons were added to the church.

Mr. Ripley was succeeded by Rev. Ebenezer Thresher, Jr., who was ordained Dec. 17, 1828, and remained fifteen months. Nov. 3, 1830, Rev. George Leonard, of Salem, was installed. The society was deprived of his services by his death, which occurred in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 12, 1831. It was not until September, 1832, that his place was supplied by Rev. John S. Meginnis, who was ordained on the occasion of his entering upon the pastorate, President Wayland, of Brown University, preaching the sermon. The church in 1830 numbered 230 members, 389 having been received from the date of organization. Rev. Mr. Meginnis resigned in 1837, and was succeeded by Rev. James T. Champlin, who was ordained May 5, 1838, and continued till 1841. He was followed by Rev. Luther F. Beecher, in October, 1842, who closed his labors June 7, 1849. Rev. Jacob R. Scott settled over the church in September, 1849, and served it as pastor till April 4, 1853. The next pastor was Rev. William H. Shailer, installed March 19, 1854. Dr. Shailer remained pastor of the church till July or August, 1877, a period of twenty-three years and a half, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, Jr., who was called October 10th, and installed Nov. 22, 1877.

THE FREE STREET BAPTIST SOCIETY

was formed by a secession from the First Baptist Society in 1836. The withdrawing party purchased the theatre building on Free Street the same year, and converted it into a convenient church, which was dedicated Aug. 11, 1836. In 1856 the building was enlarged and greatly improved, both as to comfort and beauty, a tower being erected at one angle and a tall and graceful spire at the other, at an expense of about \$15,000.

The first pastor of this church was Rev. Thomas Lincoln, who was ordained to the work of the ministry Jan. 1, 1837. He resigned Oct. 25, 1841, and was succeeded in February, 1842, by Rev. L. Colby, who served the church till June, 1844. In November following, Rev. J. S. Eaton became pastor. He retired from the pastorate in 1855, and ceased from his earthly labors, very much lamented, in 1856. In March, 1855, he was succeeded by Rev. George W. Bosworth, D.D., who continued till Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, D.D., was installed, who was his successor about two years, when Rev. A. K. P. Small was called and settled over the church. Mr. Small was pastor about seven years, and was followed by the present pastor, Rev. James McWhinnie, in January, 1875.

The number of members of this church in 1863 was 317.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF PORTLAND.

In 1822 the few Catholics residing in Portland petitioned the Rt. Rev. John Cheverus, bishop of the diocese of Boston, to make them a visit, with a view to taking steps to supply their religious wants. The diocese of Boston then embraced the whole of New England, but it has since been divided into six ecclesiastical subdivisions or dioceses.

Bishop Cheverus lost no time in placing himself in communication with the Catholics in the town, and appeared in their midst early in the spring of 1822, remaining several days. Before his departure, he organized them into a congregation; said mass each day, and was rewarded in addition with having brought two converts to the number while he tarried.

Bishop Cheverus was a native of France, and returned to that country in 1823.

From this time till very nearly the close of the year 1827 the Catholics of Portland were regularly visited at stated times by the Rev. Dennis Ryan, who was charged with the spiritual guidance of a Catholic congregation at Whitefield, Lincoln Co., and occasionally by the Rev. Father McNamee, a missionary priest. Within this period the Catholics received frequent accessions.

In the year 1827 they had increased in strength sufficient to warrant the attendance of a resident clergyman, and the Rev. Charles D. Ffrench, of the Dominican Order of Monks, was assigned by the bishop to the charge of the congregation. Bishop Fenwick, who was the successor of Bishop Cheverus, and who was consecrated in November, 1825, arrived in Portland in the month of September, 1827, accompanied by the new pastor, who was placed in charge of the flock.

Father Ffrench was a convert, and a descendant of a distinguished Irish family, and at this time had a brother in possession of the title of bishop in the "Established Church," in the western part of Ireland.

Down to the arrival of Father Ffrench the public religious services were held in a room at the house of one of the Catholic families of the town. On his assuming the duties of pastor a larger room was hired on an upper floor, in a building on "Hay-Market Row," now known as Market Square, in which all assembled for divine service on Sundays, and other festivals of the church. Before his return to Boston, Bishop Fenwick confirmed some adults and children in this building.

It was while worshipping in this place that the conversion of Mr. J. M. Young, printer, editor, and lawyer, of the town of Shapleigh, York Co., occurred. He studied for the ministry, and in due course of time was ordained priest, and some years later was elevated and consecrated bishop of the important see of Erie, Pa.

From Portland Father Ffrench attended missions in the neighboring State of New Hampshire at fixed times, and in his absence the catechism class and the devotional exercises for the congregation were conducted by Mr. John Crease, a gentleman of very considerable genius and scholarship, well known, and who will be remembered by the oldest citizens of Portland. In this duty Mr. Crease was faithfully assisted by Mr. Young. Mr. Crease was foreman in the publication office of the Messrs. Edwards, who conducted at that time the *Daily*, *Weekly*, and *Tri-Weekly Advertiser* in Portland.

In the year 1828 a movement looking to the erection of a suitable church upon some available situation in the town next received the most earnest consideration of pastor and people, for which purpose it was decided to open a subscription list and make an appeal to their co-religionists in

Rev. Fathers O'Beirne, of Roxbury; Daly, of Concord; and Bapts, of Bangor, arrived at Portland, and was welcomed at the depot by the pastor of St. Dominic's, the Rev. John O'Donnell, who was joined by Fathers Putnam, of Whitefield, and Patchenin, of Eastport.

Bishop Bacon was born in New York, in the year 1814; he received his theological education at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, completing the course at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where he was ordained priest in December, 1838, by Archbishop Eccleston.

On the 31st of May, 1855, the imposing ceremonies of the installation of the new bishop took place in the presence of a large assemblage of the citizens. The presence of two bishops, and so many priests of the Catholic Church, arrayed in full canonicals, was an event never witnessed in Portland before, and, of course, crowds were attracted hither. The Bishop of Boston delivered the charge of the congregation, and the new see, in a discourse of pure and effective eloquence, terminating with an admirable exhortation to his hearers. He was followed by the Bishop of Portland in a peroration which, for its depth of tenderness, purity of diction, and beauty of delivery, has seldom been surpassed, concluding most paternally with his benediction to all. The solemn High Mass was then taken up and chanted to the close. The ceremonies concluded, dinner was served at the parochial residence to the bishops, clergy, and invited guests from the distinguished personages of the city.

From the erection of the diocese of Portland, a fresh impulse was given. Catholicity, and soon after its bishop took possession of his new see the Catholic religion in Maine made rapid strides. But in an extensive diocese, with everything to create and very limited resources, the obstacles to be surmounted were not light. With not more than 6 priests and 8 churches scattered over two States for the missionary labor, he might well have been appalled in the face of the weighty responsibilities he had assumed. Undismayed, however, by the spectacle before him he entered upon the work with great zeal and earnestness, and in the month of August, at St. Dominic's church, ordained his first priest, the Rev. Thomas Kenney. At the same time the Rev. Eugene Müller reported for duty, and was invested by the bishop with the important office of Vicar-General, and placed in charge of the church on State Street. Two months later the Rev. Father Kenney was stationed at the mission in Biddeford, and commenced the construction of a Catholic church there; he died at this place in February, 1857. On the feast of All Saints the Rev. John Brady was raised to the priesthood in Portland; he is now in charge of one of the churches in Biddeford. A week subsequent to this ordination the Rev. John O'Donnell was detached from St. Dominic's, in Portland, and assigned to the mission at Nashua, N. H.

The opening of the year 1856 found the single church in Portland entirely too small for the constantly growing congregation. And, besides, the cathedral church of the diocese must needs be built. So in the spring the bishop secured from William Senter, Esq., his own lot and residence, together with three more adjacent lots, and an adjoining lot from Deacon Storer; all fronting on Cumberland Street, and lying between Franklin and Locust Streets.

Before the year was at an end a brick chapel, with a seating capacity for 600 persons, was completed at the rear on these grounds, the main portion extending to the street having been reserved for the future cathedral. On the festival of Sts. Peter and Paul, 1856, the Rev. Michael Lucey was ordained priest at St. Dominic's. Late in the autumn the bishop purchased a tract of land less than a mile from Vaughan's Bridge, on the Saco road, which was converted into a burying-ground, and is known as Calvary Cemetery, for the exclusive use of those members who die in communion with the Catholic Church.

In the centre of the cemetery a frame church with tower and spire and an accommodation for 400 sittings was some time afterwards built, and in which divine service is held on certain occasions.

On the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, this same year, the Rev. Patrick Bacon received holy orders, and in spring of the following year he succeeded Father Kenney, deceased, at Biddeford. About the same time the Rev. Michael Lucey was sent on to the mission to Salmon Falls, N. H., where he soon after built a church. The Rev. James Parasche was raised to the priesthood at this period, and after a stay of some months at the cathedral chapel was sent on missionary duty to Exeter, N. H., and died in December, 1863, at Keene, N. H. In the month of August the Rev. Matthew Murphy was admitted to holy orders in Portland, and in the fall was charged with a mission at Calais; a few years later he died. The Rev. D. Whalen arrived in Portland in the month of September, 1857, and was temporarily assigned to duty at the church on State Street, remaining but a short time, when he left the city.

In the year 1859, St. Dominic's church was remodeled, the interior consisting of sanctuary, nave, aisles, and vestibule. Exteriorly, the new front is after the mediæval Gothic style of architecture. The spring of this year found Father P. O'Donoghue stationed at St. Dominic's, and early in summer he left for fields of labor elsewhere. Prior to the modifications of St. Dominic's, the bishop had constructed a large and substantial brick addition to the original residence purchased in connection with the site for the cathedral. This was rendered necessary for the accommodation of the clergy that were being rapidly created, and, besides, it was contemplated to introduce at no distant day a teaching order of religious ladies for the instruction of the Catholic girls, for whose reception these improvements were partly intended. An interval of nearly two years, with little of interest to chronicle in the church, save the steady advance of its numerical strength, now occurred. In the summer of 1861 the Rev. John De Rose, ordained priest at Cleveland, Ohio, arrived in Portland and was attached to the cathedral chapel, and received the appointment of chancellor of the diocese. In 1872 he returned from a visit to his aged mother in his native Belgium, and in the month of March, 1873, like the true shepherd that lays down his life for the flock, in the act of administering the last sacraments of the church to one dying with the smallpox, this humble and self-sacrificing priest contracted the loathsome disease, of which he died in a few days, lamented by bishop, priests, and people; and

sadly, in the dead hour of night, his corpse was hurried through the deserted streets of the city, followed by a few of his associates in the sacred ministry, to Calvary Cemetery, and there above the grave, in the light of the moon, they intoned the office for the dead. Soon after the death of this good priest the Catholics erected *in memoriam* a figure of Faith, cut out of pure white marble, standing on a pedestal of like material, artistically designed and of superior workmanship, supported upon an hexagonal granite base, the whole rising twelve feet high, placed in the western aisle of the cathedral.

In 1860 the project for the construction of the cathedral engrossed no inconsiderable portion of the bishop's attention. Ground was broken and the foundation laid; more than this was not accomplished, in consequence of the civil war into which the country was drifting, and operations were not resumed till five years later.

The Covell estate, fronting on Congress Street, and uniting in rear with the church property, was purchased by Bishop Bacon in 1863, thus securing undisputed control from street to street, and affording easy and ample communication to and from the cathedral. To the very good residence upon this property an enlargement was built, and the original modified, which, when completed, was occupied for the episcopal mansion, and the former one was surrendered, in the spring of 1864, to a community of nuns of the "Congregatione de Notre Dame," who immediately opened therein an academy for young ladies. Simultaneously a free day-school for girls was opened on Congress Street, about three blocks northeast of the bishop's residence, which was placed in charge of these nuns. The second story of this school-house was converted into a chapel, where mass was celebrated every Sunday, to relieve the over-crowded condition of the cathedral chapel.

On the festival of Sts. Peter and Paul, 1864, the Rev. John E. Barry, of Eastport, was ordained priest at the cathedral chapel, and at the same place, on the feast of All Saints, same year, the Rev. Luke Bartley received holy orders. These two priests continued to perform duty at Portland until the summer of 1866, when the latter was named for the mission at Bath, and the former for Concord, N. H.

Encouraged by the success which resulted from the opening of the day-school in the eastern section of the city, a further step in the development of the Catholic educational plan was taken. It was decided to erect a commodious and substantial two-story brick structure, with Mansard roof, close to St. Dominic's church, upon the site secured a year previous, for the education of the girls belonging in the western portion of the city. In the spring of 1865 operations were commenced, and carried on without interruption till the school-house was completed and made ready for occupation, about the 1st of December.

Meanwhile, in the summer season, a fair was inaugurated at City Hall, for the purpose of obtaining funds to liquidate the cost of construction. This undertaking was very successful, surpassing the expectations of its promoters.

On the 8th of September the Rev. Michael O'Brien was admitted to holy orders; performed duty at Portland until late in 1866, when he was sent to the mission at

Rockland. Before the close of 1865, Rev. John O'Brien was ordained and sent to perform duty at Manchester, N. H.

In the spring of 1866 work upon the cathedral was resumed. The walls had been carried to a uniform height of fifteen feet above the foundation, when, singular to say, a circumstance, not understood, caused a suspension of operations.

In little over a month afterwards that terrible conflagration of 4th of July burst upon the city, devouring street after street,—everything in its path,—and consuming the episcopal mansion, church, the new walls of the cathedral, the nuns' academic building, and the school-house, leaving in its train a scene of fearful desolation. The loss to the Catholics seemed irreparable. None felt the weight of this blow more heavily than their bishop; his eyes beheld with sorrow the fruits of ten years' unwearied labor, of journeys far and near, carried off beyond recall. Almost heart-broken under this crushing calamity, he lost no time in appearing before sympathizing congregations in neighboring States, and in the Provinces of the Dominion, where his appeals met with the success they deserved. For a time one of the school-rooms at St. Dominic's was occupied by the bishop for his dwelling-place. His congregation worshiped in a shed on the Grand Trunk Company's wharf, returning therefrom on the completion of a temporary wooden building upon the "Hay-scale" lot, adjoining the site of the episcopal mansion. In consequence of this misfortune the nuns were obliged to return to the "Mother House" at Montreal, and the school of St. Dominic's was intrusted to lay teachers.

After an absence of nearly two months the bishop returned to his see elated with his success. Workmen were at once employed in removing the débris, and the new church commenced, phoenix like, to rise from its ashes; at the same time the reconstruction of the episcopal palace went on apace. While these operations were being pushed forward a fine residence on Free Street was purchased and immediately occupied by the bishop and the clergy. A week before Christmas-day Bishop Bacon had the ineffable joy of dedicating to the service of God the new church, in which His praises continue to be chanted to this day. Closely following this event came the completion of the episcopal palace on a much more extensive scale than the original structure, and was forthwith occupied. In rapid succession the school-house was rebuilt, and the large wooden mansion on the corner of Oak and Free Streets was purchased and possession taken by the returned nuns, January, 1867.

April, 1867, the bishop visited Portsmouth, and there ordained Rev. John W. Murphy, who performed duty at both churches in Portland, until August, 1871, when he was sent to take charge of the mission at Laconia, N. H.

One year later operations on the construction of the cathedral were resumed, this time with the determination to push the work to completion. In the month of May, 1868, the Rev. Eugene Mullen was transferred from the charge of St. Dominic's to that of the church in Biddeford, and died there in November, 1869; the vacancy thus made was at once filled by the appointment of the Rev. Michael

O'Brien, from Rockland, and in July following the Rev. Louis Mutsaers, who was ordained at Troy, N. Y., on Trinity Sunday, arrived in Portland, and was stationed as assistant at St. Dominic's church. In May, 1869, the Rev. Michael O'Brien was relieved from duty in Portland and assigned to the church at Exeter, N. H., the charge of St. Dominic's devolving on the Rev. John W. Murphy. On the 23d of the same month the Rev. John Duddy, born in Portland, was ordained priest in his native city, and about the same date the Rev. Eugene O'Callaghan received ordination at the hands of Archbishop McCloskey in the seminary at Troy, N. Y., and immediately thereafter was assigned to duty at the church on State Street as assistant, relieving Father Mutsaers, who was attached to the mission at Lewiston. Father O'Callaghan continued on duty at Portland till the month of April, 1874, when he was given charge of the mission at Augusta. In the city of Portland, in the summer of 1869, the Rev. James Cairns was raised to the priesthood, and soon after was charged with the mission at Eastport.

The 8th of September, 1869, was the day anxiously looked forward to for the dedication of the cathedral. On its arrival a multitude filled the edifice, and crowds were unable to obtain standing room. The spectacle presented was one seldom seen and hardly ever to be forgotten by the spectators. Eight bishops and about 75 priests officiated in the ceremonies, in which nearly four hours were consumed. At two o'clock in the afternoon the sacred edifice was solemnly dedicated as the Cathedral of the "Immaculate Conception."

In the evening the visiting prelates, clergymen, and invited guests were entertained by Bishop Bacon at the Falmouth Hotel.

The architecture is of the florid Gothic, with nave divided into aisles, sanctuary, and two chapels. Exteriorly, the materials are bricks with freestone trimmings; the foundation courses laid in large blocks of dressed granite. The cathedral front on Cumberland Street consists of central gable with one main tower, and spire at one side rising to a height of two hundred and thirty-six feet, and a turret at the other side, and between it and the main entrance a smaller tower about one hundred and fifty feet high. A porch, extending some twelve feet towards the street from the central gable, is pierced by the grand portal, the jambs decorated with columns carrying foliage capitals, from which spring clustered mouldings ornamenting the arch. The paneled gablet above the arch bears the mitre in bas-relief, and above this in the central gable is set a handsome rose-window with tracery of skillful design filled with Scriptural imagery. A second entrance opens through the main tower, up which a staircase is carried which communicates with the organ galleries, and leads up into the spire. There are two side-doors, and two more communicating with Congress Street. The towers and main building are flanked with heavy buttresses. The basement contains the heating apparatus and the mortuary vaults. The cathedral is one hundred and ninety-six feet long, and one hundred feet wide; height of nave from floor to apex of ceiling, seventy feet. Emerging from under the organ gallery, after having passed the main portal, into the main aisle, at the

farther end of the nave is the sanctuary containing the high altar, the back of the reredos about twenty-five feet from the end. The sanctuary is a semi-decagon, terminating in an apsis in the clerestory. Running round the sanctuary dome are niches containing marble statues of the apostles. The reredos is an elaborate carving with one central and two smaller flanking towers having niches containing statues; the spaces between are filled with niches intended for smaller statuary. From these towers rise spires, which, together with the intervening, are terminated in paneled pinnacles richly ornamented with foliage bosses, the whole embellished in purest white and glittering gold, whilst high above upon a heavy cross hangs a life-size figure of Christ.

The nave is divided longitudinally into eight bays by eight clustered columns on each side, separating the side aisles from the main aisle; these columns support the clerestory; it is lighted by sixteen large windows, each divided into three bays by mullions and filled with geometrical stained glass, the tympanum being inlaid with the symbols of the Passion of our Lord, and representations from Scripture, all executed in a variety and richness of coloring almost unrivaled. The sanctuary receives its light from the clerestory, two side-windows, and the very handsome ten by nineteen feet stained-glass window representing the crowning of the Virgin Mary by Christ and Jehovah, and the angels above awaiting her coming, which is at the end; below this window is a chapel, and another chapel at either side.

The clerestory contains twenty-one windows with the four evangelists represented, and scenes from Scripture illustrated. Underneath these windows and corresponding with the number of bays, the triforium is indented with imitation triple windows. On the walls and groined ceilings of the aisles the frescoing is simply gorgeous, being laid in oils. Blue, buff, and green are the ground colors used, and the decorations are foils inclosing monograms of the Trinity, the lily, cross, and shamrock entwined, the ivy, etc. At one side a most beautiful painting representing the Immaculate Conception embellishes the wall.

The organ is of the Gothic style, built in a rich, dark case and gilt trimmings, contrasting beautifully with the wealth of coloring in the cathedral.

Early in the month of November the bishop left Portland *en route* for Rome, in obedience to the summons of the reigning pontiff, Pius IX., to attend the General Council of the Vatican, which was ordered to convene on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, the month following.

As the convocation of a General Council of the Catholic Church is an event of rare occurrence, and has ever been regarded, to the extremities of Christendom, as of the most momentous importance, and the Council of the Vatican being the nineteenth in the history of the Church, and the only one held since the Council of Trent, which was convoked by Pope Paul III. in the year 1545, it may be stated that the Council called by Pope Pius IX. was the most numerously attended of all preceding Councils, if we may except the second Council of Lateran, which was assembled by Pope Innocent II. in the year 1139, at which, it is said, 1000 bishops met. The Council of the Vatican was attended by an assemblage of prelates including 49

cardinals, 11 patriarchs, 686 archbishops and bishops, 28 abbots, and 29 generals of religious orders,—in all 803 fathers, representing every country, region, and tropic, and of every variety of shade of complexion, and in all probability the most distinguished and learned body of men brought together in modern times.

During the absence of Bishop Bacon, the Very Rev. John O'Donnell, V.G., administered the ecclesiastical affairs of the diocese. While in attendance at the Council the bishop's health became impaired, and in consequence he was permitted to return to his see, where he was cordially welcomed March 1, 1870.

In the month of June, 1871, Rev. Dennis M. Bradley arrived in Portland and was attached to the cathedral. Some time afterwards he was named chancellor of the diocese and rector of the cathedral. He still continues to fill these offices.

After the return of Bishop Bacon from Rome, his energies neither tired nor flagged, and when not engaged at home was projecting work or rearing up structures elsewhere in his diocese for the promotion of the faith. Turning his attention again to affairs at home, the subject of proper provision for destitute Catholic orphan children engaged his attention. The residence on Free Street, purchased the year of the great fire, was converted into an asylum for the reception and care of orphans; a large three-story brick addition, more extensive than the original building, was commenced in the spring and completed in the fall of 1873, together with the construction of a Mansard story on the original, and other needed alterations. These buildings were occupied on the 31st of May by three "Sisters of Mercy" from the Mother-House at Manchester, N. H. In the fall the number of the Sisters was increased to about fifteen, and on the 1st of September they were assigned to teach the free day-schools, thus relieving the Nuns of the Congregatione de Notre Dame, who, in consequence, were obliged to close their academy, and soon thereafter retired to Montreal. To supply the want, the Sisters of Mercy opened an institute, under their direction, on Free Street, known as St. Elizabeth's Academy. The beginning of winter found a score of orphans domiciled in the new institution, to whose wants the Sisters ministered.

In the spring of 1874 ground was excavated in the Hay-Scalot adjoining that of the episcopal residence for a new school-house. This site was secured from the city in the year 1869. Here the walls of the new educational structure arose to the level of the first floor, when operations were suspended, the bishop being called to Rome. But before his departure, which occurred towards the close of July, he ordained on the 14th of the month the Rev. John F. McKenna, at Manchester, N. H. This priest was assigned to the church on State Street, in August, 1876, where he now is pastor in charge.

On the ocean voyage from New York, Bishop Bacon was prostrated by a severe attack from a distressing ailment, and upon his arrival at Brest he was compelled to enter the military marine hospital in that French port. From this attack he did not recover sufficiently to continue the journey. On the contrary, having suffered a relapse, and suspecting that his ministry was about drawing to a close, he resolved

to retrace his steps in the hope of meeting death in his episcopal city. Under the charge of the Very Rev. John E. Barry, V. G. of Concord, N. H., who was summoned to his bedside at Brest, the bishop was borne in a litter on board the French steamer bound for New York. The steamship arrived at the Empire City in the afternoon of the 5th of November, and in about three hours after his removal to St. Vincent's Hospital, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, in New York City, the Rt. Rev. D. W. Bacon, D.D., in the sixty-first year of his age, breathed his last. This sad intelligence cast a gloom over the Catholics of Portland. On the 7th of the month the dead body of the bishop was conveyed back to the city, and was met at the depot by the several Catholic organizations and Catholic citizens generally. In processional order, the clergy in carriages proceeded by the hearse containing the casket, and guarded by a military escort, the column moved with slow and solemn step over the principal thoroughfares to the episcopal palace, which, but a little over three months before, was occupied by the departed.

Until Tuesday following, the 10th of the month, the body, arrayed in full canonicals, lay in state upon an elaborately contrived catafalque in the main aisle, before the grand high altar in the cathedral. On this date the funeral obsequies took place, many bishops and priests from the neighboring States and the British provinces assisting thereat, at the conclusion of which the casket containing the body was borne by eight priests to the vault in the basement of the cathedral, and there deposited in its final resting-place.

Bishop Bacon was distinguished as an eloquent preacher, the winter courses, and especially his Lenten sermons, attracting many of the Protestants. In the course of his episcopate not a few have been brought into the Roman Catholic Church. To his preaching was allied great zeal and earnestness. He was also endowed with a remarkable business capacity, and for his humility and exceeding urbanity he was much esteemed in Portland.

Upon the Very Rev. John E. Barry, V. G., now devolved the administration of the ecclesiastical affairs of the diocese, until the appointment of a successor in the see of Portland.

In the month of March, 1875, the Rev. James A. Healy, pastor of the Church of St. James, in Boston, was designated by the Holy See to the vacant bishopric, and on the 2d of June following he was consecrated bishop in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, at Portland, by Archbishop Williams, of the city of Boston, assisted by eight bishops. Archbishop Connolly (since deceased), of Halifax, Nova Scotia, delivered the oration.

Rt. Rev. James Augustine Healy, second Bishop of Portland, was born in Georgia, in April, 1830. He received his preparatory education at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., commenced his theological studies at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and completed the course at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, receiving the ordination of priesthood on the 10th of June, 1854, in the celebrated Cathedral of Notre Dame, at the hands of Archbishop Libonr. The new bishop brought to his apostolic labor a reputation for sound learning, ardent zeal, and great holiness of life, which were clearly manifested in the alacrity with which

he took up the burden laid down by his predecessor, evincing a deep solicitude for the growth of religion.

In the summer of this year, ascertaining that a number of Irish Catholics had established themselves in and around the town of Yarmouth, and others of French descent having been attracted by the manufacturing interests at Saccarappa, they were provided with the ministrations of their religion and divine service at stated times, the visiting priests being furnished from Portland. The Catholics of these two missions were yet poor and too few to attempt the erection of a church, so that divine service was held in a room at the house of one of the Catholic families in Yarmouth, and in a small hall at Saccarappa.

About this time the Catholics of Brunswick, looking forward to the day when their number must require better accommodation for the ceremonies of their religion, purchased the fine estate of Capt. McManus, with the view of building a church thereon at no very distant day. The dwelling is now occupied as the parochial residence of the pastor, Rev. J. H. Noiseux.

In his zeal for the promotion of sanctity amongst the Catholics of Portland, in the winter the bishop introduced several priests of the missionary order known as the Redemptorist Fathers, who instituted revivals at both churches, awakening new spiritual life in the congregations. These revivals continued for nearly four weeks without any apparent diminution in the attendance that filled the cathedral at the morning and evening service, especially the latter, at which the most important sermon was preached by one of the missionaries, which was listened to with an equal amount of devotion by Catholics and Protestants.

With the opening of the spring of 1876 operations on the construction of the "Kavanagh School" were resumed, and the building was completed in February, 1877, at a cost of nearly \$23,000, the funds being derived from a very generous donation of \$25,000 from Miss Kavanagh, of Damariscotta. This is a very attractive structure, built of pressed bricks with light freestone trimmings, the foundation laid with granite blocks. It is a model school-house, and may be said to consist of the main building, over 100 feet long and not less than 50 feet wide, with lateral wings in which the broad staircases are carried to the upper floor. It is three stories high, with Mansard roof. The first and second floors are similarly arranged, each containing 4 class-rooms, capable of accommodating 60 to 80 children in each one, and connecting with each class-room a capacious wardrobe-room for the use of the pupils. The basement is apportioned into a library- and society-rooms, and the third floor is converted into a hall, with a seating capacity for 1500 persons.

Under the new impetus given to religion and education by Bishop Healy, fresh vigor and increased interest was infused into the Catholic schools of Portland. The community of Sisters of Mercy now numbered 25 choir and 8 lay sisters; the former were charged with the education of the free day-schools and the academy, and the latter were intrusted with the care and instruction of the orphan children. Applications for admission to the educational institute of Free Street overtaxed the capacity of the academy, and in order to make more ample provision,

it was decided to remove most of the orphans, numbering about 60, to Whitefield, where this order had established another house. This project was accomplished and a decided improvement was manifested at the close of the year. The course of instruction at St. Elizabeth's Academy includes all the higher branches of an English education, besides the special studies in French, music, painting, fancy needle-work, etc.

The Catholic population of Portland is now nearly 10,000, with a cathedral and two churches, an orphan asylum, two very handsome and substantial school buildings, and a female academy, besides the palatial residence of the bishop and the clergy of the cathedral, and the less imposing parochial residence connected with Saint Dominic's Church. The average number of priests on duty ministering to the spiritual wants of their hearers is six. There are 33 "Sisters of Mercy" employed in teaching the day-schools, the average attendance at both aggregating 1000, and the academy with 60 on its rolls, and in caring for the wants of 30 orphan children retained in the institution in Portland, the greater number having been provided for at Whitefield.

To the foregoing figures may be added the congregation and church at each of Brunswick, Yarmouth, and Saccarappa, and many more Catholics known to be scattered through the other towns of the county, and a fair idea is obtained of the growth of the Catholic Church since fifty years ago, when not more than 75 Catholics worshiped in the city of Portland in an upper room, of which there is but one representative now living, the only connecting link in the chain,—Mrs. Richard Duddy, a very respectable old lady, yet hale and robust.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

This society was formed in 1835. In March of that year certain persons connected with the First Parish purchased the brick church on the corner of Park and Pleasant Streets, which had been erected by the Second Methodist Society in 1828, and became incorporated under the name of "The Second Unitarian Society of Portland." The same year Rev. Jason Whitman, who had been formerly settled at Saco, and was the general agent of the American Unitarian Association, was installed as pastor. He continued ten years with the society, the specified time of his engagement, when the relation was dissolved. He died while on a visit to Portland, January 25, 1848. He was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1825, and a talented and devoted minister. His successor was Rev. J. H. Lovering, of Boston, who settled over the society in July, 1862, and was succeeded by Rev. James T. Hewes in 1864.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Before the founding of this society a few persons had preached the doctrines of Universalism in Portland. The first service of which there exists any authentic knowledge was held in a cooper-shop owned by Mr. Mountfort, at the foot of Mountfort Street, probably by Rev. Thomas Barnes, who has been styled the "Father of Universalism in Maine." In 1799 this minister came from Connecticut to this State, and settled in Poland. Rev. Hosea Ballou preached here several times as he journeyed on his missionary tours from

Portsmouth, N. H., between 1809 and 1814. On one or more of these occasions, the churches and school-houses being closed against him, he preached in the office of Hon. Samuel Freeman, on Middle Street, which was generously tendered by the magnanimous proprietor for that purpose. After this, and prior to 1821, Rev. John Brooks visited the place and preached several times in an Episcopal church on School Street, now Pearl, and in a school-house on Congress Street.

Here, early in 1821, Rev. Russell Streeter preached for the first time in this city. Soon after he began to preach here an effort was made to obtain possession of the Third Parish church; but though quite a number of pews were bought, the plan was frustrated by the interposition of some of the Second Parish, who did not desire a sister society to dispose of its property for such purpose. This defeat united the friends of Universalism in a determination to build a church of their own. Work began in earnest, a society was formed, and articles of faith drawn up, adopted, and signed Jan. 23, 1821. The compact is as follows:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, professing a realizing sense of the unchangeable and universal love of God, exhibited in a Redeemer, and in humble gratitude for a disposition of heart to unite in Christian love and fellowship for the promotion of the general interests of society, our own edification, and the religious instruction of our families, do form ourselves into a social and religious body, consisting of a number of believers, united together in the confession of the faith of the Gospel, which we believe, on serious and prayerful deliberation, to be clearly expressed in the following

"STATEMENT OF FAITH:

"I. We believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the perfection and will of God, and the rule of faith and practice.

"II. We believe in one God, infinite in all his attributes, and that these are modifications of adorable, incomprehensible, and unchangeable love, manifested to mankind in Jesus Christ.

"III. We believe the spirit of God will, in due time, so effectually teach all men that the earth will be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, whom to know is life eternal, as the waters cover the sea; for it is written, 'They shall be taught of God.'

"IV. We believe in the obligation of the moral precepts of the Scriptures as the rule of life, and that the love of God, manifested in a Redeemer, is the best means of producing a holy, active, and useful life.

"V. We furthermore profess, as Christians, to observe the first day of the week as a day of rest from secular employments, to use all reasonable means for the instruction of our children in the Gospel of Christ, to endeavor as far as possible to promote peace and good-will among men, to discountenance profane swearing, falsehood, intoxication, and all ungodliness.

"Thus believing, we commend ourselves and all men to the Great Head of the church, imploring that light and wisdom which shall enable us to walk worthy of our Christian profession, to whom be praise forever.—AMEN."

This compact and statement of faith was signed by the following 19 names:

HORATIO G. QUINCY,	HOSEA HARFORD,
WILLIAM POLLEYS,	NATHANIEL SHAW,
JOHN PRITCHARD,	JOSHUA PITMAN,
JAMES RACKLIFF,	WILLIAM S. QUINCY,
JONAS WINSHIP,	S. VANBUSKIRK,
JOSEPH DELANO,	FREEMAN SMITH,
CALEB DYER,	JOHN RICHARDSON,
L. DYER, JR.,	JOHN FICKETT,
DANIEL HERRICK,	CALVIN JORDAN,
EBENEZER DYER.	

The next step taken was to secure a legal position among the religious societies of the place; accordingly, the society was incorporated April 11, 1821. The same year they erected their first house of worship on the corner of Pearl and Congress Streets, which was finished with an elevated spire and provided with a bell weighing 1236 pounds. The cost of the building was \$6000, and it was dedicated Aug. 16, 1821.

The first pastor was Rev. Russell Streeter, who took charge of the society in August, 1821, and continued till April 16, 1827, when he tendered his resignation. In July following he was succeeded by Rev. John Bisbe, who was a talented and popular minister, but who died in the midst of his usefulness, March 8, 1829.

Mr. Bisbe was born in Plympton, Mass., in 1793, graduated at Brown University, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Morton, of Massachusetts. Before completing his studies he was attracted to the study of divinity, which he pursued with great ardor, embracing the doctrines of the final restoration. In 1824 he was settled in Hartford, Conn., from which place he came here on the invitation of this society.

He accepted the invitation on condition that a church should be organized and a Sunday-school established, which was accordingly complied with some time during the year 1827. The records containing the signatures of the original members perished in the great fire of July 4, 1866, but the church and Sunday-school, organized in 1827, have continued with growing and enlarging influence to be the important factor in the spiritual welfare of the parish.

After the death of Mr. Bisbe, until the summer of 1831, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. William I. Reese, who was followed by Rev. Menzies Rayner, in September, 1831. Mr. Rayner's connection with the parish was dissolved in 1835, and Rev. D. D. Smith succeeded him in April, 1836. The next pastor was Rev. C. C. Burr, who continued until April, 1842, when Rev. L. L. Sadler became pastor, and remained till 1847. Rev. Russell Streeter was then called to the parish the second time, and continued in the pastoral relation till 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. R. Moor, who served the church till 1860, and was followed by Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, in April, 1861. Mr. Bolles remained pastor of the church till he was called to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1869, in October of which year the present pastor, Rev. W. E. Gibbs, was called and settled over the parish.

Under the ministry of Mr. Bolles, the present elegant and costly church edifice of the society was erected on Congress Square. The lot was purchased in 1864. The church was dedicated in 1865. The entire cost of the enterprise was over \$80,000.

INDIA STREET UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

Immediately after the removal of the First Universalist Society to the new church in Congress Square, the old church was sold at auction, and purchased by parties who afterwards organized a parish, by the name of "The Pearl Street Universalist Society." This society was composed in part of some of the persons who had formerly belonged to a society which several years before had swarmed from

the old one, and organized as the *Second Universalist Society in Portland*, and in part of members of the old society, who, having their residence in the eastern part of the city, would be more convenient to the old church than to the new. The Rev. I. M. Atwood, of Watertown, N. Y., was called to the pastorate of the Pearl Street Society, and under his able and faithful labors it increased in numbers and power, and was being consolidated into a strong parish, when its church was destroyed in the great conflagration of July 4, 1866. This loss, added to the losses suffered by individual members, was a heavy blow to the new and rising parish, and for a season it was compelled to suspend its work, and Mr. Atwood accepted a call to a parish in another State. But the fidelity and courage of not a few of its members were of the kind that does not easily yield to disappointment or apparent failure. They persevered in their purpose,—purchased a small church, recently vacated by the Congress Street Methodist Society, called to be their minister a most earnest worker and eloquent and effective preacher, the Rev. Alexander Kent, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mr. Kent labored with zeal and success until ill health admonished him to seek a more genial climate. Since the retirement of Mr. Kent, the society has had the services of Rev. James Marsden, of Massachusetts, Rev. George W. Bicknell, and the present pastor, Rev. C. H. Hayden.

In 1871 the society erected a large and handsome brick church, on the corner of Congress and India Streets,—a most eligible location,—and has, by authority of the Legislature, changed its name to that of “The India Street Universalist Society.” It has a vigorous and promising Sunday-school of some 175 members.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

The doctrines of the New Church first gained advocacy in Portland about the year 1825, by Dr. Timothy Little, who having met with the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, and become profoundly convinced of their truth, invited others to their perusal, and soon held regular meetings on Sabbath evenings. These meetings increased in number and interest until it was deemed advisable to hold public services, which began in June, 1829. On Sunday, Aug. 21, 1830, twelve persons received baptism, and were formally constituted a society under the name of “New Jerusalem Church.” Some of the original members,—Dr. Little, Samuel Colman, Oliver Gerrish, Dr. A. Rea, Ebenezer Mason, and William Hunnewell, Jr., Rev. Thomas Worcester,—and delegates from a society in Boston, assisted in the organization.

The meetings of the society were first held in the vestry of the Methodist church on Cumberland Street. In 1837, Rev. Henry Worcester was settled as pastor of the church. He continued till his death, which occurred May 24, 1841, and was succeeded by Rev. James Scott, who remained about three years, after which the desk was supplied by Rev. Mr. Colburn and Rev. Thomas D. Sturdevant, till October, 1847, when Dr. Little again commenced conducting the services, which he continued till the time of his death, Nov. 27, 1849. He was succeeded by the Rev. William B. Hayden, who was licensed to preach in 1850,

and ordained pastor of this church June 13, 1851. He remained in that relation, which he honored with his able services and excellent Christian character, for nearly a quarter of a century. The pulpit was then supplied from Sunday to Sunday by different ministers till Nov. 1, 1877, when Rev. Julian K. Smyth began to preach as a licentiate. Mr. Smyth was ordained pastor Jan. 5, 1879, and still officiates in that capacity.

FRIENDS' SOCIETY.

The following notice we take from Mr. Freeman's extracts :

“The Society of Friends in Portland was organized in 1790, and their brick church commenced in 1795.

“It may not be amiss to observe, as to the society of this denomination, that it originated in England A.D. 1644, having for its head George Fox, born at Drayton in July, 1624.

“In about seven years the preachers of their principles increased in number to such a degree that no less than sixty ministers were raised up in Great Britain, and before the close of that century were spread in most of the European kingdoms and in America. Adherents to them first came to New England in 1656. Here, as well as in England, they met with cruel persecutions, which it would be foreign to my design to set forth.

“Before the year 1696 they held meetings, as other Christians, for worship on the first day of the week; also at other times, as occasions required. At an annual meeting that year it was recommended to Friends living at a distance to hold meetings in their families; and for the regular administration of discipline and other helps they established in their society four other kinds of meetings, viz., preparative, monthly, quarterly, and yearly meetings. In these worship and business were connected.

“The authority of the first was only to judge of the propriety of carrying the matters before it to the higher meetings, at which deputies consisting of persons of both sexes are appointed to remove it to the next in order, and there join in the transaction of any other business that may regularly come before them. The first meeting in the State of Maine was held in the upper part of York, in December, 1662, by three women, who had been prosecuted and whipped at Dover, in New Hampshire, viz., Anna Coleman, Mary Tompkins, and Alice Ambrose.

“Soon after another was held at Berwick, but no account of any other meeting can be found for more than sixty years, when in October, 1730, one was held by a few families found in Kittery.

“In 1743 a meeting for worship was set up in Falmouth, and in 1750 one was regularly established in Berwick.

“The next was established in Windham in 1779. After this meetings were multiplied in different parts of the State, when in 1790 the present society in Portland was established. It is unnecessary to enumerate the many meetings that have been established since. I will only add that the most general awakening, or, in the language of the society, ‘the most general conviction that has ever taken place in Maine happened during the Revolutionary war, principally through the instrumentality of David Sands, of Cornwall, in the State of New York, an eminent minister of this society.’”

BURIAL-PLACES.

EASTERN CEMETERY.

The oldest burying-ground in Portland is the Eastern Cemetery on Munjoy Hill. The date of its appropriation to the purposes of a common burial-place is not known, nor have we any record or tradition going to show where the first persons who died on the Neck, or those killed in the first Indian war, more than two hundred years ago, were buried. Probably this spot was selected on account of its elevation and suitableness in other respects, and was afterwards set apart as the public burying-ground of the settlement. If any monuments ever marked the resting-place of

the first pioneers, they were probably of a very rude description or perishable nature, and became obliterated before the first permanent settlement after the peace of 1713.

The oldest stone which has been noticed in the Eastern Cemetery is that of Mrs. Mary Green, who died May 23, 1717. In the corner which formed the earliest part of the burying-ground are found the tombs of Rev. Thomas Smith and his wives and sons, restored by the First Parish Church in 1846, and the quaint old red sandstone monument of Sheriff Tyng, of the Revolutionary era.

On the opposite side of the yard, towards Mountfort Street, are the monuments erected to the memory of the naval heroes, William Burroughs, of the United States Brig "Enterprise," and Samuel Blythe, of His Majesty's Brig "Boxer," who fought and died together off this coast, Sept. 5, 1813, and were buried here with impressive and imposing ceremonies on the 8th of September. Beside them lies Lieut. Kervin Waters, of the "Enterprise," mortally wounded in the same action, of which Longfellow sings:

"I remember the sea-fight far away,
How it thundered o'er the tide!
And the dead captains, as they lay
In their graves overlooking the tranquil bay,
Where they in battle died."

The navy is well represented here. Commodore Preble had his white marble monument; and here also is commemorated the death of the gallant Lieut. Henry Wadsworth (uncle of the poet Longfellow, and for whom he was named), who fell before Tripoli, in 1804. The Rev. Edward Payson also was buried here; and an ornamental shaft of white marble marks the resting-place of Rev. Mr. Reese, of the Universalist Church. Most of the old monuments are box-like structures of brick and granite, or tables supported on pillars. The grass grows rankly over the crowded graves; the elms and poplars, which have sprung up at their own sweet will, cast here and there a shade; and year by year the grave-stones settle and grow more and more awry.

WESTERN CEMETERY.

The Western Cemetery was laid out as an additional burial-place in 1829. The site chosen on Bramhall Hill was then far enough away from the centre of population, although it now adjoins the most substantial residence portion of the city, the population having extended westward to the extreme end of the peninsula. This cemetery comprises about twelve acres of ground, purchased of the heirs of Josiah Paine, Elias Merrill, and others. The first portion of it was purchased Dec. 8, 1829. It has long since been filled with graves, and necessity has been created for rural cemeteries, outside of the city limits, of which we shall speak presently. In this cemetery the most conspicuous monuments are those of Chief-Justice Prentiss Mellen, erected in 1850, by the bar of the State, and a monument to Master Jackson, a time-honored teacher of the town, erected by his pupils.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY

is a beautiful rural burial-place, situated in Westbrook, about two and a half miles out of the city. The road to

it is over a smooth and well-graded pike, and its entrance is also on the line of the horse-car railway from the city through the suburban villages to Morrell's Corner, by which it may be conveniently visited every half-hour during the day. In wandering through the winding paths of this beautiful retreat, noticing its thrifty shade-trees, beautiful flower-beds, and shining lakelets, and above all its elegant and costly monuments, which meet the view along the carriage-drives and retired walks, on every hand for miles in extent, one can hardly realize the fact that it is scarcely twenty-five years since the first grave was made and the first monument erected here.

This cemetery was projected in 1852, by the committee on common burial-grounds for that year, appointed by the City Council, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Beckett, Merrill, and Dearborn. Messrs. Jones and Beckett were delegated a sub-committee, to examine carefully the condition of burial-places and make suggestions of such improvements as they thought were needed. The labors of this committee were first directed to the Eastern Cemetery, which up to that time had been very much neglected. The rough board fence which inclosed it was falling into decay, the monuments had become defaced or broken by the thoughtless or vicious people who were allowed to make it a thoroughfare from Hancock to Congress Streets, while its southeastern boundary was made the receptacle, by those who dwelt on the other side of the fence, of all valueless or offensive refuse. This thoroughfare was at once debarred by the committee, who placed a strong fence eight feet high on the side next to Hancock Street, graded convenient paths through the grounds, constructed a brick sidewalk with granite curbstones along the whole front on Congress Street, and erected the neat and substantial wooden fence which still incloses the cemetery. Thus was the good work of improvement inaugurated. The substantial stone wall which now prevents the bank on the southern side from caving down was erected subsequent to the great fire of 1866.

But improvements were not allowed to rest with what was done for the Eastern Cemetery. The question of procuring a rural cemetery out of the city had been mooted, but there was much opposition to it, which continued till after the land had been purchased. The committee, however, were indefatigable. They at first purchased a little over 54 acres of ground of Oliver Buckley and William Stevens, for \$5299. By subsequent purchases, involving an expenditure of about \$25,000 more, the area has been increased, so that at the present time the cemetery comprises nearly 200 acres.

The city has still another public burial-place, viz.:

FOREST CITY CEMETERY,

lying on the southerly side of Fore River, south of Vaughan's Bridge, purchased of Samuel Haskell, Aug. 12, 1858, containing about 56 acres, for which the sum of \$5000 was paid.

MOUNT CALVARY CEMETERY

is the Catholic burying-ground. It is situated in Cape Elizabeth, about two miles from the centre of the city, and comprises about 60 acres. Before the selection of this ground the Catholic citizens had buried in a part of the



Photo. by M. F. King.

Nathan Cummings

Dr. Stephen Cummings was born in Andover, Mass., Jan. 12, 1773. He received a good education while young, studied medicine, and about the year 1794 married Eleanor Hale, of the town of Temple, N. H. In 1795 he settled in Waterford, Me., as a physician, and practiced until 1801, when he removed to Portland, where he practiced medicine and surgery for some forty-five years, and until near his death, which occurred March 2, 1854. Dr. Cummings was known as among the earliest and most successful physicians of Portland. His social, genial, and unassuming ways won for him many friends. He was particularly fond of associations with young people, who learned to respect him in his old age. He possessed that integrity in all his relations with men that commanded their esteem and confidence, and his skill in the practice of his profession ranked him among the best educated men in medicine in the State. His children were Mrs. Sarah A. Bradley, died 1875; Dr. Sumner Cummings, for many years a physician of Portland, died 1848; Stephen Cummings, died 1863; John M., graduate of Bowdoin College, and physician of Portland for many years, and a farmer during the latter part of his life, died 1878; Fitz Henry Cummings, died 1837; and Nathan Cummings, who was born in Waterford, Aug. 20, 1796, and when five years old came with his father to Portland. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1817 in a class of eight, none of whom survive.

Nathan Cummings studied law with Stephen Longfellow when his office was in his dwelling-house, and his sign was over the door of the small one-story addition next to the Preble House, which was built for an entrance to the law office, then in the east room. He was admitted to practice in the State courts in 1820. By the invitation of the town authorities, he delivered an oration in the First Parish meeting-house on the 4th of July, 1822.

In 1824 he married Emily, daughter of Isaac Ilsley,

who was collector of customs for the Portland district twenty-seven years, and who resigned in 1829 rather than hold the office under President Jackson.

In 1830 he was chosen a director of the Casco Bank in a board composed of the prominent citizens, none of whom are now living, viz.: Eliphalet Greeley, Ezekiel Day, Charles Mussey, M. P. Sawyer, Christopher Wright, Phineas Varnum, Nathan Cummings. Mr. Cummings was annually re-elected forty-six years, and held the office at the time of his death. He was an active politician in the days of the Whig party, and in 1840 he was appointed collector of the port by President Harrison, and in 1843 he was removed by Tyler for opinion's sake. In 1848 Mr. Cummings engaged in the flour business with the late Joseph C. Noyes; but his home and his books had stronger attractions for him than the uncertainties of mercantile life, and after a successful business of three or four years the firm was dissolved, and he spent the remaining years of his life in quiet enjoyment, with an occasional visit to his friends and the libraries of Boston. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society, elected in 1834.

He was a member of the old rifle corps forty-five years ago. The corps was then celebrated for its social gatherings, when the best literary talent of the town vied in witty songs, sentiments, and sharp sayings. At the close of an anniversary dinner, Mr. Cummings thus gracefully and feelingly alluded to our departed comrades, whom he has now joined. To fully appreciate the sentiment which brought all to their feet, it must be recollected that the adopted color of the corps was green:

"Our departed comrades:
Their plume is the wild weed,
Their mantle is the green of the valley."

He died in 1870, leaving three sons and one daughter who yet survive,—Dr. Isaac I., a graduate of Harvard College, Mrs. Charlotte A. Miller, Augustus, and Stephen H.

Western Cemetery set off to them. But in 1857 the Rt. Rev. David W. Bacon, late bishop of the diocese of Portland, with that enlarged policy which characterized all his measures for the welfare of his church, procured this site for a cemetery, where the faithful members of his flock might repose after death in grounds consecrated according to the forms of their own faith.

THE LONGFELLOW HOUSE.

Next west of the Preble House, somewhat back from the street, beneath a shade of drooping elms, is an old mansion, which was the first brick house erected in Portland, in 1785. It was built by Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, who in his day was a distinguished military man, having been second in command in the expedition to the Penobscot, in 1779, and the first representative in Congress from this district. His son-in-law, Stephen Longfellow, who afterwards occupied the house, added a third story to it, and the line of addition is still plainly to be seen in the weather-beaten bricks. It is a plain, old-fashioned mansion. The impression generally prevails that the poet Longfellow was born in this house, but it is a mistake.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

Falmouth was the only collection district in Maine previous to the Revolution. In 1701 naval offices were established by law in every seaport in the province, "for the entering and clearing of all ships and other vessels trading to and from it," and a fee-table was prepared for their regulation. The colony laws relating to imports were numerous. At first small duties were laid upon wines and spirits, which were afterwards extended to "all goods, wares, merchandises, and provisions of all sorts, excepting fish, sheep's wool, cotton wool, salt," and a few other articles of common necessity. By a statute passed in 1670, by Massachusetts, the duty was *ad valorem* 1*d.* for every 20*s.* value, but the tariff was then, as now, the subject of continual alteration.

When the naval office was opened in this port we have been unable to ascertain. Moses Pearson is said to have been the first naval officer, which was probably about 1730. He was succeeded by Enoch Freeman in 1749, who was appointed deputy collector in 1750. But the business of the town increasing, it was thought proper to establish a collection district here in 1758, and Francis Waldo was appointed the first collector. He was representative of the town in 1762 and 1763. At the commencement of the Revolution he went to England and never returned. His estates here were confiscated under the absentee act in 1782 and sold. He died in London. Allon McLean was Waldo's deputy until 1760. McLean was killed in the house of Capt. Ross, in Middle Street, in March, 1760, by the falling of the garret-floor loaded with corn. This fell upon McLean in the chamber, carried that floor down, and killed John Fleet in the kitchen. They were both from Scotland, each twenty-six years old, and buried in one grave.

In 1770, George Lyde was appointed collector of the port by the board of commissioners, who appointed Thomas Oxnard, of Falmouth, his deputy. At the commencement of the Revolution the officers of the customs here were

Mr. Lyde, Mr. Oxnard, Mr. Child, weigher and gauger, David Wyer, Sr., tide surveyor, and Arthur Savage, comptroller. On the breaking out of the war all the persons connected with the custom-house, except Mr. Child, joined the royal party and left the country. Mr. Child was then appointed to the principal charge of the post by Massachusetts, under the title of naval officer, and held it until his death in 1787.

Before the Revolution the custom-house was kept in a dwelling-house, on the corner of King and Middle Streets, and was burnt in the conflagration of the town. The next custom-house was a pine shed, and the third a wooden building, but little better, which was also used as a store-house; the next building, described by Mr. Neal as a "Doric temple," was a tall structure of Sand Bay granite, and was superseded by another granite building, of much larger dimensions, erected by the United States, on the site of the present custom-house. It was an imposing structure, with a row of columns in front. It was destroyed by fire in the great conflagration of 1866, and the new structure was afterwards erected.

The present custom-house is one of the finest buildings in the city. The material is a very light-colored granite, from Concord, N. H., resembling the finest marble. It cost about \$500,000, is thoroughly and elegantly finished within and without, and is believed to be fire-proof. We subjoin the following names and terms of office of the collectors of customs at the port of Portland, from 1787 to 1879: Nathaniel F. Fosdick, 1787-1802; Isaac Ilsley, 1802-29; John Chandler, 1829-41; Nathan Cummings, 1841-43; John Anderson, 1843-45; Robert P. Dunlap, 1845-49; Luther Jewett,* 1849-53; Ezra Carter, 1853-57; Moses McDonald, 1857-61; Jedediah Jewett, 1861-

* The pedigree of Joseph Jewett, who came from Bradford, W. R., Yorkshire, England, to Rowley, Mass., 1638, from Henri de Juatt, a knight of the First Crusades, is in possession of Rev. Caleb Hutchinson, of Indiana, who is compiling a history of the family.

Descended from this Joseph Jewett, of Rowley, through Nehemiah Jewett, Speaker of the House of Massachusetts, were Joseph and James Jewett, who came to Portland from Rowley during the latter half of the last century.

Joseph Jewett lived on Middle and Silver Streets, and the amount of silver stored in his cellar during the French war gave a name to the street.

The brothers were graduates of Harvard College, and their children were Rev. Caleb Luther, collector of this port; Jedediah, mayor of Portland; Joseph Scott, major-general of the 5th Division, M. V. M., and colonel in United States army, 1839; George, colonel in militia. Some of these were connected by blood and marriage with Elijah Kellogg's family, Governor Dunlap's family, Professor Young's family, and Gen. Jameson's family.

Gen. Jewett's children are (1) Col. James C., the only American merchant who was allowed by Congress to arm his vessels. He was Governor of the Lobos Islands, which he discovered and protected by the guns of his vessels, and which the Peruvian government bought of him by paying to his order \$1,000,000 into the United States Treasury; (2) William S.; (3) Robert P.; (4) Mary Jane; (5) Harriette de Mar, who married Capt. Frederick Forsyth, last commander of the historic "Rifle Corps."

The other Jewetts of this branch are Sarah O., "Colorado" Jewett, first Governor of Colorado, Mrs. Dell P. Harrison, of New York, and Seward Jewett.

A few years ago a family by the name of Mahony, in this city, changed its name to Jewett. Of course none of these belonged to the Jewetts of Rowley.—GENEALOGIST.

63; Israel Washburn, Jr., 1863-77; Lot M. Morrill, 1877.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office building is of Vermont marble, and cost \$500,000. The ground floor is occupied by the spacious and well-arranged apartments of the city post-office, and the whole second story by the United States court-rooms and offices. The building is elegantly fitted and furnished throughout, and is one of the finest in the city. The first post-office building owned by the United States in Portland was known as the Exchange, and occupied the site of the present building. It was erected by the city at a cost—including the land—of \$100,000, and was sold to the United States in 1849 for \$149,000, \$2000 of which were to be expended in repairs. It was in its day the most notable structure in Portland, being composed of beautiful syenite from the Kennebunk quarries. The length of the building on Exchange Street was 136 feet, and its principal front, on Middle Street, 75 feet, the height being three stories. It was surmounted by a dome 75 feet high from the sidewalk, and 63 feet in diameter, and the front elevation supported by a row of eight beautiful columns. The Exchange was destroyed by fire, and with it the natural history collection. It was rebuilt by the United States, and stood till the great fire of 1866. The present building occupies the same site, and was erected by the United States government after the fire.

The following are the names of the postmasters of Portland since Samuel Freeman, who was appointed by Benjamin Franklin, Postmaster-General, by a commission—still preserved in this office—bearing date Oct. 1, 1775. Deacon Freeman was removed by Jefferson, in 1803, for political reasons; Samuel Freeman, Oct. 5, 1775-1804; Thomas M. Prentiss, 1804-5; Joshua Wingate, Feb. 20, 1805, to Aug. 8, 1805; James Wingate, Aug. 9, 1805-15; Robert Ilsley,* 1815-28; Math. Harris;† Nathaniel Law, 1828-29; Nathaniel Mitchell, 1829-34; Thomas Todd, 1834-39; Nathaniel Mitchell, 1839-41; Sylvanus R. Lyman, 1841-45; Nathan L. Woodbury, 1845-49; Joshua Dunn, 1849-53; Nathan L. Woodbury, 1853-57; Samuel Jordan, 1857-61; Andrew T. Dole, 1861-65; Woodbury Davis,* 1865-71; Charles W. Goddard, 1871.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nahum Littlefield, Chief Engineer.
Granville H. Cloyes, First Assistant Engineer.
John H. Russell, Second Assistant Engineer.
Charles D. Skillings, Third Assistant Engineer.
Amory H. Rogers, Fourth Assistant Engineer.

APPARATUS.

The fire-apparatus consists of five steam fire-engines in commission and one held in reserve; five (horse) hose-carriages, which are run in connection with the steamers; two hose-carriages held in reserve; two hook-and-ladder trucks; one hand-engine and hose-carriage; one hose-carriage held in reserve at the almshouse, and one fire-department wagon for general use.

The following are the engines in use:

* Died in office.

† Appointed in 1823, but declined.

Machigonne Steamer, No. 1.—Located No. 557 Congress Street. This engine was built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H. Put in service July 1, 1871. It is a double reciprocating vertical engine, 7½-inch cylinders, 8-inch stroke; pumps 4¾ inches in diameter, 8-inch stroke; will throw 600 gallons of water per minute; it has 4¾ square feet grate surface, 219 square feet of heating surface. Weight, 7400 pounds. Jeremiah Ilsley, Foreman; Edward W. Porter, Engineer.

Portland Steamer, No. 2.—Located No. 134 Congress Street. Built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H., in 1861; rebuilt in 1871. Diameter of steam cylinder 8½ inches, 12-inch stroke; plunger pump 4¾ inches diameter, 12-inch stroke. Weight of engine, 5600 pounds. The engine held in reserve, likewise called Portland, No. 2, is kept at No. 2 engine-house, and is used in summer, while the first No. 2 is used in winter. Edward H. Sargent, Foreman; John Cousins, Engineer.

Cumberland Steamer, No. 3.—Located No. 176 Brackett Street. Built by the Portland Company in 1870. Steam cylinder 9¾ inches in diameter, 10-inch stroke; diameter of pump 4¾ inches; will throw 400 gallons per minute. Weight of engine, 6800 pounds. Richard H. Ball, Foreman; Alfred Wiggin, Engineer.

Falmouth Steamer, No. 4.—Located No. 157 Spring Street. Built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H. Put in service Dec. 20, 1873. It is a double reciprocating vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 7½ inches, stroke 8 inches; pumps 4½ inches diameter, 8-inch stroke; will throw 600 gallons of water per minute. Weight of engine, 7600 pounds. A. F. Griffin, Foreman; T. H. Williams, engineer.

Casco Steamer, No. 5.—Located No. 380 Congress Street. Built by Portland Company in 1866, rebuilt 1871. Steam cylinder 9¾ inches in diameter, 10-inch stroke; sleeve pump, 4¾ inches in diameter, 10-inch stroke; will throw 400 gallons per minute. Weight of engine, 6800 pounds. Robert H. Murphy, Foreman; Charles P. French, Engineer.

Dirigo Hand Engine, No. 8.—Located at the westerly end of Congress Street, on Burnham Street, near Libby corner. The engine was built by Leonard Crockett in 1852. Diameter of cylinder, 6½ inches, 16-inch stroke. The company receive no pay for their services, doing duty in the city only when specially called for. Henry Batchelder, Foreman.

Washington Hook-and-Ladder, No. 1.—Located on India, near Congress Street. Truck built by Hunneman & Co., Boston, and put in service in August, 1874. The company attached consists of 20 members. Benj. L. Sawyer, Foreman; W. R. Gribben, Clerk.

Eagle Hook-and-Ladder, No. 2.—Located on Market, near Congress Street. The company attached comprises 10 members. Truck built by Remington & Co., Providence, R. I., in 1866, remodeled and improved in 1869. John H. Long, Foreman; Frederic E. Jacobs, Clerk.

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Connected with this are 41 alarm-boxes, 28 miles of wire, 4 bell-strikers, 6 large gongs, 16 city call-bells, 8 private



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

David Moulton

DAVID MOULTON is sixth in descent from John Moulton, the emigrant ancestor, who was born at Ormsby, Norfolk Co., England, about 1599. Left England, with his wife Annie and five children, in the spring of 1637; settled at Winnacunnett, N. H., in 1638, admitted a freeman May 22, 1639, was chosen the first deputy to the General Court the next September, and died about 1650.

His grandfather, David Moulton, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and was in the battle of Butt's Hill, R. I., fought Aug. 29, 1778, under the command of Gen. Sullivan. He married Dorothy, a descendant of Joseph Moulton, who was also one of the first settlers of Winnacunnett (Hampton), N. H. Removed from Hampton to Porter, N. H., in 1794, and at the first town-meeting held after the incorporation of Porter, in 1807, he was chosen chairman of the selectmen, and continued a member of the board until 1822, with the exception of two years.

Joseph Moulton, second son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born July 23, 1797. Married Abigail Goodwin, daughter of Zachariah Beal, of Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 10, 1823. She was born at New Market, Jan. 25, 1798. He was a shoemaker and tanner at Portsmouth, N. H., and at Porter, Me., until 1835, when he removed to Foxcroft, Me., where he carried on farming until 1855, when he removed to Westbrook (now Deering), where he continues to reside in 1879. He held the office of adjutant of 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, 6th Division, ten years; of deputy sheriff for Oxford County, eight years; for Piscataquis County, eight

years; of coroner, for fourteen years; of United States deputy marshal (appointed in 1840); and of selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor of Westbrook for the years 1856-57. In politics he was a Democrat until the formation of the Republican party.

Of their children, David is the eldest son; born at Porter, Nov. 21, 1825. He was educated at the town schools of Porter and Foxcroft Academy. At the age of fourteen he became a clerk in Bangor, Me. Subsequently he was a student at Foxcroft Academy, followed by two terms as a teacher. In the spring of 1844 he came to Portland, and for several years was a clerk in a hat and cap store. He afterwards set up business for himself, and engaged in the hat and cap trade, and for a time in the sale of corn and flour.

May 15, 1863, he was appointed deputy collector of customs for the district of Portland and Falmouth. This office he continues to hold, having officiated under Jedediah Jewett, Governor Washburn, and Lot M. Morrill, collectors. He also acts as cashier at the custom house, and is responsible for a faithful and accurate disposition of all moneys received. Gen. Taylor, for whom he cast his first vote, Lincoln, and Grant, were his choice for presidents. He married, Nov. 26, 1852, Elizabeth J., daughter of Ebenezer Wentworth, of Biddeford, Me. His wife was born April 4, 1829, and died Feb. 10, 1869, leaving five children,—Abbie Cora (deceased), Henry C., Sarah Agnes, George Albert, and Mary Lizzie.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Lewis B. Smith

His grandfather Jonas, born in Hollis, N. H., married Sarah Pool, a native of the same place, in 1792. Removed to Portland about 1800, and reared a family of seven sons and four daughters. Jonas B. Smith, father of Lewis B., was fourth son; was born in Portland in the year 1801; married Lucy Bartlett, daughter of Bartlett Holmes, a native of Plymouth, Mass., in 1820. She was born in 1802. He went to Bath, Me., in 1811, and there was engaged in chair-making and painting. He died in 1835. Of his six children, Lewis B. was second son, born in Bath, Dec. 24, 1825, and there received his early education.

In 1841 he came to Portland, and learned cabinet-making. He also learned wood engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping, which he successfully carried on for some time, and for a few years he was engaged in the manufacture of candles and soap. Very soon after taking up his residence in Portland he began to take an interest in local politics and the affairs of the city.

From 1845 to 1860 he was a member of the fire department, and was its chief engineer in 1859-60. In 1858 he was appointed justice of the peace and dedimus justice, offices which he now holds. During the same year he was elected clerk of Free Street

Baptist parish, and still retains that position by successive elections. For some twelve years he was a member of the superintending school committee of the city, and in 1873 its chairman.

Mr. Smith was originally a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party, in 1856, he became an advocate of its principles. He was a member of the City Council in 1857-59, and during the last two years president of the council.

In 1861 he was appointed United States weigher and gauger at Portland, and in 1863 he received the appointment of deputy collector of customs, and by reappointment retains the office in 1879, for three terms being a deputy under Governor Washburn, and one term under Hon. Lot M. Morrill. He was appointed a member of Governor Corry's staff in 1864, and ranked as lieutenant-colonel, serving for three years. In 1857 he was appointed railroad commissioner, on behalf of the State of Maine, for the Boston and Maine Railway.

He married, Oct. 28, 1847, Julia Ann, daughter of George B. Eaton, of Portland. She was born in May, 1824.

Their children are Helena Virginia (deceased), Clara Virginia, wife of George M. Bosworth, Chas. D., Frank L. (deceased), Lewis E., and Fred. B.



call-bells, 4 repeaters, 5 galvanometers, 4 testing-keys, and 330 jars of battery.

CHARLES McLAUGHLIN & CO.

The firm of Charles McLaughlin & Co. was established in 1857, and was then composed of Charles Davis and Charles McLaughlin. George E. Davis, Charles Walker, Daniel W. Ames, and Albert Drummond afterwards became members. Charles Davis retired from the firm in 1871, and Daniel W. Ames in 1874.

This firm began business on Commercial Street, No. 163, near the head of Union Wharf, removed to No. 84 (Thomas Block) in 1860, where they remained until December, 1879, when they removed to the large and spacious store on Central Street (head of Central Wharf). This store, represented



by the cut, is one of the largest and best-arranged wholesale grocery-stores in New England. This firm ranks with the heaviest wholesale grocers of Portland.

THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY.

Under a charter from the Legislature a company was organized April, 1867, for the purpose of supplying the city with water from Lake Sebago, a distance of seventeen miles. The water from the lake is received into an oval brick conduit, three feet high and two feet broad, and a little more than a mile in length, constructed through a ledge of hard rock; six hundred feet of this conduit being a tunnel six feet by four in size. From the end of the conduit the water is received into a wrought-iron pipe, coated inside and out with a lining of cement, and twenty inches in diameter, by which it is conveyed through the town of Standish, and thence following the highway through Gorham and the villages of Saccarappa and Stroudwater to the reservoir. This reservoir is bounded by Vaughan, Brackett, Bramhall, and Chadwick Streets, covering an area of 100,000 square feet, and has a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons. Over thirty-three miles of distribution-pipe and about twenty-eight miles of service-pipe have been laid through the city.

In 1876 an additional main was laid, 26 inches in diameter, extending from the lower gate-house to Ward's Hill in West Gorham, a distance of four miles, the object being to

insure a fuller supply of water. In 1878 this pipe was extended three miles to a point beyond Little River, in Gorham, and will be extended to the city the present year, thus giving two independent main pipes from Lake Sebago to Portland.

Lake Sebago would suffice to supply the largest city in the world, being of great depth, and with its tributary lakelets, more than 150 square miles in superficial extent; and scientific tests have demonstrated that there is less impurity in its waters than in any other lake that has been analyzed in the world. It is two hundred and sixty-seven feet above tide-waters at Portland, so its waters can be carried into the highest buildings in the city.

D. W. Clark, President; J. P. Gilman, Vice-President; Geo. P. Wescott, Treasurer; E. R. Payson, Secretary.

PORTLAND GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

Incorporated in 1849, and organized Jan 1, 1850. The works of the company are situated on West Commercial, near foot of Clark Street. Their gas mains have been extended through the principal streets of the city to the distance of twenty-five miles. Capital stock, \$350,000, of which the city owns \$85,000.

E. H. Daveis, President; J. T. McCobb, Treasurer; C. S. D. Griffin, Secretary; Wm. Yorke, Engineer.

PORTLAND DRY-DOCK COMPANY.

Incorporated in February, 1868. The company has two docks, built on the plan of the Simpson Patent. The largest is 425 feet long, 100 feet wide, with a depth of water on the gate-sill of 20 feet at ordinary high tide, which is the largest draught of water pertaining to any dock in the United States. This dock could probably take in any vessel now afloat excepting the "Great Eastern."

The smaller one is 175 feet long, 80 feet wide, and has a depth of 12 feet on its gate-sill at ordinary high tide.

The dock premises under the control of the company, adjoining the Cape Elizabeth Bridge, on the Cape Elizabeth side, comprise an area of 25 acres, facing the harbor.

Ardon W. Coombs, Secretary; Jacob McLellan, Jacob S. Winslow, L. D. M. Sweat, Philip H. Brown, Horatio N. Jose, Managers.

PORTLAND SAFE-DEPOSIT VAULT.

This vault, erected in the year 1872, at No. 87 Exchange Street, by the Portland Safe-Deposit Company, supplies what has long been deemed by our banking men a necessity. The frequent robberies of banks, offices, and dwellings have led to the establishment of these institutions in nearly all our larger cities. The policy of this company is that of offering to their depositors and renters the protection of an absolutely fire and burglar proof vault, with complete arrangements for its protection, as an absolutely safe place for the deposit of valuables, at a slight expense in comparison with the security offered.

The vault is of the latest and most improved construction, and the security it affords is not exceeded in this or any other city.

Connected with the vault is an elegantly-furnished room, open at all business hours to the renters, in which they can transact their business in perfect safety and assured privacy.

THE PRESUMPCOT IRON COMPANY.

The works of this company are located at the mouth of Presumpscot River, about two miles from the city, contiguous to the Grand Trunk Railway, and have wharf and water facilities for the accommodation of the largest vessels. The buildings are large and roomy, and furnished with machinery of the most approved plans, for all kinds of heavy as well as smaller forgings.

Francis McDonald, President; George E. B. Jackson, Treasurer and Clerk; Francis McDonald, George E. B. Jackson, James D. Fessenden, Joseph S. Ricker, and Henry M. Payson, Directors. Office, 194 Fore Street.

GREENLEAF LAW LIBRARY.

Incorporated February, 1867. The law library, belonging to the Cumberland bar, came to an end in the great fire. Soon after, Mrs. Greenleaf, of Cambridge, Mass., hearing of the loss, tendered the law library of her late husband, which had descended from his father, Simon Greenleaf, formerly of this city, as a gift to the bar, which was gratefully received. It consisted of 1260 volumes. This has been increased by purchase, so that the library now comprises 2700 volumes.

Officers for 1879: Bion Bradbury, President; S. C. Strout, Vice-President; George F. Holmes, James T. McCobb, Nathan Cleaves, Trustees; Byron D. Verrill, Secretary and Treasurer; Clarence Hale, Jos. A. Locke, Edward P. Payson, Committee on Festivities.

PORTLAND INSTITUTE AND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

An association under this name was incorporated Jan. 22, 1867, its object being to establish and maintain "a library, and an institute of natural history, science, and art, in the city of Portland." Through the munificence of the city authorities, spacious rooms have been provided for the library, etc., in the city building, and the number of bound volumes already collected is nearly 26,000, whilst a goodly display of the busts of celebrated men, and other works of art, adorn the rooms. The library is on the north-westefly side of the city building, on the main floor. Citizens, by paying \$2 per annum, have the privilege of taking out two books at any time; and the use of the books on the premises is free to all comers. The teachers of the public schools and members of the city government have use of the library free of charge.

The price of life membership is \$50; of annual membership, \$5.

The rooms are open on secular days from ten A.M. to nine P.M.

William L. Putnam, President; Israel Washburn, Jr., Vice-President; Edward A. Noyes, Treasurer; Merritt B. Coolidge, Clerk; Stephen M. Watson, Librarian.

PORTLAND SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Organized December, 1843; incorporated June 7, 1850.

This society has been regarded with marked favor by the community generally, and under its auspices one of the most valuable cabinets in the country was collected, which was totally destroyed in the conflagration of the Exchange building, where it was deposited, in January, 1854.

It persevered, and collected an extensive new museum of specimens, and, through the liberality of the State and citizens, purchased land and constructed a fine edifice on Congress Street for their deposit and for lecture-rooms. This, too, was swept away by fire in the great conflagration of 1866. The city took part of the land for widening Congress Street, and the remainder was sold. The society now occupy rooms in the City Hall building, where they have already collected a valuable, though not large cabinet. In 1876 it purchased the spacious Day property on Elm Street, and at present is making earnest efforts towards erecting a substantial and commodious building thereon, with proper laboratories and lecture-rooms, and galleries for the accommodation of its collections. A finer location for such a building could not be found in the city.

Contributions of natural and artificial curiosities are solicited from sea-captains and others, who are in the way of obtaining them.

Officers: Dr. William Wood, President; Sylvester B. Beckett, Vice-President; John M. Gould, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Edward Gould, Treasurer. These, with seven associate managers, constitute the board of government. The associate managers are Samuel E. Spring, T. C. Hersey, Lewis Pierce, W. S. Dana, Dr. Thomas Hill, William Senter, and Alexander W. Longfellow. Charles B. Fuller, Cabinet-Keeper.

MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

HAYDN ASSOCIATION.

Objects, individual improvement, and raising the standard of public taste in sacred music. The association meets at Union Hall every Monday evening. The number of members at the time of the annual meeting was 100. The association has a valuable collection of oratorio and other music.

Officers for 1879: John B. Coyle, Jr., President; G. B. Buzelle, Vice-President; George C. Burgess, Secretary; Edward Noyes, Treasurer; William P. Jordan, Librarian; Hermann Kotzschmar, Conductor; Miss Fanny E. Jordan, Pianist.

THE ROSSINI CLUB,

composed entirely of ladies, 35 in number, comprises most of the superior and highly-cultivated singers and pianists in the city. This association holds regular meetings at Rossini Hall (formerly Odd-Fellows' Hall), No. 88 Exchange Street, every Thursday, at eleven o'clock, A.M.

Officers chosen in November, 1878: Mrs. Harriet Wetherbee, President; Miss Lizzie Dyer, Vice-President; Miss Lucy Blanchard, Secretary; Mrs. E. M. Rand, Treasurer; Mrs. J. P. Thompson, Librarian.

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS.

PORTLAND PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

Established in 1853. Objects, the prevention of want and the moral elevation of the poor. From the annual report, October, 1878, we glean the following facts:

Total receipts during the year.....	\$1760.93
Expenditures.....	1172.17
Balance.....	\$588.76
Balance on hand at close of previous year.....	443.00
Available funds.....	\$1031.76

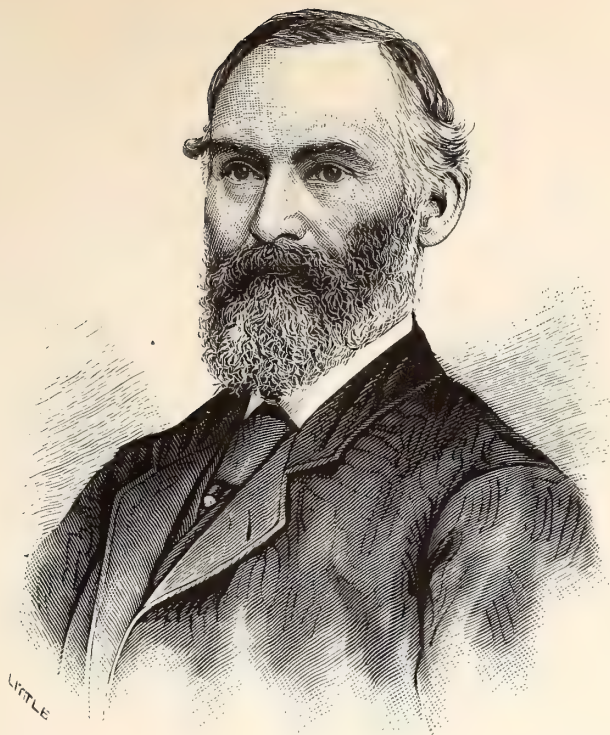


Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

WESTON F. MILLIKEN

is a descendant in the seventh generation from Hugh Milliken, who was born in Scotland, and came to this country, settling at Boston, about 1650. Andrew and Arthur Alger, brothers, settled in the town of Scarborough in 1651. They were killed by the Indians in 1675.

John, son of Hugh Milliken, married Elizabeth, granddaughter of Andrew Alger, in 1690; settled in Scarborough in 1719. He purchased the interest of the other heirs in the Alger estate, and held the property under an Indian title in court in 1730. The children of John Millikin were John, Edward, Samuel, and Nathaniel.

Benjamin, grandfather of Weston F. Milliken, born in 1764, removed from Scarborough, settling first in North Yarmouth, and afterwards in Buckfield, Me. His father, Josiah, married Elizabeth Freeman, resided in Buckfield, and reared a family of children, viz.: Mary F., Weston F., William Henry, Charles R., Seth M., George, and Addie.

Weston F., son of Josiah Milliken, born in the town of Minot, Androscoggin Co., Sept. 28, 1829, spent his minority at home, received his education in the common school and at Lewiston Academy, and for four terms was a teacher.

At the age of twenty-one he became a clerk in Boston, and after two years began business for himself as a general merchant in Minot, where he remained for four years. In 1856 he came to Portland, where he has since carried on business

on Commercial Street as a wholesale grocer. He had associated with him for three years, 1856-59, Mr. Shaw (Milliken & Shaw), since which time his brother, Charles R. (W. F. & C. R. Milliken), has been in business with him. George Milliken and Allen B. Moulton were admitted members of the firm in 1863, but the firm-name remained unchanged.

Mr. Milliken is interested in various local enterprises. He was a director of the Cumberland National Bank for many years after its organization, and its president for some time prior to 1874. He has been a trustee of the Portland Savings Bank for upwards of fifteen years, and was elected one of the Building Loan Commissioners after the fire of 1866, which place he retains in 1879. He was one of the first solicitors of stock for the Portland, Bangor and Machias Steamboat Company, has been a director since the organization, and for several years past its president. He is a stockholder in the Maine Steamship Company, and was one of the incorporators of the "Lloyds Maine Insurance Company." Mr. Milliken was elected on the Republican ticket a member of the State Legislature for 1872-74, and for the last two years was chairman of the committee on banking, and a member of the finance committee. He married, June 20, 1854, Martha F., daughter of Jabez Haskell, of New Gloucester. His wife died Aug. 15, 1870, leaving an only daughter, Anna W. Milliken.



This sum is exclusive of the invested fund of \$6000.

According to the agent's report, the amount spent for provisions in 1878 was \$635; fuel, \$230.33; boots and shoes, \$64.50; 1240 pieces of wearing apparel were distributed. The following are the officers for 1879: James P. Baxter, President; Ezra Carter, James Bailey, Eben Corey, Vice-Presidents; William Hammond, Treasurer; C. C. Hayes, Secretary; T. C. Hersey, J. R. Thompson, Samuel Rolfe, Oliver Gerrish, John Yeaton, W. W. Brown, Edward P. Chase, Henry Fox, Sylvester B. Beckett, James T. McCobb, Edward Gould, George W. Parker, Isaac F. Sturdivant, Richard Cole, Alfred Woodman, William A. Quincy, Alden J. Blethen, William Hammond, Lewis Pierce, W. S. Dana, Francis K. Swan, Alfred Haskell, George W. Baker, J. J. Gerrish, Advisers. Joseph R. Thompson, General Agent. Office, City Government building, Myrtle Street, first door from Congress.

This society is supported by donations and the annual contributions of its members; the amount annually expended averages about \$2000.

FEMALE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

The chief object of this association is to provide the destitute poor with clothing and shoes. In 1878 this association distributed 12 yards dress goods, 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards print, 299 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards cotton, 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards flannel, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards cotton flannel, 19 pairs boots, 4 pairs rubbers, 3 pairs shoes, 2 pairs of hose, 3 sheets. Permanent fund, \$1000.

The following are the officers for 1879: Mrs. E. A. Waterhouse, President; Mrs. M. J. Hutchinson, Vice-President; Mrs. C. W. Coe, Secretary; Miss H. Radford, Treasurer; Miss O. Beckett, Depository; Mrs. M. P. Emery, Mrs. I. P. Farrington, Mrs. M. J. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. H. Hall, Miss C. M. Patten, and Miss H. Pearson, Advisers.

PORTLAND FRATERNITY

is composed mainly of people of liberal religious views. Its aim is to provide moral and intellectual amusements and instruction to all seekers. It has a library, a reading-room, well supplied with the current periodicals and newspapers, a room where a free evening school is sustained, and an amusement room, well provided with interesting games for the recreation of all visitors. Headquarters at 4 Free Street Block.

Officers for the year 1879: T. C. Hersey, President; S. J. Anderson, Vice-President; H. C. Baxter, Treasurer; W. W. Thomas, J. P. Baxter, M. M. Butler, F. H. Gerrish, W. I. Thom, Mrs. C. S. Fobes, Mrs. B. Bradbury, Mrs. J. E. Fernald, Miss M. T. Hersey, Directors.

PORTLAND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION,

whose object is sufficiently set forth in its name, has the following officers for 1879: Fred. O. Turner, President; Geo. D. Loring and M. W. Higgins, Vice-Presidents; Wm. A. Chase, Recording Secretary; Stephen D. Brown, Financial Secretary; Chas. W. Bean, Corresponding Secretary; Isaac Cobb, Treasurer; Edward F. Dougher, Sergeant-at-Arms; A. M. Kimball, Geo. H. Owen, and Daniel Hamblen, Executive Committee.

MAINE CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.

Incorporated June 14, 1815. Headquarters at Mechanics' Hall, corner of Congress and Casco Streets. The design of this association is to encourage and promote the mechanic arts, to relieve members and the widows and orphans of deceased members when in need. It possesses a valuable library of more than 4000 volumes. Through its kindly offices it has done much to enhance the respectability and intelligence of the mechanics of this city.

The association, in 1856, purchased an eligible lot of land on the corner of Congress and Casco Streets, and erected thereon, for its accommodation, a large building with a front of cut granite, whose architectural proportions and permanence make it one of the most noticeable edifices in the city. Value, about \$90,000.

George A. Harmon, President; Ambrose Giddings, Vice-President; R. B. Swift, Recording Secretary; Stephen Marsh, Corresponding Secretary; Dan Carpenter, Treasurer; Messrs. Spencer Rogers, Nathaniel Walker, Daniel Glazier, Daniel Hamblen, Charles W. Lucy, and Frank I. Brett, together with the president, vice president, and treasurer, constitute the board of government.

This association is entirely free from debt.

MAINE MARINE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Object, mutual protection and relief.

The officers for the year 1879 are George H. Coyle, President; George C. Johnson, Vice-President; George Cushing, Treasurer; T. B. Merrill, Secretary; H. W. Lindsey, Conductor; W. K. Rhodes, Doorkeeper; George Cushing, J. H. Merritt, E. B. Clapper, Trustees.

The institution numbers about 50 members, and is in a flourishing condition.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE PORTLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Organized March 7, 1848. The object of the association is the relief of members who receive injuries in their limbs or health while in the discharge of their duty as members of the Portland fire department.

The association is governed by a board of trustees, elected from the several companies, which board elects its own officers. The following constituted the board March 1, 1879: Henry Fox,* President; Nahum Littlefield, Vice-President; J. H. Russell, Secretary; J. C. Tewksbury,* Treasurer. These, with the following members, constitute the board of trustees, viz.: J. Isley, E. H. Sargent, R. H. Ball, A. F. Griffin, R. H. Murphy, B. L. Sawyer, R. S. Rand, Charles D. Skillins, A. J. Cummings, William Hennessey, G. H. Cloyes, Spencer Rogers,* D. W. Nash,* Samuel Thurston.*

PORTLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Incorporated in 1803. Annual meeting, second Wednesday in October. Established principally to relieve persons who have seen better days, and the unfortunate stranger.

At the annual meeting the following officers were chosen

* Life members.

for the year 1879, viz.: William W. Thomas, President; John B. Brown, Vice-President; Thomas R. Hayes, Secretary; Edward Gould, Treasurer; John T. Gilman, M.D., Samuel E. Spring, Rev. William H. Fenn, Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., Mark P. Emery, Francis K. Swan, James P. Baxter, Managers.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Object, the assistance of Scotchmen and their descendants who may be in need. Funds raised by an initiation fee, and assessment of \$2 the first year, and \$1 per year thereafter.

Officers for the year 1879: John Main, President; Geo. S. Hays, Vice-President; William Taylor, Treasurer; Thos. Burgess, Secretary; Alfred Robertson, Assistant; Dr. Wm. Walters, Physician; Rev. James McWhinnie, Chaplain; Kenneth McDonald, Andrew Taylor, Robert M. Goold, Charitable Committee.

PORTLAND MARINE SOCIETY.

Incorporated in 1796. This society was established for the relief and education of seamen and their families. Funds, market value, rising \$26,000. Annual meeting, third Tuesday of December. The society is in a flourishing condition, and gives relief to widows of ship-masters resident in this vicinity, amounting to about \$1000 per annum.

Jacob McLellan, President; Richard Crockett, Vice-President; Albert Marwick, Secretary and Treasurer.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

Established in 1855. This beautiful "Home" is calculated to accommodate twenty-five or thirty persons. It is situated on a spacious lot on the southwesterly side of Emery, near Danforth Street, being part of the old Governor Parris domain. Here among the shade-trees the beneficiaries may pass their declining years in peace, surrounded with every comfort that heart can reasonably desire. The large-heartedness that established this institution, and from year to year takes upon itself the responsibility of providing for its support, cannot be too highly commended.

A heavy debt still draws largely upon the resources of the association, and we suggest that an institution such as this ought not to be thus burdened, and that well-to-do persons, making their wills, should bear it in mind, if no immediate steps are taken for its relief.

The officers for 1879 are Mrs. J. T. Gilman, President; Mrs. S. E. Spring, Mrs. Neal Dow, Vice-Presidents; Miss Lucinda Bancroft, Secretary; Miss Julia Greeley, Treasurer.

WIDOWS' WOOD SOCIETY.

Established in 1830. The object of this society is to furnish fuel, during the winter season, to destitute widows. It is liberally supported by annual contributions from the several religious societies in the city. The whole amount of these contributions for the last thirty-four years has been about \$69,000.

At the annual meeting, second Wednesday in November, 1878, the following officers were chosen: Thomas Cobb, President; James H. Eaton, Vice-President; Samuel

Rolfe, Treasurer; H. C. Barnes, Auditor; M. P. Emery, First Parish; S. W. Larrabee, Second Parish; H. C. Barnes, Chestnut Street; D. B. Ricker, First Baptist; S. H. Colesworthy, India Street; Ezra Drew, Congress Street; J. M. Lunt, St. Lawrence Street; J. W. York, St. Paul's; Patrick McGowan, Cathedral of Immaculate Conception; Thomas Cobb, Casco Street; L. B. Smith, Free Street; George H. Cook, High Street; Frank H. Colby, Plymouth; John Barbour, Congress Square; James H. Baker, Park Street; T. R. Hayes, State Street; J. H. Eaton, St. Stephen's; George E. B. Jackson, St. Luke's Cathedral; Geo. K. Cushman, Pine Street; ———, St. Dominic's; Joshua Hobbs, Williston; G. B. Buzelle, West End; John Lidback, First Lutheran; Braxton Parr, Abyssinian (colored); John Jones, Mountfort Street; Stephen K. Dyer, Advent; Rev. F. Southworth, Bethel Church; Rev. W. T. Phelan, Preble Chapel; L. F. Pingree, New Jerusalem, Directors.

MARTHA WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Organized in 1840. During the year 1878 the society distributed to worthy and needy poor 688½ yards of cotton cloth, 51 yards of cotton flannel, 73½ yards of wool flannel, 836 yards of prints, 126 yards of woollen dress goods, 26 yards of cambrie, 15 yards of silesia, 25 yards of alpaca, 72 pairs of boots and shoes, 8 pairs of rubbers, 19 pairs of hose, 54 ready made new garments, 1574 second-hand garments, 32 hats, 5 quilts, 4 comforters, 1 blanket, and \$35.50 in money.

Officers for 1879: Mrs. Benjamin Kingsbury, President; Mrs. H. A. Humphrey, Vice-President; Mrs. G. W. Beale, Secretary; Mrs. Dr. Moses Dodge, Treasurer; Mrs. Brackett, Hall, Additon, Green, Poor, Fuller, Blake, Beale, Cary, Rumery, Fessenden, Scamman, Hopkins, Young, and Pierce, and Miss Trickey, Visiting Committee.

SAMARITAN ASSOCIATION.

Founded in 1828. It has continued to dispense its bounties without intermission since to the poor of all denominations in the bestowal of clothing, food, and money, and in a quiet way has been of great service to the community.

By the secretary's report we find that during the year there have been distributed 496 yards of print, 390 yards of cotton cloth, 57 yards of flannel, 150 yards of dress goods, 13½ yards of lining, 94 pairs of boots, shoes, and rubbers, 1625 new and second-hand garments, 10 hats, 2 shawls, 14 sheets, 22 pillow-slips, 8 comforters, 6 blankets, 7 quilts, 3 mattresses, 20 chairs, and 2 bedsteads.

The following officers were elected for the year 1879: Mrs. Henry Taylor, President; Mrs. C. Holden, Vice-President; Mrs. W. W. Virgin, Secretary; Mrs. C. M. Plummer, Treasurer.

IRISH-AMERICAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Organized under the incorporation act in 1863. This is a mutual-benefit institution, the members paying an initiation fee of \$5, and a monthly assessment of 25 cents each, and receiving a benefit of \$3 per week during sickness; while at death their wives, or next of kin, are entitled to a funeral benefit of \$50.



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

G. Burnham Jr.

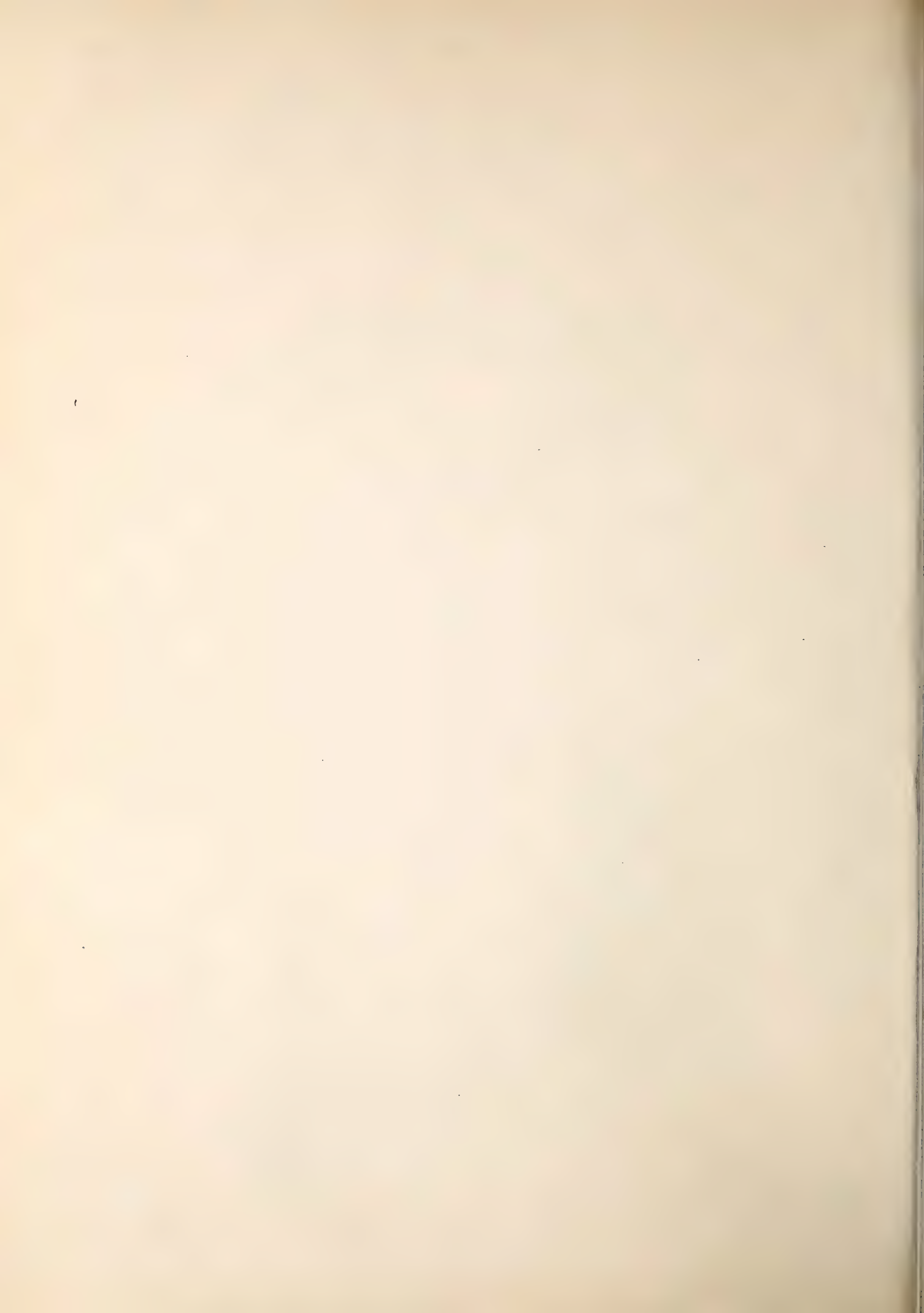
GEORGE BURNHAM, JR., eldest son of George and Margaret (Burr) Burnham, was born in Portland, Jan. 31, 1831. His boyhood was spent at home, where he attended the city schools until the age of fourteen, when he went to work for George F. Lewis, who was the pioneer in Portland in packing hermetical sealed goods; here he remained six years, and became well acquainted with the business that he has subsequently so fully developed, and made for himself a profitable operation.

In 1851 he engaged for one year with Samuel Rumery, and in March, 1852, formed a copartnership with that gentleman (Rumery & Burnham), and continued in the packing business until January, 1867, when the partnership was dissolved, and he associated with him in the same business Mr. Morrill (Burnham & Morrill), which firm continues in 1879.

Mr. Burnham has been continuously engaged in

this business since 1845, which although commenced in a small way, and consequently a light demand, now reaches to all parts of the habitable globe and is no unimportant interest in the business and trade of Portland. Vegetables and meats of all kinds in this way are shipped to foreign markets in a state of perfect preservation. Corn nicely canned becomes a favorite dish for the foreigner, and lobsters common to our coast, are rare, yet very palatable to other nations. He first began business on Burnham's wharf, and in 1862 erected the commodious brick building on New Franklin Street, where he has since been in business.

Mr. Burnham is a member of the Republican party; but strictly devoted to his business, he has never sought any public notoriety. He married, in 1854, Annie W. Simonton; she died in 1865. In June, 1868, he married Abbie H., a sister of his first wife.



The following constitute the Board of Officers for the year 1879: James Connellan, President; Frank W. Cunningham, Vice-President; Thomas J. Welch, Recording Secretary; T. H. Gately, Corresponding Secretary; James O'Neil, Book-Keeper; James Tobin, Assistant Book-Keeper; James Quinn, Treasurer; Wm. H. Somers, John Davis, John Reardon, J. O'Brien, T. McGowan, T. F. Lynch, Dennis McCarthy, Trustees; P. E. Deehan, John J. Lappin, T. F. Donahue, B. Wren, Henry Welch, Investigating Committee; T. P. McGowan, Librarian; P. B. Hughes, Assistant Librarian.

THE PORTLAND SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY

was formed in 1865, in the interest of seamen at this port. Incorporated in 1876.

Capt. Washington Ryan, President; Rev. Francis Southworth, Secretary; John M. Gould, Treasurer.

The Bethel Church is under the direction of this society. During the last seven years it has prepared and placed on shipboard 254 libraries, containing over 5000 volumes. These libraries have gone aboard vessels hailing from ports all along shore from Nova Scotia to Wilmington, Del., though chiefly from our own marine ports.

Some 1500 packages of papers, magazines, etc., have been placed on shipboard during the year.

The Seamen's reading-room is still kept open at the Bethel.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The asylum is a three-story building, State Street, corner of Danforth, under the supervision of a Board of Managers, consisting of 15 ladies, beside the officers.

In their semi-centennial report last October, the managers say,—

"We rejoice to-day in the semi-centennial birthday of our Orphan Asylum for girls. With friends and means increasing, with no marks of decay, but stronger and healthier than ever, we offer up our hearty thanksgivings to Him who has so blessed us. Not only to the fatherless, but even to more forlorn children of misery has it proved a home. It has brought them into a wholesome atmosphere, and given to each poor child an outlook into a life of decency and respectability."

During the year ending in October, 1878, 6 girls were received into the asylum, and 10 sent out. The present number of beneficiaries is 34.

The Board of Managers for the year 1879 is as follows: Mrs. Sarah S. S. McCobb, President; Mrs. Sophia L. Mathews, Vice-President; Miss Abby S. Barrett, Secretary; Miss Mary E. Barrett, Treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth K. Cross, Miss Abby S. Barrett, Mrs. Hannah V. Donnell, committee on receiving and placing out children; Mrs. Ann M. Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Cross, Mrs. S. B. Farmer, Mrs. Julia St. F. Thom, Mrs. Maria A. Jose, Mrs. H. V. Donnell, Miss Mary J. E. Clapp, Mrs. Elizabeth W. G. Thomas, Mrs. Sarah W. Burgin, Mrs. Alba S. Burr, Mrs. Ellen W. Dana, Mrs. Hetty P. Baxter, Mrs. Maria J. Nash, Miss Abby A. Steele, Mrs. Miranda S. Plummer.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Grand Army of the Republic is composed of the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States army and navy. They number more than 4000

posts, 22 of which are in the State of Maine. The objects of the association are to preserve and strengthen those fraternal feelings which bound together the soldiers, sailors, and marines who united to suppress the great Rebellion; to protect and assist such as have been disabled either by wounds, old age, sickness, or misfortune; to assist the widows of those who fell in battle, and to support, care for, and educate their children.

Bosworth Post, No. 2, whose headquarters are at Mechanics' Hall, in this city, meets Friday evenings. Officers for the year 1879: Whitman Sawyer, Post Commander; John G. Fitzgerald, Senior Vice-Commander; Charles H. Mitchell, Junior Vice-Commander; A. H. Purington, Quartermaster; C. C. Chase, Officer of the Day; H. S. Thrasher, Officer of the Guard; A. A. Nickerson, Chaplain; Isaac W. Starbird, Surgeon; John Yeaton, Jr., Trustee for one year; John B. Pike, Trustee for two years; A. A. Nickerson, Trustee for three years.

BOSWORTH RELIEF CORPS.

Organized June, 1869. Composed of the mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of soldiers. Their object is to protect and assist the widows and children of those who fell defending the Union, and assist Bosworth Post in their work of charity. Meets at G. A. R. Hall every Friday afternoon. Mrs. A. M. Sawyer, President; Mrs. J. B. Allen, Secretary.

PORTLAND SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The name of this corporation, and its zeal, sufficiently indicate its objects. It was organized in May, 1872, and has accomplished much towards remedying evils that had too long been allowed to pass without the interposition of the humane.

The report of the efficient agent, Mr. A. M. Sawyer, for the year ending April 5, 1878, shows that the number of complaints made were 221; number of cases investigated, not on complaint, 151. Total, 372. The cases are classed as follows: horses overdriven, 5; overloaded, 75; starving or neglected, 35; glandered, 1; left exposed on the street, 10; working old, lame, and disabled, 50. Cattle starving, 2; cruelly exposed, 13; cruelly beaten or abused, 1. Dogs fighting, 1. Fowls cruelly cooped, 5; fighting, 1; cruelly tying, carrying, or abused, 6. Calves, cruelly tying, carrying, or abused, 4.

The following summary exhibits the agent's action on the above complaints and others: Offenders not found, 15; exaggerated or malicious complaints, 62; warnings issued, 119; corrected on notice, 140; horses mercifully killed, 31; glandered horses killed, 1; prosecuted, 2; convictions, 2.

The agent says,—

"The number of complaints has diminished very much the past year. To me this is an evidence that the public are being educated to the importance and value of exercising care in the treatment of animals under their charge. The knowledge that the society is engaged in its daily rounds of duty, watching the various places where cruelty is most likely to be practiced, has manifestly had its effect."

Officers for the year 1879: Nathan Cleaves, President; Miss O. Carroll, Secretary and Treasurer; Arthur M. Saw-

yer, No. 46 Free Street, Agent, to whom all cases of cruelty should be reported.

AGED BROTHERHOOD.

Incorporated in 1869. This association has accumulated a fund of about \$2000. Persons must be of the age of sixty-five or upwards to become members, and each is subject to an assessment of \$1 per year.

The principal of its fund must remain intact; the income therefrom only to be distributed among those unfortunate members who may become, from accident, disease or losses, objects of assistance, in furnishing them (so far as the means of the brotherhood will permit) all the accustomed comforts of their better days, to be by them enjoyed in their family circle. In cases where a brother is left alone, the board of managers may provide lodging or board, or both, for him, in the family of some connection or friend selected by such individual.

On the decease of an unfortunate brother, leaving a widow, or a widow and child, or children, the board of managers may allow such widow, or widow and child, or children, such a monthly sum as they may judge proper and necessary.

Its membership numbers over 200. Officers elected Aug. 31, 1878: John Mussey, President; Edward Waite, Ward 1; Samuel H. Colesworthy, Ward 2; Robert Dresser, Ward 3; John B. Hudson, Ward 4; Thos. Cobb, Ward 5; E. C. Andrews, Ward 6; Jefferson Coolidge, Ward 7, Vice-Presidents; Edward Gould, Treasurer; Harris C. Barnes, Secretary; Joseph R. Thompson, William D. Little, Auditors. The above officers compose the board of managers.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1853. Incorporated 1860. Object, spiritual, mental, and moral improvement of its members, and all others over whom it may exert an influence by means of religious meetings, Sunday-schools, social gatherings, reading-room, lectures, library, and the press.

Free reading-room and library, also hall and lecture-room, 484½ Congress Street.

Officers for 1878-79: Thos. L. Hierlihy, President; W. H. Hobbs, Recording Secretary.

Regular monthly meeting, second Monday in each month.

FEMALE CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Formed in 1812. Incorporated in 1825. The object of the society is to supply the poor, especially the aged and children, with comfortable and decent clothing. Meeting of managers once in two weeks in the winter.

Miss A. L. Lord, Secretary and Treasurer.

PORTLAND ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

Organized in 1866. Headquarters corner Congress and Brown Streets, called Army and Navy Union Hall. The soldiers and sailors, resident of Portland and vicinity, actuated by a desire to make perpetual the fraternal associations of the late war for the Union, and to provide for those of their number who may at any time need assistance and support, form this Union.

A valuable military library and reading-room is connected with their headquarters.

The uniform of the association consists of dark coats and pants, chapeau with white and blue plumes, dress-sword, and buckskin gauntlet gloves.

Officers for 1879: Geo. E. Brown, President; Wm. E. Simmons, R. B. Swift, Wm. O. Fox, Vice-Presidents; Geo. P. Sherwood, Secretary; Thomas J. Little, Treasurer.

ODD-FELLOWS.

This order has largely increased in numbers and become very prosperous in the last few years. Three new bodies, viz.: the *Falmouth Encampment*, *Unity Lodge*, No. 3, and *Harmony Lodge*, No. 19, have been instituted since Jan. 1, 1877.

The reports of the subordinate lodges of Portland, made up to the first part of January, 1879, showed the following condition of the order:

At the present time there are eleven organizations of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in the city, all of which have their headquarters at Odd-Fellows' Hall, No. 439 Congress Street, viz.: *Maine Lodge*, No. 1; *Unity Lodge*, No. 3; *Ancient Brothers' Lodge*, No. 4; *Ligonia Lodge*, No. 5; *Harmony Lodge*, No. 19; *Beacon Lodge*, No. 67; *Ivy Lodge*, *Daughters of Rebekah*, No. 5; *Machigonne Encampment*, No. 1; *Eastern Star Encampment*, No. 2; *Falmouth Encampment*, No. 11; *Portland Encampment*, No. 19.

Harmony Lodge, No. 19, was instituted March 15, 1879, with a membership of 109,—106 of whom were from *Ancient Brothers Lodge*. For the nucleus of a fund they assessed themselves \$10 each.

In January, 1879, *Maine Lodge* reported 564 members, and an invested fund, par value, of \$19,065.42. Meets every Monday evening.

Ancient Brothers Lodge, 780 members; reduced subsequently by cards of clearance to those who joined *Harmony Lodge*, No. 19, to 674, and fund, par value, of \$18,751.70. Meets every Thursday evening.

Ligonia Lodge, 552 members, and fund, market value, of \$25,066.88. Meets every Friday evening.

Beacon Lodge, 274 members, and fund \$11,671.78. Meets every Tuesday evening.

Unity Lodge, No. 3, number of members 253; invested fund of \$10,539.45. Meets every Wednesday evening.

Ivy Lodge. Meets second and fourth Saturday evenings in each month.

The total receipts of the five lodges for the year ending with December, 1878, were \$16,020.29.

The whole amount paid out for benefits to sick brothers, etc., by the four lodges for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, was \$16,701.02.

The returns up to Dec. 31, 1878, give *Machigonne Encampment*, 498 members; invested fund, \$8949.82.

Eastern Star, 488 members; invested fund, \$11,524.86.

Portland, 196 members; invested fund, \$3515.18.

Falmouth, 121 members; invested fund, \$1841.20.

The four encampments paid out for relief during the year 1878, \$6420.

The order in this city have recently fitted up an elegant hall in the Farrington Block, Congress Street, at an expense of about \$20,000, where all their meetings are held.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Geo S Hunt

GEORGE S. HUNT, only son of Frederick E. and Eliza R. (Smith) Hunt, was born in Derry, N. H., Feb. 8, 1829. His father was a native of Northfield, Mass., spent most of his life as a merchant in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and died in 1840, aged thirty-eight.

His mother was a daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Smith, of Gloucester, Mass., who was an East India shipmaster. She died in 1840, aged thirty-eight. Their children are Ann E. (deceased), George S., Abigail Smith (deceased), and Susan E., wife of Albert H. Breed, of Lynn, Mass.

One year prior to his father and mother's death George S. came to Portland to spend the winter with a relative, William Allen, and on account of the loss of his parents, and consequently his home, he remained an adopted and accepted member of the Allen family for twenty-one years. Until the age of eighteen he attended the grammar and high schools of Portland, at which time, unaided pecuniarily, he started out for himself. For five years he was a clerk for P. F. Varnum, a jobber of flour and grain; here he remained for four years. In 1857 he spent two months on the Island of Cuba, during which time he formed a large business acquaintance, and while there entered into arrangements with several Cuban merchants to export various American products. In May he returned with a large importation of cigars, and thereby made his trip a profitable one and of future interest. He at once opened an office on Commercial Street (which he still retains) and commenced a trade with Cuba, exporting lumber and general merchandise, and receiving sugar and molasses. In that year a heavy financial crisis came upon business men in this country; yet so well were his plans laid, and such was

his judicious management, that his first year's extensive business was carried through safely, but with little profit. A second and third visit to Cuba, in 1859-60, gave him increased opportunities for an extensive business which he still continues, and ranks him among the most enterprising, active, and successful business men of Portland. In 1859 he first interested himself in shipping, and has now interests in a large number of vessels that belong to the district of Portland.

In 1874 he associated with him in business Joseph P. Thompson and Frederick E. Allen, formerly clerks, and has since done business under the firm-name of George S. Hunt & Co. Mr. Hunt is connected with and interested in many local enterprises, and has ever been prompt to render his aid and counsel in their management. He has been a director of the Merchants' National Bank for fourteen years, and succeeded the late Rufus E. Wood as its vice-president, and also succeeded the same gentleman as president of the Central Wharf Corporation. He has been the commercial agent of the Eagle Sugar Refinery of Portland since 1871, and was one of the original stockholders of the Forest City Sugar Refinery, succeeding T. C. Hersey, in 1875, as treasurer and business manager. He is also one of the pioneers in the beet-sugar enterprise, being the president of the company. Mr. Hunt has devoted his life wholly to business, and, although interested in appropriate local and State legislation, has never sought any political preferment.

Sept. 22, 1863, he married Augusta, youngest daughter of the late George S. Barstow, a well-known and prominent resident of Portland for many years. Their children are Arthur Kinsman and Philip Barstow.



ODD-FELLOWS' MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

This association, formed Feb. 24, 1868, is composed of members of the order; it is, to all purposes, a life insurance company. Each person, on joining, pays \$2 to \$4, according to his age, towards a general fund. Upon the death of a member, the sum of \$1500 is paid to his wife or family, and the members are assessed \$1 each (in addition to ten cents each for expenses).

Amount paid to families of deceased members since its organization, \$98,661. Number of members at its recent annual meeting, 1506.

ODD-FELLOWS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

This institution is governed by the same general principles as the preceding, the which it was intended to relieve from too large a membership, as well as to give such members of the order as desired an opportunity of doubling their insurance. It was incorporated and organized Feb. 22, 1875, when upwards of 60 persons were enrolled on its membership list. The number of members at present is 235.

Besides the two associations belonging to Portland, al- luded to, there is a State institution, called the *Odd-Fellows' Mutual Relief Association of Maine*, whose general policy is the same as the local ones. It numbers over 2600 mem- bers.

MASONIC INSTITUTIONS.

ANCIENT CRAFT MASONRY.

Place of meeting, hall No. 85 Exchange Street. The several bodies of this order which hold their meetings in the city are,—

Ancient Landmark Lodge, which meets first Wednesday in each month.

Portland Lodge, meets second Wednesday in each month.

Atlantic Lodge, meets third Wednesday in each month.

Greenleaf R. A. Chapter, meets first Monday in each month.

Mount Vernon R. A. Chapter, meets third Monday in each month.

Hiram Lodge, No. 180, meets in Cape Elizabeth Masonic Hall, Town-House, on or next before every full moon.

Council of Royal and Select Masters, meets second Monday in each month.

Portland Commandery, meets fourth Monday in each month.

St. Alban Commandery, meets second Thursday of each month.

Blanquefort Commandery, meets third Thursday in each month.

Grand Lodge, meets first Tuesday in May.

Grand Chapter, meets first Tuesday evening in May.

Grand Council, meets Wednesday succeeding first Tues- day in May, at two o'clock P.M.

Grand Commandery, meets Wednesday evening suc- ceeding first Tuesday in May.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.

Yates Grand Lodge of Perfection, meets first Friday in each month.

Portland Council, P. of J., meets second Friday in each month.

Dunlap Chapter, Rose Croix de H., meets third Friday in each month.

Maine Consistory, S. P. R. S., meets fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December.

Warren Phillips, Superintendent of Masonic Hall, at hall two to three P.M. daily. Ira Berry, Grand Secretary Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Commandery, and Grand Council, office, No. 13 Fluent Block, up-stairs.

Connected with the order is a relief association, similar in its organization and objects to those of the Odd-Fellows, the chief difference being that its funds are raised by an- nual assessments in addition to the death assessment of \$1.10. At the annual meeting it numbered 648 members.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This is a beneficiary organization (in some respects simi- lar to that of the Odd-Fellows) which originated at Wash- ington in 1864.

There are three lodges in the city, meeting at Pythian Castle, 457½ Congress Street (8 Clapp's Block), viz.:

Bramhall Lodge, No. 3, every Thursday evening.

Munjoy Lodge, No. 6, every Monday evening.

Pine-Tree Lodge, No. 11, every Friday evening.

Connected with the organization, a relief association, somewhat similar to those of the Odd-Fellows and Masons, is named *Maine Pythian Relief Association*, and includes the whole State in its workings.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

There are three bodies of this order, called *Washington Camps*, numbered from one to three inclusive, which meet in the city and vicinity. No. 1, at hall of the institu- tion, Plum Street, over Eastern Express, on Tuesday even- ings; No. 2, at school-house, Turner Island, Cape Eliza- beth, Friday evenings; No. 3, at hall, Plum Street, on Monday evenings. Members are entitled to weekly benefits during sickness or inability to attend to business.

Connected with the order is a mutual relief society, based on similar principles to those of the Odd-Fellows.

CITIZENS' MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting in January, 1879, the total membership was 694. Eight members died during the year, on whose account the aggregate sum of \$5789 was paid out. The fund on hand was \$2624.05.

The officers for the year 1879 are Charles Morse, M.D., President; Benjamin Kingsbury, Vice-President; M. N. Rich, Secretary; Dan Carpenter, Treasurer; C. W. Belk- nap, Edmund Dana, Jr., George A. Harmon, Joshua Morse, and N. B. Noble, Directors.

SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

The object of this organization is by combination to procure the necessities of life at wholesale prices, as well as to educate the masses to a higher knowledge of political economy.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Portland Division, No. 95, meets every Friday evening, at 565½ Congress Street.

Forest City Temple of Honor, No. 1, meets every Wednesday evening at hall, 100 Exchange Street.

Maine Council, No. 2, meets at hall, 100 Exchange Street, third Monday of each month.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Arcana Lodge, No. 1, meets Monday evenings, at Congress Hall, No. 418 Congress Street.

Mystic, No. 2, meets Thursday evenings, at Temperance Hall, 565 Congress Street.

Mission, No. 41, meets Wednesday evenings, at Preble Chapel.

Catholic Temperance Society meets at Kavanagh School Hall, first Monday in every month. Rev. D. M. Bradley, Director.

Portland Temperance Union, R. H. Murphy, President, meets at Congress Hall, 418 Congress Street.

The Reform Club has daily meetings at room, corner Congress and Temple Streets; rooms open from six o'clock A.M. to ten P.M. Business meeting every Tuesday evening.

Catholic Temperance Cadets meets at Kavanagh School Hall, every Monday evening.

Women's Temperance Society meets at Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, second Saturday afternoon of each month.

RAILROADS.

The lines of railroad connected with the business and travel of this city are as follows:

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

This road connects Portland with the principal cities and towns of Canada, and with Detroit, Mich., and the vast grain-growing regions of the West.

The road was opened to Montreal July 18, 1853, and to Quebec, Nov. 22, 1854. The portion from Portland to Island Pond is permanently leased to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and is now known as the Portland District of the Grand Trunk Railway. The whole road is built at an elevation sufficient to prevent obstruction from snow and ice, and the road-bed is made with a view to a double track.

STATIONS—MILES FROM PORTLAND.

Falmouth.....	5½	South Paris.....	47½
Cumberland.....	8½	West Paris.....	55½
Yarmouth.....	11½	Bryant's Pond.....	61½
Yarmouth Junction.....	12½	Locke's Mills.....	65
North Yarmouth.....	15½	Bethel.....	70½
Pownal.....	18½	West Bethel.....	74
New Gloucester.....	22½	Gilead.....	80
Danville Junction.....	27	Shelburne, N. H.....	86
Hotel Road.....	28½	Gorham, N. H.....	91
Empire Road.....	32	Island Pond, Vt.....	149
Mechanic Falls.....	36½	Montreal, Canada.....	297
Oxford.....	40½		

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

During the years 1872-73 this road was extended from its former junction with the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, at South Berwick, to Portland, and the cars commenced running over the entire road on the 17th of March, 1873.

STATIONS—MILES FROM PORTLAND.

Ligonia.....	1	East Kingston.....	69½
Scarborough.....	6½	Newton Junction.....	74½
Blue Point.....	9½	Plaistow.....	78
Old Orchard.....	11½	Atkinson.....	78½
Saco.....	15½	Haverhill.....	82½
Biddeford.....	16½	Bradford.....	82½
Kennebunk.....	25½	North Andover.....	87½
Wells.....	30½	South Lawrence.....	89½
North Berwick.....	37½	North Lawrence.....	90½
Salmon Falls.....	44	Andover.....	92½
Rollinsford.....	45	Ballardvale.....	95
South Berwick Junction.....	46½	Wilmington Junction.....	97½
Great Falls.....	47½	Reading.....	103½
Dover.....	48	Wakefield.....	105½
Madbury.....	51½	Wakefield Junction.....	106
Durham.....	53½	Melrose.....	108½
Bennett Road.....	55½	Malden.....	110½
Newmarket.....	58	Medford Junction.....	112
South Newmarket Junction.....	59½	Medford.....	113½
South Newmarket.....	60½	Somerville.....	113½
Exeter.....	65	Boston.....	115½

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PORTLAND, WATERVILLE AND BANGOR LINE.

(Formerly Androscoggin and Kennebec, and Penobscot and Kennebec, and Portland and Kennebec Railroads.)

George E. B. Jackson, President; Payson Tucker, Superintendent and General Agent at Portland.

STATIONS—MILES FROM PORTLAND.

<i>To Bangor via Brunswick and Augusta.</i>		North Belgrade.....	74
		West Waterville.....	78
		Waterville.....	84
Woodford's Corner.....	3	Benton.....	87
Westbrook.....	4	Clinton.....	93
Falmouth.....	8	Burnham.....	98
Cumberland.....	11	Pittsfield.....	105
Yarmouth.....	15	Detroit.....	109
Freeport.....	25	Newport.....	112
Oak Hill.....	25	East Newport.....	115
Brunswick.....	29	Etna.....	121
Topsham.....	30	Carmel.....	123
Bowdoinham.....	37	Hermon Pond.....	129
Harward's Road.....	41	Hermon Centre.....	133
Richmond.....	45	Bangor.....	139
Camp Ground.....	48		
South Gardiner.....	52	<i>Waterville to Skowhegan.</i>	
Gardiner.....	56		
Hallowell.....	60	Waterville.....	81
Augusta.....	62	Fairfield.....	84
Riverside.....	70	Somerset Mills.....	87
Vassalborough.....	74	Pisbon's Ferry.....	92
Winslow.....	80	Skowhegan.....	100
Waterville.....	81		
Benton.....	84	<i>Burnham to Belfast.</i>	
Clinton.....	90		
Burnham.....	95	Burnham.....	94
Pittsfield.....	102	Unity.....	102
Detroit.....	106	Thorndike.....	106
Newport.....	109	Brooks.....	116
East Newport.....	112	City Point.....	126
Etna.....	118	Belfast.....	128
Carmel.....	122		
Hermon Pond.....	126	<i>Bath, Lewiston, and Farmington, from Portland.</i>	
Hermon Centre.....	130		
Bangor.....	136		

To Bangor via Danville Junction and Lewiston.

Woodford's Corner.....	3	Bath.....	38
Westbrook.....	4	Lisbon Falls.....	37
Falmouth Centre.....	8	Lisbon.....	40
Cumberland.....	11	Crowley's.....	43
Walnut Hill.....	14	Lewiston.....	48
Gray.....	20	Sabattsville.....	48
New Gloucester.....	24	Leed's Junction.....	56
Danville Junction.....	29	Curtis Corner.....	59
Auburn.....	35	Leed's Centre.....	62
Lewiston.....	36	North Leeds.....	65
Greene.....	43	Strickland's Ferry.....	67
Leed's Junction.....	46	East Livermore.....	70
Monmouth.....	50	Livermore Falls.....	75
Winthrop.....	55	Jay Bridge.....	77
Readfield.....	61	North Jay.....	81
Belgrade.....	69	Wilton.....	85
		East Wilton.....	87
		West Farmington.....	91
		Farmington.....	92

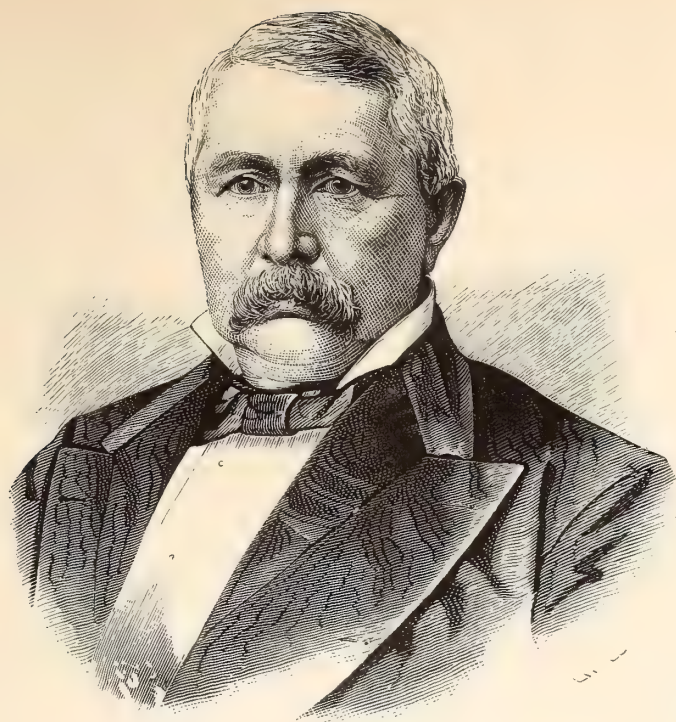


Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

H. N. Jose

His grandfather, Martin Jose, was of Scottish descent, and one of the early settlers of Scarborough. He reared a family of four sons and two daughters, was a farmer by occupation, and died in that town at an advanced age.

His father, Alexander, was born in the town of Scarborough. He married, May 14, 1807, Sally, daughter of Thomas Emery, of Buxton, York Co., where he lived the greater part of his business life. He was a man of a quiet turn of mind, of industrious and correct habits; never sought publicity in any way, but was an agriculturist. He removed to Guildhall, Vt., in 1845, where he died at the age of eighty-eight. His wife died in Buxton, March 11, 1833. Their children were three sons and four daughters, of whom Horatio N. Jose was fifth child, born in the town of Buxton, March 18, 1819.

His boyhood was spent at home with the ordinary advantages for obtaining an education. Without pecuniary assistance and unaided, at the age of fourteen, he came to Portland, where until he reached his majority he was a clerk in a dry goods and carpet house.

On March 21, 1840, he entered into partnership with Joseph Poor, under the firm-name of "Poor & Jose." This firm carried on the dry goods and carpet business for twenty years, and by their perseverance and judicious management took rank among the first merchants in the city of Portland. Upon the dissolution of the partnership, in 1860, Mr. Jose disposed of his interest in the business and turned his attention to real-estate operations, railroading, and manufacturing. The same year, in conjunction with the late Judge Shepley, he built the Preble House, now standing on the corner of Congress and Preble Streets, and subsequently he built the "Print-

ers' Exchange," Centennial Block, and Jose Block, which are among the most substantial buildings in the city.

Soon after retiring from the mercantile business he became a director in the Portland and Kennebec, and Maine Central Railways, and held these interests for some eight years. He was one of the organizers of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad in 1870, was for some time treasurer, and is still a director of the road.

He was one of the founders of the Maine General Hospital, and has since remained one of its directors. For many years he has been a director of the Cumberland National Bank, and in 1877 was elected its president. He was treasurer of the Portland Kerosene Oil Company for fifteen years, and has been its president since May, 1879; a director of the Attwood Lead Company since its organization, and is now its president; a director in the Portland Dry-Dock Company; a director in the Portland Water Company; and is manager and treasurer of the Bartlett Land and Lumber Company, organized in 1873. For over forty years Mr. Jose has been one of the most active business men of Portland. He has been interested in the prosperity of the city and in the welfare of its citizens, and a supporter of all enterprises tending to benefit society. He has never been solicitous of political or sectional preferment, and has never accepted any office except as one of the Building Loan Commissioners of the city, which place he has honored for many years.

He married, Aug. 30, 1843, Nancy B., daughter of Thomas Hooper, of Charlestown, Mass. Their children living are two daughters,—Helen N. and Jessie H.

PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.

This line of railroad extends from Portland, by the way of Sebago Lake and the valley of the Saco River, through the notch of the White Mountains, thence *via* St. Johnsbury, Vt., through the Lamoille and Missisquoi Valleys, to the foot of Lake Champlain. The object is to obtain a shorter route than any now existing to Ogdensburg, and thence to the great West. Samuel J. Anderson, President. Jonas Hamilton, Superintendent.

STATIONS—MILES FROM PORTLAND.

Stroudwater	2½	Twin Mountain, B. C.	95
Westbrook	5	Bethlehem and M. Div.	101
Mallison Falls	10	Wing Road	105
South Windham	11	Whitefield	109
Gambo	12	Scott's Mills	112
White Rock	13½	Lunenburg, Vt. Div.	114
Sebago Lake	16½	East Concord	118
Richville	20½	Miles' Pond	121
Steep Falls	24½	North Concord	124
East Baldwin	26½	West Concord	128
Baldwin	29	East St. Johnsbury	132
Ossipee	31½	St. Johnsbury	136
West Baldwin	33½	Danville	148
Hiram Bridge	37	West Danville	151
Brownfield	43	Walden	156
Fryeburg	49	Greensborough	164
North Conway	60	East Hardwick	167
Intervale	63	Hardwick	171
Glen Station	66	Wolcott	177
Upper Bartlett	72	Morrisville	185
Bemis	78	Hyde Park	189
Crawford's	87	Johnson	193
Fabyan's	91		

EASTERN RAILROAD.

STATIONS—MILES FROM PORTLAND.

Cape Elizabeth	2	Seabrook	66
Scarborough	5	Salisbury	70
West Scarborough	6	Newburyport	72
Saco	13½	Rowley	77
Biddeford	15	Ipswich	81
Kennebunk	23	Wenham	86
Wells	28	North Beverly	88
North Berwick	34	Beverly	90
South Berwick Junction	38	Salem	92
Conway Junction	41	Swampscott	96
Eliot	45	Lynn	97
Kittery	50½	West Lynn	98
Portsmouth	52	Revere	102
Greenland	57	Chelsea	104
North Hampton	59	Everett	105
Hampton	62	Somerville	106
Hampton Falls	65	Boston	108

PORTLAND AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD.

This road connects Portland with Rochester, N. H. Thence by the way of Nashua it connects by lines of railway with Worcester, Mass., and thence with New York,—thus saving many miles of travel between Portland and the great metropolis. At Rochester the road connects with the Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad, running to Alton Bay, and in summer the trains are so arranged, on several days of each week, that passengers may leave Portland in the morning, reach Alton Bay, and on the fine steamers on Winnipiseogee pass over the whole length of the lake to Centre Harbor and return, so as to get back to Portland in the evening of the same day. Winnipiseogee Lake has no rival, as regards fine scenery, in this country.

STATIONS—MILES FROM PORTLAND.

Morrill's	2½	South Waterborough	28
Cumberland Mills	5	Springvale	36
Saccarappa	6	East Lebanon	43
Gorham	10	East Rochester	49
Buxton Centre	15	Rochester	52
Saco River	18	Gonic	54
Centre Waterborough	25	Barrington	59

Lee	67	Groton Centre	116
Epping	73	Ayer Junction	119
Freemont	77	Harvard	122
Sandown	82	Still River	124
Hampstead	84	Lancaster	128
Windham	90	South Lancaster	129
West Windham	94	Clinton	130
Hudson	98	Sterling Junction	135
Nashua	101	Oakdale	137
Hollis	108	West Boylston	138
Pepperell	111	Worcester	147

PORTLAND RAILROAD.

A company for the purpose of establishing a horse railroad in the city and vicinity was chartered in 1862. They broke ground early in September, 1863, and by the 1st of October of the same year had so far completed their track as to operate. The company now run cars through Spring, High, Congress, Middle, and India Streets, a distance of nearly two miles, to the Grand Trunk Depot. Also, from Grove Street, through Congress to Atlantic Street, on Munjoy Hill, nearly two miles. Also, from the head of Preble Street, through Preble, Portland, and Green Streets, and across Deering's bridge, and through the pleasant villages of Deering Point and Woodford's Corner, passing the beautiful burial-place of the city, known as Evergreen Cemetery, to Morrill's Corner, a distance of three and a quarter miles. Cars run every twelve minutes on the Spring, Middle, and India Street route; every eight minutes on the Congress Street route; and in summer, every twenty minutes on the Westbrook route. Almon Leach, Superintendent.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

Besides her extraordinary railroad facilities, Portland has the following steamboat lines engaged in commerce and the transportation of freight and passengers to and from the principal ports between New York and Prince Edward's Island, and she has had and will have soon again a line of ocean steamers running directly between here and Liverpool and other European ports:

The International Steamship Company make two trips a week to Eastport, Calais, St. John, N. B., Annapolis, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S., and Charlottetown, P. E. I. T. C. Hersey, President and Manager; A. K. Stubbs, Agent, Railroad Wharf.

The Portland and Boston Daily Line of first-class steamers leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, daily, at seven o'clock, P. M., and India Wharf, Boston, daily, at five o'clock P. M. J. B. Coyle, General Agent, Portland; William Weeks, Agent, Boston.

The Portland, Bangor and Machias Steamboat Company run weekly boats between Portland and Machias and back, touching at all the principal intermediate points, leaving Portland every Friday morning at ten o'clock, and Machias every Thursday morning at five o'clock. E. Cushing, General Manager; George L. Day, General Ticket Agent, Railroad Wharf.

The Maine Steamship Company run a semi-weekly line between Portland and New York, leaving the former city every Monday and Thursday at six P. M., and the latter every Monday and Thursday at four P. M. Henry Fox, General Agent, Portland. J. F. Ames, Agent, Pier 38, East River, New York.

The Canada Shipping Company, or Beaver Steamship

Company, run in the winter, in connection with the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company, forming a weekly line to Liverpool, comprising six boats, three of each line, which commence running about the 20th of November, and end about the 30th of April. These boats were put on for the season of 1877-78; they are of large carrying capacity, the least being 1800 tons, and from that up to 2700 tons, and have, in addition to their freight cargoes, accommodation for about forty passengers each.

Dominion Line, D. C., Torrence & Co., Montreal.

Beaver Line, Thompson, Murray & Co., Montreal.

The Clyde Line of ocean steamships consists of six steamers, making tri-weekly trips to Glasgow and London. They are of about 2200 tons each, and have accommodations for about twenty passengers respectively. Robert Reford & Co., Agents, Montreal.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company formerly ran six steamers from Portland, making a weekly line between here and Liverpool. They commenced running about 1859, in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, making at that time tri-monthly trips. These boats continued to run during the winter season till 1876-77, when they were discontinued between this port and Halifax; on account of the transference of the mail contract from the Grand Trunk to the Inter-Colonial Railway, the Dominion Government making it obligatory upon them to receive the Canada mails at Halifax. There is some probability that these lines of steamers will be restored to Portland; others at least will come if they do not, for the extension of the Grand Trunk on an independent track to Chicago, and the arrangements which have been made to take hold of a large portion of the vast freighting interest of the Northwest, will inevitably bring to Portland all the ships necessary to dispose of the immense business which will rapidly accumulate. Already there are strong indications that the Great Eastern and the Allan Line of steamships will soon come to Portland. The route is the shortest to the great wheat- and stock-growing region of the Northwest, and the harbor the deepest and safest on the continent. The Great Eastern once came here because no other harbor on the coast contained deep enough water to accommodate her; and, if she is to be made a commercial vessel, there is no good reason why she should not come again. (For further remarks on the advantages of Portland Harbor, see chapter on the coast topography and conclusion of the history of the Grand Trunk Railway, in this work.)

THE ICE BUSINESS.

The history of the ice business which has been developed by Mr. Clark commences with Mr. David Robinson, who was the first person to use and sell ice in the city of Portland. His ice-cellar, ten by six feet, and ten feet deep, was built on Munjoy Hill about 1823, and held some ten tons. In 1828 he built an ice-cellar on Cumberland Street that held sixty tons. He sold the first ice in Portland about the year 1831, resulting as follows: Judge Mellen twelve and a half cents; two other men six and a quarter cents' worth each; paid for horse and use of wagon \$1.50. This closed his sales for that year; loss in business \$1.25. In 1832 he built the first ice-house above ground, located on the

corner of Congress and Centre Streets, and in 1836 there were families enough in the city wanting ice regularly to establish the business. Mr. Robinson and son carried on the business until 1851, and sold out their interest to Foster & Cartwright, who continued the business until 1852, when it became the property of the Sebago Lake Ice Company. The Sebago company, in its first year of business, shipped forty-eight cargoes, averaging one hundred and fifty-three tons each. In 1855, Mr. D. W. Clark succeeded the Sebago Lake Ice Company, and has controlled the ice business in Portland since. His judicious management, his increased facilities for obtaining and storing ice, have kept pace with the growing demands of this necessary article, and the four hundred and ninety patrons of the Sebago Lake Ice Company have increased to three thousand. In 1873, Mr. Clark associated with him in business Mr. Ashbel Chaplin (D. W. Clark & Co.), and in the same year began shipping ice from Sebago Lake. In the twenty-three years from 1851 to 1874, the total shipments were twenty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-five tons. Since 1874 D. W. Clark & Co. have shipped one hundred and eighty-two cargoes, containing seventy-two thousand two hundred and thirty-four tons. In 1851 the average cargo was one hundred and forty-four tons, and in 1879 it was four hundred and ninety-four tons, showing the increased carrying capacity of vessels. Thus in a little over a quarter of a century has the ice business in Portland increased in value from a few shillings to thousands of dollars annually.

D. W. CLARK

[Abraham,⁵ Mervin,⁴ John,³ Mathew,² John.¹]

is a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from John Clark, an early settler, first of Cambridge, Mass., then of Hartford and Farmington, Conn. He was one of the forty-two men to whom land was assigned at Newton, now Cambridge, March 29, 1632.

He probably went to Hartford, Conn., in June, 1636, with the company of Rev. Thomas Hooker in its memorable journey through the wilderness, and his name is on the monument erected to the first settlers, in Hartford.

He removed to Farmington about 1655, and was one of the eighty-four original proprietors, and died there at great age, Feb. 21, 1712.

Abraham, father of the subject of this notice, removed in 1831 with his family to Jacksonville, Ill., where they lived for many years. Afterwards he removed to Chicago, where he died Feb. 21, 1855, aged seventy-five.

His mother, Millicent, was a daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Wetmore) Washburn, of Middletown, Conn., and a descendant of John Washburn, the emigrant, and secretary of the Massachusetts Colony. She died March 9, 1863, aged seventy-nine.

Dennis Woodruff Clark was fifth child, born in Farmington, Conn., May 27, 1819, removed West with his parents, and spent most of his time in school until he was eighteen years of age. For three years he was a clerk in a store, and in 1840 he purchased goods and started business for himself in Rockingham, Iowa. Here he remained two years, and removed to Wisconsin, where he carried on mercantile business until 1852. He married Mary Caroline, daughter of

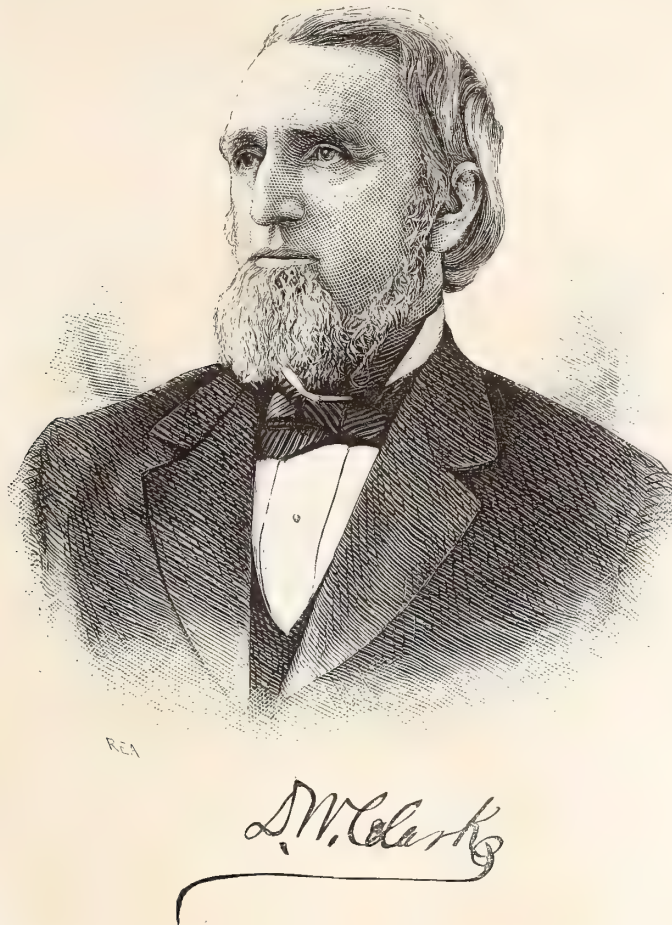




W. Moulton

Alexander and Mary (Lowell) Hubb. In 1852 he became a member of the firm of Gill, Clark & Co., jobbers of groceries, in Sacramento, Cal., but after a year and a half withdrew from the firm, and in the spring of 1854 came to

Mr. Clark has been connected with many local enterprises during his residence in Portland, and is among the most active, enterprising, and influential business men of the city. He was treasurer of the Leeds and Farmington Railroad



Portland. In the winter of 1854-55 he put up ice for the Sebago Lake Ice Company, and in the fall of 1855 assumed entire control of the ice business, purchasing the company's interest.

prior to the sale of that road to the Maine Central; one of the directors of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad from 1872 to 1877; and is president of the Portland Water Company since 1873.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM MOULTON.

This branch of the Moulton family in New England is descended from William Moulton, who came from Ormsby, County of Norfolk, England, in 1637, with Robert Page, and settled at Hampton, Mass., in 1639. He afterwards married Margaret, a daughter of Page, and some of his descendants are still found in Hampton and in the neighboring towns. William Moulton, a lineal descendant of William Moulton, the emigrant, and son of Daniel and Deborah (Dyer) Moulton, was born in the town of Scarborough, March 22, 1801.

His early manhood was spent on the farm, and his opportunities for obtaining an education from books were very limited. For several years he was engaged in real estate operations in Penobscot Co., Me., and was very successful. About the year 1836 he settled in Portland, and established himself in the grocery trade, and during the same

year he married Nancy, daughter of Henry V. and Catharine (McLaughlin) Cumston, of Scarborough. He subsequently formed a copartnership with Charles Rogers, with the firm-name of Charles Rogers & Co., as wholesale jobbers of flour and groceries. This firm continued business for many years, and ranked among the first and largest merchants of the city. Mr. Moulton, upon retiring from the mercantile business, engaged in banking, was a director of the Cumberland Bank, and for a quarter of a century prior to his death, its president. His connection with this bank was most satisfactory, and its financial standing was such as to receive the confidence of the business men of Portland.

Mr. Moulton's ability as a financier was marked, and his career one of continued success. His good judgment, sagacity, and forethought, his remarkably clear and quick perception of probable future results, led others to seek his counsel and place implicit confidence in his judgment.

For one year he was treasurer of the city. His correct habits and high regard for integrity led him to desire the quiet routine of a business life, and he never was solicitous of political preferment or publicity. In politics he was a Democrat, a staunch member of the party, but not active. He died Dec. 28, 1868. His children are Sarah, who died at the age of eleven years; Ella, the wife of Darius H. Ingraham, a lawyer of Portland; and William Henry, a graduate of Bowdoin College in the close of 1874, and banker of Portland.

CHARLES McLAUGHLIN.

"The MacLaughlins are descended from Murtoth or Maurice, learned, brave, and pious, the first Christian king of Ireland. He was the grandson of Owen, from whom the clan Owen took their name, and after whom the present county of Tyrone, the land of Owen, in Ulster, was called. Murtoth's reign forms a marked era in the history of Ireland, because of the extraordinary literary and religious development by which it was characterized. He died in 528 A.D., and from that time until 1165 A.D., when his descendant Murtoth MacLaughlin, the last king of Ireland before the invasion of the Anglo-Normans, was slain at Litterluin, many of the rulers of the land were of his blood. The chief fortress of the MacLaughlins was for many generations at Aileach, about seven miles from Londonderry; the foundation of the citadel of Aileach still exists in a fairly preserved state, and is supposed by Irish antiquarians to be the most ancient building in Ireland, and one of the most ancient in Western Europe, dating as far back as twelve hundred years before Christ. The southern part of the island was quickly overrun and held by the English, but the north maintained its independence until far through the time of Elizabeth. This independence was secured by several well-contested battles, two of which, Moy Caba in 1188, and Armagh in 1196 A.D., were gained under the leadership of the MacLaughlins. This family furnished nominal monarchs for Ireland until 1241 A.D., in which year Donnel MacLaughlin, chief of clan Owen, expelled Brian O'Neil, the head of a younger branch of the clan, from Tyrone. O'Neil sought assistance from the O'Donnells, who invaded Tyrone and gave battle to MacLaughlin, 'in which battle fell,' say the Four Masters, 'Donnel MacLaughlin, lord of the Kinel-Owen, and ten of his family, together with all the chieftains of the Kinel-Owen.' This battle gave the leadership of the north to the O'Neils. From that time forward the MacLaughlins attached themselves to the O'Donnells, retaining their possessions until the confiscation of all Ulster by James I. Their lands had been confirmed to them by Elizabeth at the end of her war with the northern Irish, although they had been actively engaged with the O'Donnells against her. They lost their lands by the confiscation, but regained a portion of them upon the coming of Owen Roe O'Neil, in 1642, and held them until Cromwell subdued the country. That hard fighter drew his sword through their titles, and in fifty years they helped to verify the strange avowal that true nobility of blood and manners in Ireland was confined almost exclusively to the ranks of the poor and pure native

Irish. Since that time the only distinction open to them has been in the Church. Under the old *régime* the MacLaughlins were *erenachs* or custodians of half the church lands of the present county of Londonderry.

"If you ask who till the innumerable fields on the slope of Fahan Hill, you are told that they are one-half MacLaughlins, tenants of the soil their forefathers had won by the sword, forbidden by law until within a few years to own a foot of land in all Ulster, but still owning the memory of a great past and clinging to the promise of a fair future."*

William and Robert MacLaughlin, brothers, of the stock of the Ulster MacLaughlins, emigrated in the same vessel to this country, and settled in Scarborough, then virtually, so far as the Indians were concerned, a frontier town. William was born in 1706; his wife, Sarah Jameson, was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1715, and died in Scarborough, Jan. 21, 1818. Robert was never married. William and Robert cleared the farm on Beech Ridge, in Scarborough, now owned and occupied by his great-grandson, Robert MacLaughlin. This family, like the other settlers of Scarborough, had their share of trouble from the Indians, who, both in their own interest and in that of the French, made many incursions into the town. In those days the alarms of danger were frequent enough; the MacLaughlins were obliged many a time to leave their home and seek security with the garrison on Scottow's Hill; and it was not until the peace of 1763 that they were finally safe from the depredations of the savages.

William MacLaughlin was a town warden in 1777. He died in 1782. His son Robert, born in Scarborough, July 18, 1752, died May 8, 1823; his wife, Martha Johnson, was born Feb. 16, 1761, and died at Monmouth, Me., June 9, 1851. They had three sons and six daughters. Betsey, the eldest, married Edward Sargent, of Bangor; Sally and Nancy were never married; Catharine married Henry Vanschaick Cumston, of Scarborough, afterwards of Monmouth; William; James; Dionysia married Wiggins Hill, of Bangor; Ruth married Joseph Hasty, of Standish; Charles was never married; James went to Bangor, operated in real estate, became quite wealthy, and died there Oct. 14, 1872, at the age of eighty-two; his wife was Almira Tilton, of Scarborough. Charles, the youngest of the family, settled in Louisiana and became a large planter; he died Dec. 19, 1835, in his thirty-eighth year. William took to farming like his ancestors, and was known as a man of good judgment, of strict integrity, and correct habits. He married Agnes Hasty (whose mother, Rachel Deane, was a niece of Parson Deane), by whom he had three sons, James, Robert, and Charles; he died at Scarborough, April 11, 1837.

Of these sons, Robert resides upon the old homestead, which has thus been in his family for four successive generations, about a hundred and thirty years. James resides in Montclair, N. J. Charles was born in Scarborough, July 10, 1827; he spent his boyhood on the old homestead; at seventeen he left Scarborough to make his own

* The MacLaughlins of Clan Owen, by John Patrick Brown, A.B., Boston, 1878.

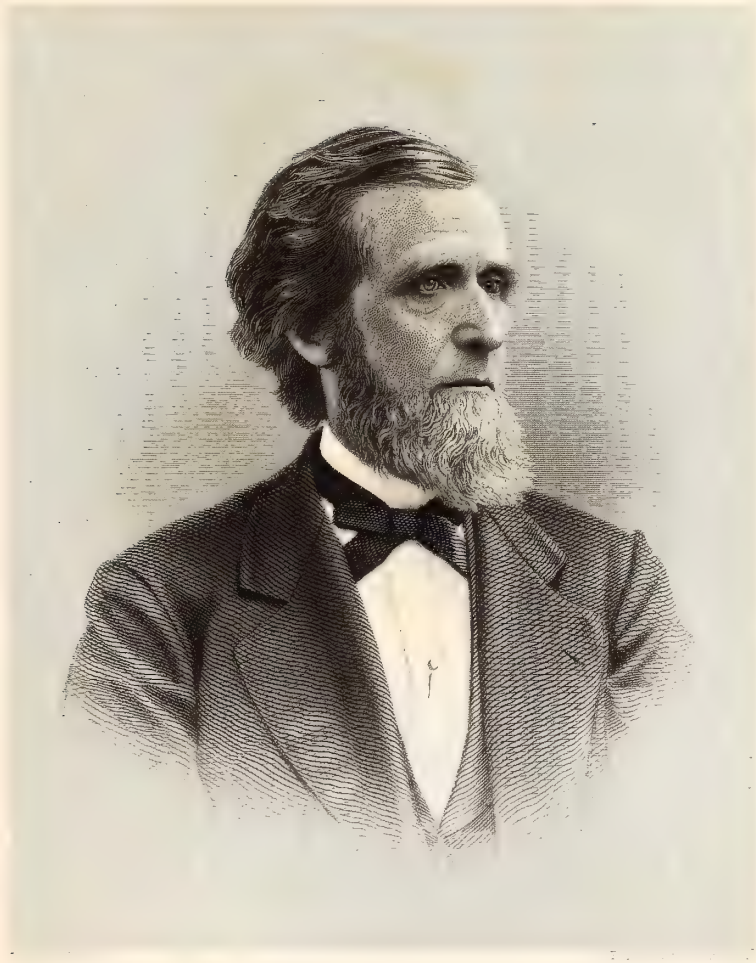


Chas. M. Leachman





Geo. P. Wescott



R. M. Richardson

way in the world. For some years he served as clerk in a store. In 1851 he married Annie L., daughter of Charles Davis, of Portland. Mr. Davis had been at one time publisher of the *Savannah Republican*, and was for many years well known as a business man of Portland. In 1851, Mr. McLaughlin formed a partnership with W. L. Alden, under the firm-name of McLaughlin & Alden, flour jobbers. After the dissolution of this firm he entered into business with Mr. Davis, his father-in-law, in 1857, under the firm-name of Charles McLaughlin & Co. This firm afterwards embraced such other well-known citizens as George E. Davis, Charles Walker, Daniel W. Ames, and Albert Drummond. (See page 195.)

Mr. McLaughlin has always taken much interest in local improvements in Portland, and although not holding office has had no little prominence in the affairs of the city. He was elected to the Legislature of 1878, and as a member of that body contributed an important part to some of its most useful legislation. Confident of the repeal of the national bankrupt law, Mr. McLaughlin originated and advocated successfully the present State insolvent law. During the session of the Legislature of 1879 an attack was made upon this law, and for a time there was danger of its being repealed. But Mr. McLaughlin, although not a member, with other friends of the law, rallied to its defense, and by good management secured its retention, with slight modifications, upon the statute-book. He has never sought public preferment, devoting himself closely to business, and his integrity, care, and forethought have secured him a position among the foremost merchants of Portland.

He has two children, Agnes Hasty McLaughlin and Charles McLaughlin, Jr.

GEORGE P. WESCOTT.

His grandfather, Archibald Wescott, removed from Penobscot and settled at Bluehill, Me., in 1833, where he died at the age of seventy-seven. His father, Joseph Wescott, was born in Penobscot, July 23, 1813, went to sea when only ten years of age, and held the various places of trust and responsibility on board ship during his first ten years of seafaring life. At the age of twenty he took command of a vessel as captain, and in command of different ships made coasting voyages and carried on trade between Boston, New York, and the West Indies for ten years. In 1845 he retired from the sea and established himself as a granite contractor at Bluehill, Hancock Co., Me., where he successfully carried on that business until 1866, when he settled in Portland, and in partnership with his son, George P., opened business as granite contractors and commission merchants, which business this firm continues. He married Caroline, daughter of Samuel Brown, of Bluehill, in 1839. Their children are Helen, Mrs. John Hinckley, of Nevada (deceased), George P., Carrie B., Mrs. Henry P. Wood, of San Francisco (deceased), and Hattie.

The ancestors of the Wescotts came from England and settled at Castine, Hancock Co., Me., prior to the Revolutionary war, and their descendants are, in 1879, residents of the same county and occupy the same farm first settled

by their great ancestor. Many members of the Wescott family were seafaring men.

George P. Wescott was born at Bluehill, Me., Dec. 24, 1842. His boyhood was spent at home, where he received a good education in the common school, and for some time was a student in Bluehill Academy.

At the age of eighteen he went to California, and was civil engineer in the Mare Island Navy Office for two years. He then spent one year in the silver mines of Nevada, and returned to California, where, at Vallejo, he engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1865. He was appointed postmaster of that place, under Governor Blair, and held the office as long as he was in business there. In January, 1866, he came to Portland, where, in partnership with his father, he has remained in business.

Mr. Wescott's business capacity, his ability as a successful financier and judicious manager, gives him place among the most influential young business men of the city. Since 1867 he has been a director, and since 1875 vice-president, of the Casco National Bank. In 1869 he was elected treasurer of the Portland and Rochester Railroad, which position he resigned in 1873. In 1875 he was chosen president of the same road, and in 1877 he was appointed receiver by the State Supreme Court, which position he now fills. In 1877 he was elected treasurer and general manager of the Portland Water Company, and still retains that office in 1879. Soon after settling in Portland, Mr. Wescott began to take an active part in the affairs of the city, and is a promoter of all enterprises tending to its prosperity and the welfare of its citizens.

In politics, he is a Republican. He represented the 5th Ward of the city on the board of alderman in 1869-70, was elected mayor in 1874, and re-elected to the same honorable position the following year.

In his official duties Mr. Wescott has honored the various offices which he has filled by his integrity in his business relations, by his prompt action and sound judgment.

In 1867 he married Sarah Ann, daughter of Henry N. West, of Haverhill, Mass.

ROSWELL MINARD RICHARDSON*

is a descendant in the eighth generation from Samuel Richardson, who was born in England about 1610, and with his brother Thomas settled at Charlestown, Mass., in the year 1636. His elder brother, Ezekiel, settled at Charlestown in 1630, having been a passenger of Winthrop's fleet, and with his wife Susanna became members of the church gathered in Charlestown, Aug. 27, 1630. He was admitted a freeman of the colony May 18, 1631. The first notice of Samuel Richardson is dated July 1, 1636, when he and his brother, Thomas, with others were on a committee to lay out lots of land for hay. On the 5th of November, 1640, the three brothers and four others were chosen by the church of Charlestown as commissioners for the settlement of a church and town within what were then the limits of Charlestown, but soon after erected into a separate town, and called Woburn. Samuel was

* Samuel,⁷ David,⁶ Zebadiah,⁵ Ebenezer,⁴ Stephen,³ Stephen,² Samuel.¹

selectman of Woburn in 1644, 1645, 1646, 1649, 1650, and 1651.

"Their descendants, bearing the name of Richardson, long have been, and still are, more numerous than persons of any other name in Woburn, and among them have been found some of the most valued members of the church and citizens of the place."†

His grandfather, David, born in Hudson, N. H., Aug. 5, 1763, married, 1790, Polly Dearborn, born May 19, 1769, daughter of Capt. Samuel and Sarah (Clough) Dearborn, of Plymouth, N. H. David Richardson served three years in the army of the Revolution, for which, near the close of his life, he drew a pension. In 1801 he removed to Compton, Province of Quebec, and in 1828 to Gloucester, near Ottawa, Province of Ontario, where his wife died. He returned to Compton, where he died, May 13, 1849, in the family of his eldest son, Samuel.

Samuel, father of R. M. Richardson, born in Plymouth, N. H., Aug. 3, 1791, married, first, in Compton, Canada, Mehitable Shurtleff, born May 19, 1792, daughter of Joel and Eunice (Scott) Shurtleff. She was a descendant in the sixth generation of William Shurtleff, of Marshfield, the emigrant ancestor of all of the name in New England, and whose name first appears in Plymouth in 1634. She died in Compton, March 18, 1845. Samuel Richardson was a farmer in Compton, a man in moderate circumstances, and much respected in the town. He died June 13, 1866.

Roswell Minard Richardson, eldest son of Samuel and Mehitable (Shurtleff) Richardson, born in Compton, Province of Quebec, April 7, 1814, married, March 9, 1848, in Boston, Ann Hutchins Hapgood, born in Petersham, Mass., Jan. 18, 1819. She was the daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Hopkins) Hapgood, and granddaughter of Hutchins and Elizabeth (Grout) Hapgood. She is seventh in descent from Shadrach Hapgood, the original emigrant of the name, who embarked at Gravesend in the "Speedwell," May 30, 1656, bound for New England, and was slain by the Indians at Quaboag, now Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 2, 1675. Her maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Grout, was granddaughter of Col. Jonathan Grout of the French and Revolutionary wars. He was a member of the Provincial Congress at Cambridge in February, 1775, and was elected a member of the first Congress of the United States, under the Federal Constitution, as a representative from Worcester Co., Mass., in 1789. The wife of Mr. Richardson is a lineal descendant of Stephen Hopkins, the Pilgrim, who came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620.

Roswell M. Richardson left his home in December, 1829, at fifteen years of age. He was a clerk in a store at Hatley village, Canada East, for a while, in Canaan, Vt., for two years, and in Northumberland, N. H., until Jan. 1, 1836, when, as a partner of Gen. John Willson (Willson & Richardson), he continued business at that place until 1845. In 1840 he was appointed United States deputy marshal, and took the census of Coos Co., N. H., the same year. In 1838 he was appointed, by Governor Isaac Hill, adjutant of the 42d Regiment, 8th Brigade, New Hampshire Militia; lieutenant-colonel by Governor John Page, June

23, 1840; colonel by Governor John H. Steel, June 20, 1844; and brigadier-general by Governor Anthony Colby, July 6, 1846, from which position he retired June 20, 1848, after removing to Vermont. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Henry Hubbard, Sept. 5, 1842, which position he held while a resident of the State of New Hampshire. He commenced lumbering on the Connecticut River in 1842. April 1, 1856, he removed to Portland, where, still continuing his lumber business for many years, he was engaged in business as a wholesale grocer on Commercial Street from 1861 to 1875.

In 1860 he was a member of the lower branch of the City Council of Portland; Democratic nominee for senator for Cumberland County in 1861, but failed of an election through party divisions on war issues. He was elected mayor of Portland, March 1, 1875, and was a representative in the State Legislature from Portland in 1878. He has one son living, William Minard Richardson.

CAPTAIN JACOB S. WINSLOW

was born in Pembroke, Me., Dec. 19, 1827. His father, Jacob Winslow, born in North Yarmouth, Me., in 1795, settled in Pembroke in the year 1812. He was a seaman during most of his life, as was his father, Snow Winslow, before him, and was mostly engaged in a coasting trade. He married Elizabeth Clark, of Pembroke. She still survives, aged seventy-six.

Jacob Winslow died in 1841. His father, Snow Winslow, died at Havana of yellow fever.

Capt. Jacob S. Winslow is second son in a family of ten children. His boyhood was spent on the farm and at school. Seeming to inherit from his ancestors a desire for the sea, he, at the age of fourteen, went aboard a vessel as a common hand. His integrity of character and industrious habits gradually gained the confidence of his superiors. Just before reaching his majority he became master of the brig "Noble," and made two trips, one to Philadelphia, and a second to the West Indies, having been before for some two years first mate of a vessel. He successively commanded the "Josephine," "Calista," "Bloomer," "Jeremiah Fowler," barks "Maine Law" and "Philena." He built the latter vessel and sailed her for some six years to the West Indies and Europe.

In 1862, Capt. Winslow retired from the sea, opened an office on Central Wharf, Portland, engaged more extensively in ship-building, and began trade in ship-stores and chandlery. He has constructed in all some one hundred vessels at the yards in Yarmouth, Pembroke, and Portland. Since 1868, Capt. Winslow has associated with him as partner in business Henry P. Dewey, a gentleman of fine business ability, with the firm-name of J. S. Winslow & Co.

Upon his retirement from the sea Capt. Winslow began to take an interest in the affairs of the city, and is a promoter of all enterprises tending to its prosperity and the welfare of its citizens. He is a director of the Casco National Bank, Portland Lloyds Insurance Company, Drydock Company, and Bangor and Machias Steamboat Company. He is interested in local and State legislation, is an

† History of Woburn, pp. 71, 635, 636, by Rev. Mr. Sewall.



J. S. Winslow





Mark R Emory

active member of the Republican party, and was a member of the Common Council from the First Ward for 1868-69, and was one of the representatives from Portland to the State Legislature in 1876-77.

In 1853 he married Philena, daughter of Zenas and Eliza Morton, of Lubec, Me. His wife died May 14, 1877.

MARK P. EMERY.

The name of Emery is of Norman origin. Was introduced into England, 1066, by Gilbert D'Amory, of Tours, in Normandy, a follower of William the Conqueror, and with him at the battle of Hastings. In 1635, John, and son John, and Anthony, his brother, born in Romsey, in Nantes, a small cathedral town, about eight miles northerly from Southampton, embarked from the latter place for America, in the ship "James," Captain Cooper, and landed in Boston, June 3d of that year. They at once proceeded to Newbury. John there settled, and died in 1683. The locality of his longest residence, at Oldtown Lower Green, is still known as "Emery's Field." From him sprang a numerous progeny, whose representatives are scattered far and wide. Anthony went to Kittery, where he settled, and from whom proceeded the other branch of this numerous family.

A family reunion of the Emerys was held at "Ould Newberrie," Sept. 3, 1879, some eighty persons being present from all parts of the country. Among them were Rev. Samuel Hopkins Emery, of Taunton, Mass.; George Emery, of Boston; Rev. Rufus Emery, of Newburgh, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Emery, of West Newbury; Representative Levi Emery, of Lawrence; Moses Jefferson Emery, of Haverhill; George Edwin Emery, of Lynn; and Mark P. Emery, of Portland, Me.

The grandfather of Mark P. Emery, Thomas Emery, born in 1753, was a descendant of Anthony Emery, and a native of Biddeford, York Co., Me. He early in life settled in the town of Buxton, and was one of the pioneers of that town. Although a farmer by occupation, he was a man of mark in public affairs. Besides holding many offices in his town, he, as a member of the old Federal party, was a member of the State Legislature. He married Hannah Hammond, Nov. 27, 1773, and reared a family of eight sons and five daughters. She died Oct. 31, 1827, aged seventy-five years.

Thomas Emery, father of the subject of this narrative, was born in the town of Buxton, at which place he died Oct. 20, 1856. He married Oct. 4, 1799, Mary Woodman, of Buxton, and reared a family of six sons and four daughters—Rufus, Mrs. Richard Steele, Mrs. John Bradbury, James W., Horace, Thomas J., Alexander J. (deceased), Mark P., Mrs. Joseph G. Steele, and Mrs. Joseph Dunnell. The mother of these children died June 27, 1858, aged seventy-nine.

Thomas Emery was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, and used to raft his lumber down the Saco River for shipment to other ports. He was prominent among the citizens of his town and county; was selectman of Buxton, and sheriff of York County.

Mark P. Emery was born Feb. 17, 1817, in the town of Buxton, and spent most of his minority on the farm. He

received his early education in the town school and Gorham Academy. At the age of twenty, unaided pecuniarily, he came to Portland, and for four years was a clerk with Smith & Brown, grocers and lumber dealers. In 1845 he became a partner with J. B. Brown & Jedediah Jewett, with the firm-name of J. B. Brown & Co., in the same business, which continued three years, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Emery was in business alone from 1848 to 1852 as a manufacturer and shipper of shooks, and an importer of molasses and sugar, trading in the West Indies. In 1855, after a rest of several years on account of impaired health, he took in Henry Fox as partner, with the firm-name of "Emery & Fox," and continued in the same business until 1868. About the year 1860 this firm added the lumber business to their already extensive shipping and import trade, and continued as lumber merchants until 1876, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Emery sought to retire from the cares of so much business, after spending nearly forty years as a persevering, industrious, and enterprising business man. For some years past he has been engaged quite largely in real-estate operations in Vermont and New Hampshire. In local matters he has ever felt a deep interest, and has taken an active part in the promotion of enterprises tending to the good of society. His financial ability is recognized by business men, and his connection with the First National Bank of Portland as director, and with the Maine Savings Bank as trustee, for the past three years, have added strength to these institutions. He is also a director of the Maine Steamboat Company. He represented the Fifth Ward of the city as alderman for two terms, during which time as chairman of the committee of the fire department he purchased the first fire-engine used in Portland. He married Jan. 1, 1846, Mary S., daughter of Ezra Smith, of Hanover, Me.

CHARLES H. HASKELL.

Joel Haskell, with two brothers, Moses and Nehemiah, former residents of Cape Ann and Newburyport, Mass., removed to New Gloucester, and were among the first settlers of the town.

Joel married Joanna Burnham, and reared a family of children.

Jonathan Haskell, his son, the grandfather of the subject of this narrative, was a blacksmith by trade, and was engaged in the postal service during the pioneer history of the town, when he used to carry the mail on horseback from Portland to Augusta. He died Oct. 9, 1858, aged ninety-two.

Charles C., father of Charles H. Haskell, died in 1869, aged seventy-four. He was a respectable farmer in New Gloucester, and used to spend his winters on the Androscoggin River and the lakes, surveying timber. He was an unswerving member of the old Whig party, afterwards a Free-Soiler, and later a Republican. He married Sarah R., daughter of Nathaniel Eveleth, who was a prominent and worthy citizen of New Gloucester. She died in September, 1877, aged seventy-eight.

Charles H. is eldest son, born in New Gloucester, May 12, 1824. In 1839 he came to Portland, and was a clerk

until 1848, when he started business for himself as a wholesale grocer, in partnership with Oliver P. Reynolds. This business he continued until 1878, with the exception of four years, from 1856-60, during which time he was inspector of customs, receiving his appointment from President James Buchanan.

He was a director of the National Traders' Bank for several years, a member of the Portland Board of Trade since its organization, its treasurer for ten years, and president of the board in 1878. He was one of the founders of the Mercantile Library Association, and its president for two years.



Charles H. Haskell

Mr. Haskell was formerly a Whig, but upon the dissolution of that party became a Democrat. For two terms he was councilman from the Sixth Ward of the city, and was elected city auditor, but declined to accept the office.

In 1871 he was a representative from Portland in the State Legislature, and was placed on the committee on banks and banking.

In 1875 he was appointed, with Joshua Nye, by President Grant, centennial commissioner for the State of Maine, and was State Senator in 1875-76, acting as chairman of the railroad committee. He married, May 10, 1849, Mary E., daughter of Zophar Reynolds, of Portland. She died Oct. 9, 1863, leaving one son, Charles O. Haskell. For his second wife, Mr. Haskell married, June 4, 1879, Mrs. Louise L. Kenney.

NEAL R. MACALASTER,

son of Peter and Ruth (Bryant) Macalaster, was born in Lovell, Oxford Co., Me., Aug. 14, 1844. His grandfather, Ananias, emigrated from Scotland and settled in New England. His father and three uncles, John, Jerry, and Zac-

cheus, settled in Stoneham, and his father subsequently settled in Lovell, where for many years he was a farmer. He is now retired from the active duties of life at the age of seventy-eight, having been born in 1801. His mother died in 1876 at the age of sixty-eight.

Neal R. Macalaster spent his boyhood at school. At the age of sixteen he went to Halifax, where for three years he was a close student of anatomy and physiology, and during the first five years he was in that city, learned dentistry with his brother, Dr. Oris Macalaster, who settled there from Boston about 1857.



N. R. Macalaster

In 1865, having completed his studies, he opened an office in Fryeburg, Me., where he practiced dentistry until 1869, when his brother, Dr. Oris, having settled in Portland, he joined him and practiced with him until 1874, and became a partner, under the firm-name of Macalaster Bros. This firm continued business successfully until 1879, when the senior member of the firm retired, settling in Lynn, Mass., and Dr. Neal R. continues the business.

Dr. Macalaster is ranked among the most successful practitioners of dentistry in the city, and is an acknowledged skillful and careful operator. He is said to be the only successful practitioner in the administration of nitrous oxide gas in the city, and makes a specialty of the care of children's teeth and gold fillings. He married, Aug. 11, 1866, in Philadelphia, Ella F., daughter of Asahel and Arvilla (Nason) Barrows, of Brownfield, Oxford Co., Me. Her father is a native of Vermont and her mother is a native of New Hampshire.



Wm G Davis

His grandfather, Nicholas, settled in the town of Limington, York Co., Me., from Salem, Mass., prior to the Revolutionary war. He was a pioneer of the town, and went there on horseback with his wife, following marked trees. He raised a family of five sons and two daughters, all of whom were married and reared families. Nicholas Davis was a major in the Revolutionary war; was a farmer by occupation, and died, at the age of ninety-seven, about the year 1831.

His father, William Davis, born in Limington in 1797, married Mary Waterhouse, of Gorham, and reared a family of six children, of whom William G. Davis is second. He was a man of resolution and strong force of character. In politics he was a Democrat, but preferred the quiet of a farm life to any political honors. Both he and his wife were members of the Free Baptist Church in early life, and remained constant in their profession and promoters of church and like interests.

William G. Davis was born in the town of Limington, June 16, 1825. His boyhood was spent at school and on the farm. At the age of fourteen he came to Portland and started a business life for himself. He was first a clerk, then a baker, and afterwards for ten years a successful Yankee notion peddler, importing a portion of his goods and buying the remainder in New York and Boston. In 1859

he located in Portland, and, with James P. Baxter as partner (Davis, Baxter & Co.), engaged in business as a wholesale jobber of miscellaneous merchandise. He continued this business until 1866, the firm importing the greater part of their goods. In 1862 this firm began the preservation of food products, and exported to Liverpool, England, in payment for importations contracted for prior to the war. In this way was the business established which, under the name of the "Portland Packing Company," is still continued, and has been so successfully carried on.

The exports of the Portland Packing Company reach all parts of the habitable globe, and are held in esteem alike by the rude natives of the Sandwich Islands and the epicureans of London and Paris.

The operations of the company, like those of the Hudson's Bay Company, are carried on in remote localities; their factories being located from Cape Sable, on the Nova Scotia shore, to the extreme easterly point of Cape Breton, as well as along the rugged shores of Maine.

Mr. Davis married, in 1849, Rhoda Neal, of Gardiner, Me. His children are Helen A. Davis, born 1849 (deceased); Walter E., born 1853 (deceased); Walter G., born 1857; Wm. N., born 1860; Charles A., born 1862 (deceased); Edith, born 1865; Florence, born 1869 (deceased); Alice, born 1869 (deceased).



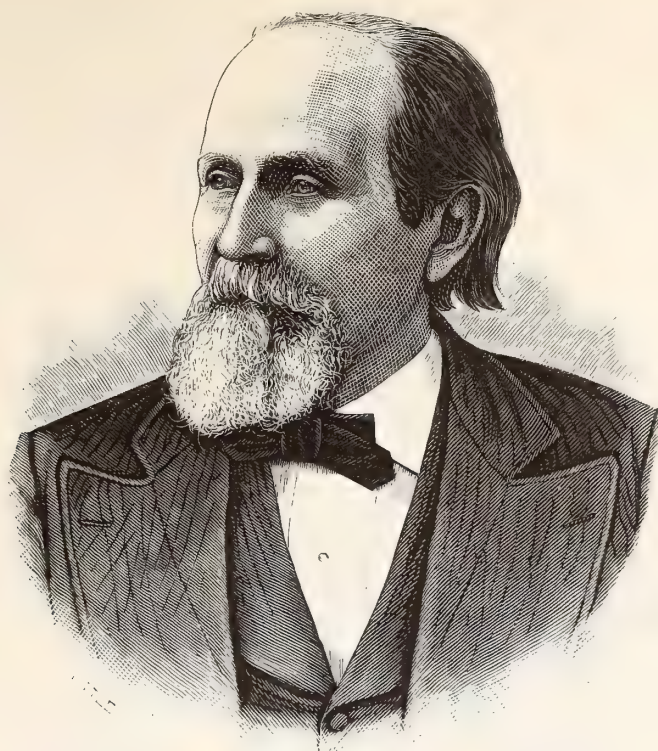


Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

George Burnham

GEORGE BURNHAM.

John Burnham, grandson of John, the emigrant, born in 1738, came from Ipswich, Mass., and settled in Portland (then Falmouth) about 1760. He contributed to the early enterprises of the then growing village, engaged in packing fish and in the cooper business. He is said to have built the first wharf in Portland harbor, which was destroyed by fire during the war for independence. He erected another, and an interest in it (Burnham's) has been retained by the family ever since. Mr. Burnham also built the first house in Portland after the destruction of the town by the British fleet. He married Abigail Stickney, and reared a family of eight sons and five daughters, nearly all the sons being seafaring men. He died of yellow fever, on the 29th of July, 1798.

His son, Josiah, born Jan. 23, 1770, was married four times. His first wife was Lucy Berry, of Westbrook, by whom he had three sons,—John (deceased), Josiah (deceased), and George, subject of this sketch, and two daughters,—Harriet, wife of Alfred Soule, of Freeport, and Lucy, wife of Pierce Burr, of Freeport, both deceased. His wife died in 1808, aged forty-five. Josiah Burnham married for his third wife Ellen Jameson, by whom he had one daughter,—Ellen,—Mrs. Arnold Burrows, of Boston. He was a merchant at Freeport for some time, and for several years a respectable farmer of Durham, where he also carried on coopering, and sent his manufactured goods to Portland. While a citizen of that town he held the office of trial justice, and was a representative in the State Legislature for

several terms. He returned to Portland in 1834, where he resided until his death, in 1843, aged seventy-three.

George Burnham, only surviving son of Josiah and Lucy (Berry) Burnham, was born in the town of Durham, Aug. 20, 1801, and married Margaret Burr, of Freeport, in 1828. She was born in May, 1807. He came to Portland in 1825, and in 1828 went into business as a cooper, which he continues in 1879, and occupies the cooper-shop built by his grandfather, John Burnham, in 1776. For forty-four years he was inspector of fish at Portland, being appointed by the Governor and Council in 1828.

Mr. Burnham has led strictly a business life, having been for a little over a half-century an active, industrious, and judicious business man of Portland. His children are Margaret, George, Jr., Perez B., Josiah, and John. Perez B. married Elizabeth Best, of Portland. His children are Harold C., Perez Burr, Jr., Margaret Elizabeth, George, and Amy Jameson.

CAPTAIN JAMES RACKLEFF,

one hundred years old at the time of writing this sketch of his life, and possessing, in a remarkable degree, the faculties of body and mind, being able to pen some parts and dictate the remainder of this narrative, was born at Booth Bay, Nov. 6, 1779. He was son of Benjamin R. and Mary (Dodge) Rackleff,—the former a native of Scarborough, Me., the latter a native of Beverly, Mass.

Very early in life James had a desire for the sea, and a great dislike for farming. At the age of fourteen he came

to Portland,—accompanied with his uncle, Thomas Dodge, —without capital, but otherwise fully prepared to meet the obstacles of life, and carve out a fortune for himself. He immediately obtained employment with Capt. Dillon, then engaged in a coasting and West Indies trade, at one dollar per month. With a robust constitution and willing hands he became a common sailor, and started life for himself. His honesty and manliness soon won the confidence of his superiors. He remained with Capt. Dillon for six years, and was made first mate of the vessel, and upon the death of the captain by yellow fever, at Boston, he took command of the vessel, laden with molasses, and sailed her safely to Portland. Many instances are related where his services as an excellent swimmer, and, by his daring and courage,



James Rackleff

have saved the lives of those who had fallen overboard, or were in danger of losing their life by accident at sea.

At the age of twenty-five he took command of a vessel, and for the next fifteen years did a coasting and West Indies trade. Capt. Rackleff followed the sea for some thirty years, and upon retiring therefrom began business in Portland, on Ingraham's Wharf, as a wholesale and retail grocer; but after a short time gave up business to his son Charles, and engaged in real-estate operations and building, and for many years was one of the most active business men of Portland, and interested in all local enterprises connected with the city.

He has lived to watch a village of a few hundred become the metropolis of a State; to see schools, colleges, and churches founded, and their influences reach, after long years, the remotest parts of the habitable globe; to see steamships supplant sailing-vessels, railways take the place of the ox-team, the telegraph, and nearly all of the great inventions now in use brought into successful operation. He married, Feb. 20, 1805, Olive Basteen. Of this union were

born two children, who reached manhood and womanhood, viz., Jane, wife of Allen Haines, and Charles Rackleff. His wife, born March 1, 1783, died Oct. 9, 1866. Charles Rackleff married Mary, daughter of Rev. Elias Nelson, a Baptist clergyman, of Jay, Me. He died Nov. 23, 1844, aged thirty-seven, leaving an only son, James L. Rackleff, who married Marcia Woodman, daughter of Nathaniel J. Miller, of Portland, and who has been connected with the United States Internal Revenue service since 1862 as assistant assessor, acting assessor, and deputy collector, which latter office he has held since 1874.

COL. JAMES F. MILLER

was born in the town of Hollis, York Co., Me., Oct. 13, 1831, the fourth child of the Hon. Nathaniel J. and Mary Miller. He received his academical course of study at the Gorham and Limerick Academies. Entered Bowdoin College in 1852, and graduated in 1856. Read law in the office of Fessenden & Butler, at Portland. After his admission to the bar, in 1858, he opened a law-office at Portland in company with Wm. G. Chadbourn, and practiced



James F. Miller

his profession up to the commencement of the late war. He then became military secretary of Governor Washburn. In 1862 he was appointed adjutant-general in the United States service, and assigned to the Department of the Gulf, where he served as military secretary to Governor Shepley for some time, and was subsequently mayor of New Orleans for one year, and assistant adjutant-general under Gen. Butler, at Norfolk, Va. Resigning this position in the army, on account of his health, he returned to Port-

land in July, 1865, resumed the practice of law, and was elected Representative from the city in the fall of the same year, and re-elected in 1866. He was married Oct. 30, 1865, to Charlotte A. Cummings, daughter of the Hon. Nathan Cummings. They have two children,—Nathan and Ralph W.

Mr. Miller was a staunch Republican in politics, was possessed of fine executive ability, and for the time he was in the practice of his chosen profession took a high position. He was of a genial, social disposition, and his early death, which occurred Dec. 12, 1873, was sorely felt by the members of his family and a large circle of acquaintance.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Z. K. Harmon

Z. K. HARMON,

son of Daniel and Mary (True) Harmon, was born in Durham, then Cumberland Co., Maine, Nov. 11, 1816. His grandfather, Daniel, a native of Scarborough, settled in the town of Standish, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He afterwards removed to Durham with his family, where he died. His father, Daniel, born in 1778, was a farmer by occupation, and reared a family of seven sons and two daughters. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, was a worthy citizen of Durham and a leading Methodist, held many town offices, was a trial justice of the peace, and a representative in the State Legislature. He died in 1848.

Z. K. Harmon spent his boyhood on the farm and at school. At the age of eighteen he began learning the printer's trade at Brunswick, and after three years' apprenticeship, upon reaching his majority, went to St. Charles, Missouri, where he was a clerk for two years. Returning to Portland, he was a clerk for several years in the county clerk's office. In 1850 he became a partner with the late Freeman Bradford, as solicitor of claims. This partnership was continued for twelve years, since which time he has been in business alone. During the past twenty-five years, besides acting as solicitor of claims, he has completed, for the use of the State, the muster-roll of the officers and

privates in the service of the District of Maine in the war of 1812-14. The task needed to be done, and has been faithfully performed. The list is very complete, giving the names, residence, date of entry and discharge, and service performed of every man called into the field, or for garrison duty during "the second war of independence." It is embraced in a large and handsome folio of four hundred and twenty pages, which found its proper place in the adjutant-general's office. He has a more intimate acquaintance with the army rolls of 1812 than any other man in the State, and has filed six hundred pension claims under the act of March 9, 1878.

Mr. Harmon has been prominently identified with the "Ancient Brothers' Lodge, I. O. O. F.," since 1845, with the "Machigonne Encampment" since its organization, and was a charter member of "Atlantic Lodge" of Free Masons, of which organization he has been a member for over a quarter-century.

He married, Nov. 29, 1846, Harriet A., daughter of Isaac and Mary (Little) Davis, of Portland. Their children are Charles C., member of the firm of Loring, Short & Harmon, booksellers and stationers; Sarah, wife of George W. Herrick, of Boston; and William K., in the government employ in South Africa.

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

BALDWIN.

ORIGINAL GRANT AND BOUNDARIES.

THE town of Baldwin, formerly called Flintstown, was incorporated June 23, 1802, and was named in honor of Loammi Baldwin, one of the proprietors. The surface, which is low in the south and east, rises gradually in broken ridges toward the Saddleback Mountain in the north. The original grant was made Feb. 8, 1774, to Samuel Whittimore, Amos Lawrence, and others, and provided that they should set aside one-sixty-fourth each, for the use of the ministry, for the first settled minister, for the use of the grammar school, and for the use of Harvard University, and should settle 30 families thereon within six years. The town originally comprised 36,380 acres, of which 5600 were excluded as bogs and mountains. In 1780 a further extension of six years was allowed for settlement. It was bounded by Standish and Sebago Lake on the east, Raymond, Otisfield, Bridgton, and Denmark on the north, Brownfield and Prescott's grant (now Hiram) on the west, and the Saco River on the south. A part of Sebago has since been taken off.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was made by Lieut. Benjamin Ingalls, who began an improvement near the centre of the town in 1773, on the farm now occupied by J. Milliken, near the old Pierce homestead; Lieut. Ingalls was commissioned in a British regiment by Governor Francis Bernard, of Massachusetts, in 1761. Soon after his settlement he removed to the ferry farther up the river, locating permanently near Ingalls' Pond, where his son, Samuel Ingalls, still lives. He was followed by Capt. John C. Flint, Bartholomew Thorn, Jonathan Thorn, William Bidford, Ephraim Larrabee, and Joseph Richardson, previous to 1780.

On the renewal of the grant, in 1780, Josiah Pierce, Esq., one of the principal proprietors, turned his attention to the development of the estate, and engaged largely in lumbering. A heavy growth of white pine covered the entire town, and constituted its chief value. He built three saw-mills, one of which was on Quaker Brook, afterwards owned by Isaac Dyer. His store was the first, and for many years the only one in the town.

William Thorn, the first white child born in the town, was presented with 100 acres of land by the proprietors.

Mr. Pierce, no doubt, induced the required settlement, as previous to 1802 are found the names of Eleazer Flint, Lot Davis, Stephen Burnell, Samuel Black, Jonathan Sanborn, Josiah Millikin, David and Ephraim Brown, Ebenezer Lord, Jacob Clark, and Chase Wiggins. Many who came to lumber made no permanent settlement.

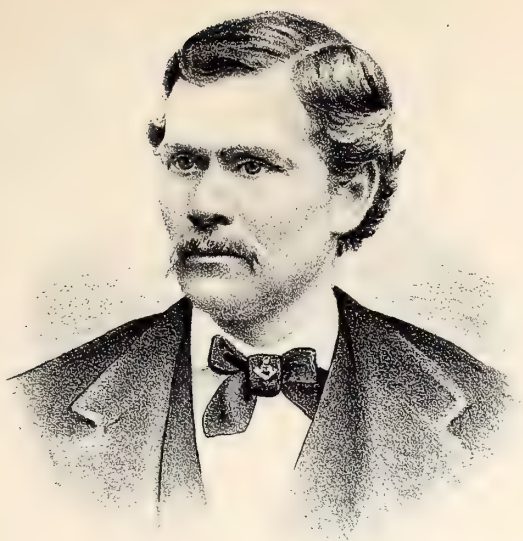
The earliest marriage recorded was that of Jonathan Sanborn, Jr., to Elizabeth Thorn, by Josiah Pierce, Esq., Dec. 15, 1795.

The early settlers found Indians living near Ingalls' Pond and the falls, among whom were Swanson, and the famous squaw, Mollocket.

A tavern was opened near the Pierce place by Richard Fitch, and became a centre for all gatherings. The militia in every-day homespun and their officers in uniform assembled there to train or to start on their night march, under Captain Edward Small, for general muster at Raymond. The first post-office was established at the tavern, with Richard Fitch, postmaster.

THE OLD PIERCE HOUSE,

built by Josiah Pierce in 1785, and finished in 1787, is still occupied by his descendants, with but little alteration in its exterior. Col. Baldwin, of Woburn, laid the foundation carefully to the points of compass. The house is now owned by a grandson, Josiah Pierce, a resident of London, England. A few rods to the northwest of the house, in a grove of elm, willow, and pine, is the Pierce family burying-ground. Here rest the remains of the popular father of the town, who died Jan. 23, 1830. Beside him are his father, who died in 1799, and his mother, who was also the mother of Count Rumford. Two sons and a daughter are buried here. A third, Hon. Josiah Pierce, has been an honored member of both branches of the State Legislature, and for many years judge of probate for Cumberland County. To the northwest, within speaking distance, stands the old Fitch House, thoroughly modernized, and just behind it, on the side-hill, is a brown slate-stone, bearing the inscription, "Richard Fitch, Esq. Born 1764; died 1854." Near by, to the east, another private yard

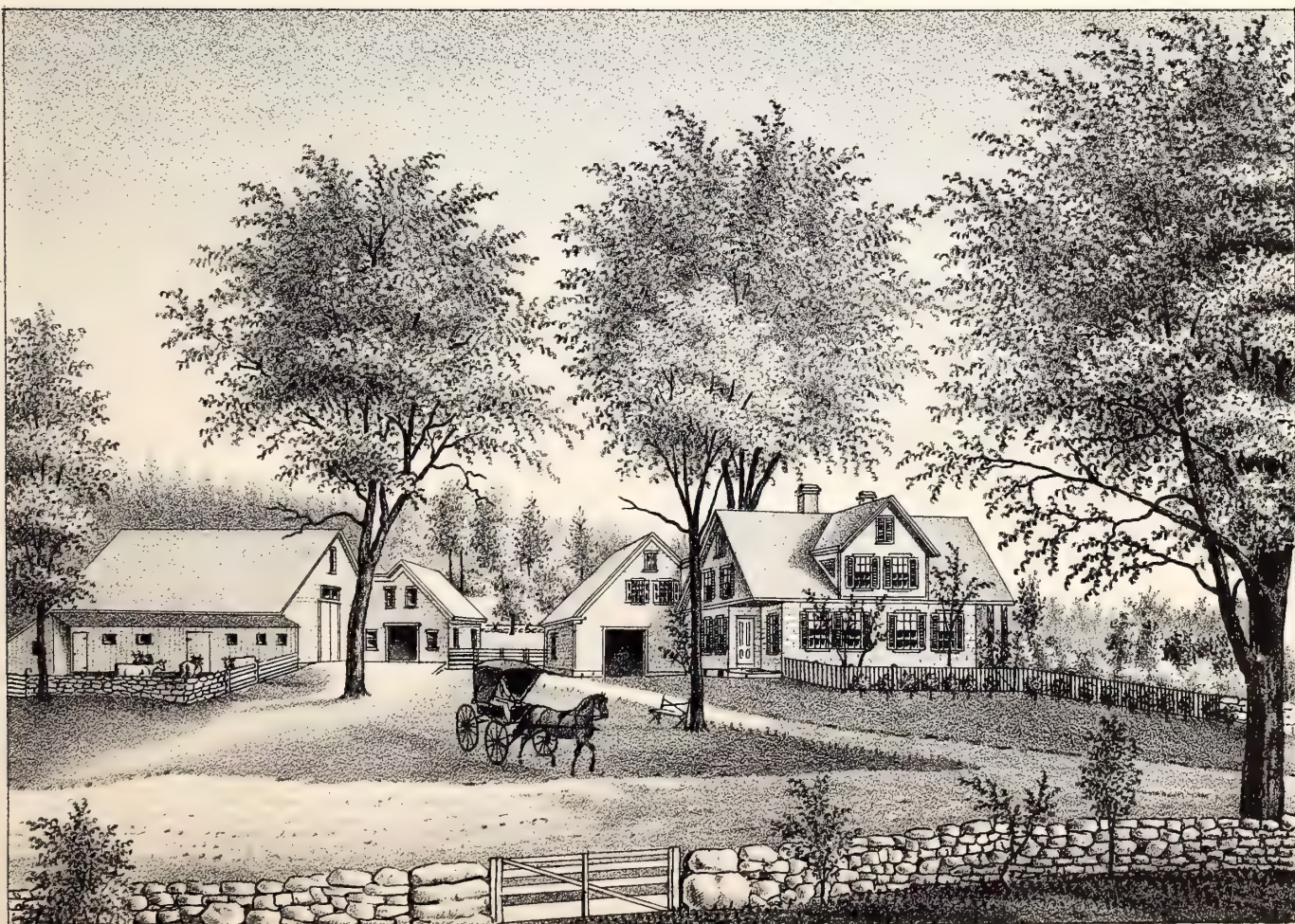


JOHN W. FLINT.



MRS. JOHN W. FLINT.

(PHOTOS. BY CONANT.)



RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. FLINT, BALDWIN, ME.



contains the remains of Capt. Sylvanus Bacheldor, died Feb. 3, 1868, aged ninety years, Ephraim Bacheldor, and the early dead of their families.

There is a fine cemetery at West Baldwin, regularly laid out and well kept. Besides, there are some twenty private burying-grounds in different parts of the town.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

WEST BALDWIN,

a station on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, contains twenty residences, a store, a post-office, blacksmith- and cooper-shops, a Methodist Episcopal Church, a school-house, and a cemetery. Below the village, near the Saco River, is the West Baldwin Depot. To the rear rises a circle of hills, forming the spurs of Saddleback Mountain.

BALDWIN.

At "Old Baldwin," now a side-track and half a dozen houses, where the station was first established, R. T. Chase opened a store on the opening of the railroad. The place was abandoned in 1876, for Baldwin, two miles farther west. There is at Baldwin R. T. Chase's store, a harness-shop, and three dwellings.

EAST BALDWIN,

with its level streets, shady groves, neat buildings with open yards, beautiful church, and white fences inclosing the fields, presents an appearance inviting to the stranger. The place dates back to the opening of a tannery by Nathaniel Sawyer and a store by Lot Davis and his successor, Josiah Chadbourne, who was a leading business man and politician. There are here two stores, post-office, the Saco River House, a summer hotel, opened by Gardner R. Norton in 1878, a corn-packing factory, school, and a dozen dwellings. Col. Charles P. Mattocks, of Portland, established a shooting-range here in 1871. The place is a growing summer resort.

North Baldwin is a post-office on the Sebago stage-road from East Baldwin.

TOWN-MEETING AND OFFICERS.

At the first election, held at the inn of Richard Fitch, Aug. 30, 1802, Ephraim Bacheldor was chosen Moderator; Ephraim Bacheldor, Zebulon Larrabee, William Fitch, Ephraim Brown, and Daniel Potter, Selectmen; Joshua Larrabee, Town Clerk; Simeon Harding, Treasurer; Sylvanus Bacheldor, Constable and Collector.

SELECTMEN.

- 1802.—Ephraim Bacheldor, Zebulon Larrabee, Wm. Fitch, Ephraim Brown, David Potter.
- 1803.—Josiah Pierce, Esq., Ephraim Bacheldor, Ephraim Brown.
- 1804.—Joshua Larrabee, William Fitch, Ephraim Bacheldor.
- 1805.—Joshua Larrabee, William Fitch, Ephraim Bacheldor, Joseph Richardson, Ephraim Brown.
- 1806.—David Potter, David Brown, Josiah Richardson.
- 1807-8.—William Fitch, David Brown, Joseph Richardson.
- 1809.—William Fitch, David Brown, Ephraim Flint.
- 1810.—Joseph Richardson, Ephraim Brown, Ephraim Bacheldor.
- 1811.—Ephraim Bacheldor, Col. Davis Potter, Joseph Richardson.
- 1812.—Joseph Richardson, Zebulon Larrabee, Samuel Sawyer.
- 1813-17.—Josiah Pierce, William Fitch, Joseph Richardson.
- 1818.—Josiah Pierce, William Fitch, Nathan Sawyer.

- 1819.—Josiah Pierce, William Fitch, Lot Davis.
- 1820-21.—Lot Davis, Joseph Richardson, Nathan Sawyer.
- 1822.—Lot Davis, Ephraim Flint, Oliver M. Pike.
- 1823-24.—William Fitch, Lot Davis, Joseph Richardson, Jr.
- 1825.—Nathan Sawyer, Rufus Sanborn, Nathan Sawyer.
- 1826.—Lot Davis, Rufus Sanborn, Reuben Brown.
- 1827.—Nathan Sawyer, Reuben Brown, John Goodwin.
- 1828.—Nathan Sawyer, Rufus Sanborn, Samuel Ingalls.
- 1829-30.—Ephraim Flint, Reuben Brown, Samuel Ingalls.
- 1831.—Ephraim Flint, Samuel Ingalls, Joshua Chadbourne.
- 1832.—Samuel Ingalls, Rufus Sanborn, Daniel Davis.
- 1833.—Ephraim Flint, Nathaniel Sawyer, Reuben Brown.
- 1834.—Ephraim Flint, Samuel Ingalls, Nathaniel Sawyer.
- 1835.—Ephraim Flint, Nathaniel Sawyer, Peter Cram.
- 1836.—Ephraim Flint, Reuben Brown, Asa Sanborn.
- 1837.—Ephraim Flint, Reuben Brown, James Norton (to fill vacancy), Rufus Sanborn, Nathan Sawyer.
- 1838-39.—Samuel Ingalls, Nathan Sawyer, Oliver Staples.
- 1840-41.—Samuel Ingalls, David Paine, Peter Sanborn.
- 1842.—Reuben Brown, Rufus Sanborn, John Rankins.
- 1843.—Reuben Brown, James Norton, Albert Sanborn.
- 1844.—Samuel Ingalls, James Norton, John Burnell, Jr.
- 1845.—James Norton, John Burnell, Jr., Peter Cram.
- 1846.—Ephraim Flint, Christopher D. Sawyer, James Sanborn.
- 1847.—Reuben Brown, James Norton, Enoch Sanborn.
- 1848-49.—Christopher D. Sawyer, Cyrus S. Brown, Jonathan Burnell.
- 1850.—Christopher D. Sawyer, Albert Sanborn, John H. Stokes.
- 1851.—Cyrus S. Brown, John H. Stokes, Albert Sanborn.
- 1852.—Cyrus S. Brown, Benjamin Sawyer, James Norton.
- 1853.—Cyrus S. Brown, Christopher D. Sawyer, L. T. Sanborn.
- 1854.—Christopher D. Sawyer, Thomas Binford, Ichabod Cousins.
- 1855.—Cyrus S. Brown, James Norton, Daniel T. Richardson.
- 1856.—James Norton, Cyrus S. Brown, Ebenezer Sawyer, Jr.
- 1857.—Cyrus S. Brown, Ebenezer Sawyer, Jr., James Weed.
- 1858.—Daniel T. Richardson, Ebenezer Sawyer, Jr., Thomas Binford.
- 1859.—Cyrus S. Brown, N. P. Burnell, James Norton.
- 1860.—John Burnell, Josiah Milliken, Thomas Murch.
- 1861.—Daniel T. Richardson, Cyrus S. Brown, John Flint.
- 1862.—Joseph Ridlon, Josiah Milliken, Andrew Ingalls.
- 1863.—Josiah Milliken, Daniel T. Flint, Daniel Wiggins.
- 1864.—Josiah Milliken, Alden B. Sanborn, Francis L. Ward.
- 1865-66.—Daniel T. Richardson, Benjamin Sawyer, Geo. W. Sanborn.
- 1867.—Daniel T. Richardson, Ebenezer Sawyer, Jr., Alfred S. Cousins.
- 1868.—James Nelson, Thomas Murch, Marshall Baldwin.
- 1869.—Daniel T. Richardson, Daniel Wiggins, Samuel Staples.
- 1870.—Joseph Ridlon, James Norton, Marshall S. Cram.
- 1871.—James Norton, John Wiggins, Samuel Staples.
- 1872.—Samuel Staples, James Norton, George Burnell.
- 1873.—George Burnell, Elwyn F. Sawyer, James Martin.
- 1874.—Leander E. Cram, Daniel T. Richardson, John S. Cram.
- 1875-76.—Leander E. Cram, Elias M. Noble, Albion P. Murch.
- 1877-78.—Leander E. Cram, Appleton N. Burnell, Jas. M. Sanborn.
- 1879.—Leander E. Cram, Appleton N. Burnell, John E. Cartrett.

TOWN CLERKS.

Simon Harding, 1802; Joshua Larrabee, 1803-4; William Fitch, 1805; Josiah Pierce, 1806-19; Lot Davis, 1820-22; Ephraim Brown, 1823-24; Lot Davis, 1825-26; John Goodwin, 1827; Samuel Ingalls, 1828-34; Joshua Chadbourne, 1835; James Norton, 1836-39; Christopher D. Sawyer, 1840-41; John B. Stockman, 1842; Samuel Ingalls, 1843; Christopher D. Sawyer, 1844-45; John B. Marr, 1846; Rufus N. Sanborn, 1847; John B. Marr, 1848-49; Daniel T. Richardson, 1850-54; James Norton, 1855; Daniel T. Richardson, 1856-63; Joseph Ridlon, Elbridge G. Noble (to fill vacancy), 1864; Dan'l T. Richardson, 1865-67; Elbridge G. Noble, 1868; Henry B. Flint, 1869-70; Henry B. Flint, Daniel T. Richardson (to fill vacancy), 1871; Daniel T. Richardson, 1872; Leander E. Cram, 1873-76; Albert W. Burnell, 1877-78; Daniel T. Richardson, 1879.

CONSTABLES AND COLLECTORS.

Sylvanus Bacheldor, 1802-3; Josiah Sanborn, 1804; Ephraim Flint, 1805; David Potter, 1806; Col. David Potter, John Burnell, 1807; Morrell Hobs, 1808-10; John Burnell, 1811-12; Benjamin Brown,

1813-15; David Potter, 1816; John Burnell, 1817-20; Benjamin Brown, John Burnell, cons., 1821; Joseph Harding, John Goodwin, cons., 1822; Benjamin Brown, 1823; John Burnell, S. G. Usher, cons., 1824; S. G. Usher, Noah Randall, cons., 1825; Noah Randall, 1826; Benjamin Larrabee, 1827; Josiah F. Sanborn, 1828; Abner Dow, 1829; John F. Sanborn, 1830; Levi Brown, 1831-32; Ephraim Flint, Josiah F. Sanborn, cons., 1833; Ephraim Flint, 1834; Ephraim Flint, Abner Dow, cons., 1835; Josiah T. Sanborn, Jonathan Burnell, cons., 1836; Albert Sanborn, 1837; Rufus Sanborn, Albert Sanborn, cons., 1838-39; Albert Sanborn, 1840; John Goodwin, Albert Sanborn, cons., 1841; James Noble, Christopher D. Sawyer, cons., 1842; Ebenezer Morrell, Christopher D. Sawyer (to fill vacancy), 1843; Enoch Sanborn, Edward R. Bachelder, cons., 1844; Enoch Sanborn, Edward R. Bachelder, and Isaac Dyer, Jr., cons., 1845; Nathan Sawyer, Edward R. Bachelder, cons., 1846; Abishai Flint, John Clement, cons., 1847; Robert T. Boynton, Edward R. Bachelder, cons., 1848-49; Henry Rowe, Israel Record, cons., 1850; Henry Rowe, Andrew J. Ricker, cons., 1851; Henry Rowe, Samuel M. Sawyer, cons., 1852; Andrew J. Ricker, 1853-54; Ichabod Cousins, Jr., Andrew J. Ricker, cons., 1855; Cyrus F. Burnell, Andrew J. Ricker, cons., 1856-57; Ichabod Cousins, Jr., Andrew J. Ricker, cons., 1858; George W. Sanborn, 1859-60; Andrew J. Ricker, 1861; Elbridge G. Noble, 1862; Andrew J. Ricker, 1863; Josiah H. Milliken, 1864-68; Richard T. Chase, Josiah H. Milliken, cons., 1869; Josiah H. Milliken, Andrew J. Ricker, cons., 1870; Josiah H. Milliken, 1871; Hiram Gatchell, 1872; Josiah H. Milliken, 1873-77; George W. Sanborn, 1878-79.

TREASURERS.

Simeon Harding, 1803-4; Ephraim Bachelder, 1806-9; John Burnell, 1810; Ephraim Bachelder, 1811-15; Ephraim Brown, 1816-26; Nathan Sawyer, 1827-28; David Brown, 1829; Sylvanus Bachelder, 1830-32; Ephraim Flint, 1833-37; Rufus Sanborn, 1838-39; Joshua Chadbourne, 1840; John Goodwin, 1841-43; Enoch Sanborn, 1844-45; Nathan Sawyer, 1846; Abishai Flint, 1847; Robert T. Boynton, 1848-49; Henry Rowe, 1850-52; Cyrus F. Burnell, 1853-54; Cyrus S. Brown, 1855; Cyrus F. Burnell, 1856-58; John Burnell, 1859; John Flint, 1860-61; Eleazer Flint, Jr. (vacancy), 1861; Eleazer Flint, Jr., 1862-63; Enoch Sanborn, 1864; Eleazer Flint, Jr., 1865-70; Josiah H. Milliken, 1871-72; Eben Sawyer, Jr., 1873; Josiah H. Milliken, 1874-76; Oliver Murch, 1877-79.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodist meetings were held in Baldwin, by Rev. Mr. Soule, afterwards Bishop Soule, as early as 1795, and by Rev. Asa Heath, in 1802; but no organization was effected previous to 1807. The first class included John Burnell and wife, Joseph and Samuel Sally, Samuel and Lavinia Burnell, Eleazer and Sally Mark, Ezekiel Milliken, Ephraim and Abigail Wiley, Mary Lowell, Sylvanus Bachelder, Jonathan Wentworth, Isaac and Anna Strout. From the organization to the present time services have been regularly held, by the pastors of Conway and subsequent circuits, as follows:

Lewis Bates, 1806; Samuel Baker, 1807; William Hunt, P. E., Philip Munger, 1809; Philip Ayer, Charles Virgin, 1810; Robert Hayes, 1811; Francis Deane, 1812; Benjamin Hazelton, 1813; John Vickery, 1814; Josiah Scarritt, 1815; James Jaques, 1816; Eleazer Steele, 1817; John Lord, 1818; Benjamin Burnham, 1819-20; Job Pratt, 1821; Benjamin Brown, 1822; Gorham Greely, 1823; John Briggs, 1824-25; Silas Finch, T. Ayers, 1826; Nathaniel P. Devereaux, Daniel Fuller, 1827; Owen Bent, Moses Lufkin, 1828; Daniel Crockett, 1829; George D. Strout, 1830-32; Amos Rollins, 1831; James Harrington,

1833; John McDyker, 1834-35; William Brown, 1836; George D. Strout, 1837-38; — Rice, 1839; — Yates, Henry Linscott, 1840; H. W. Macomber, 1841; S. Bent, A. Turner, 1843; S. Bent, 1844; M. D. Jones, 1845-46; John Cobb, C. Mugford, 1848; Augustus Sanborn, 1849; Simeon W. Pearce, 1850-51; John M. Woodbury, 1852-53; Benjamin Lupkin, 1854-55; Swanton Ranks, 1856-57; Solomon V. Gerry, 1858-59; John M. Woodbury, 1860-61; Samuel R. Berry, 1862-63; S. S. Gray, 1864; S. F. Short, 1865; Hezekiah Chase, 1866-67; John H. Griffin, 1868-69; Nathan Andrews, 1870-71; Alvah Cook, 1872; Marcus Wright, 1873; D. M. De Hughes, 1874-75; Isaac Lord, 1876-77; J. Albert Corey, 1878; George C. Andrews, 1879. The present membership is 38, besides which there is a class under the leadership of Andrew J. Ricker, at East Baldwin, numbering 10 members. The church was built by Joseph Richardson and Samuel Richardson, and dedicated by Rev. James Lewis, of Gorham, Jan. 1, 1828. The church was rebuilt in 1864.

Present officers: Andrew Ricker, Stephen Burnell, Stewards.

A class was formed at North Baldwin, in 1838, by Rev. Augustus Sanborn, with Eleazer Smith, class-leader, and David Paine, wife and daughter, James and Rufus Sanborn, William Thorn, and Haskett Murch, members. A Union church was erected at "Beach Corner" by Moses Parker and James M. Sanborn, for the Methodist, and Isaac R. Wiggins, William Binford, for the Baptist society, trustees, at an expense of \$1400, and dedicated by Rev. Marcus Wright, Nov. 1, 1874. The present officers are James M. Sanborn, class-leader and steward; Luther McOrison, steward. Present membership, 16.

The Hill Chapel class was the result of a revival under the preaching of Rev. Dallas M. De Hughes. Of the 20 who formed the class, there were but three old members. Joseph E. Parker was chosen leader. Services were held at the residence of Mr. Leonard Rowe, for two years, until the completion of their chapel, which was dedicated May 8, 1878, by Rev. Israel Luce. The pulpit has since been filled by the class-leader, and Rev. Henry Linscott, a superannuated minister. Membership, 20. Trustees: Isaac R. Wiggins, William Wentworth, Joseph Parker.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Through the exertions of Mr. S. G. Usher and Jonathan G. Paine, an ecclesiastical council was convened at the house of Capt. Artemas Richardson, May 16, 1821. Rev. Nathan Church was chosen moderator, and Josiah G. Merrill scribe. The new candidates for membership were Mrs. Mary Raddin, Mrs. Betsey Fitch, John C. Flint and wife, Miss Sally Flint, Mrs. Joseph Richardson, Jr., Ephraim Brown and wife, and Ephraim Flint.

Mrs. Charlotte Flint and Ephraim Brown and wife joined by letter from the church at Standish. Ephraim Brown was made moderator, Jonathan Paine scribe, Joseph Richardson, Jr., and Ephraim Flint deacons. At the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, administered in July, by Rev. David Marratt, Mrs. Benaire Davis, Mrs. Hannah Wingate, Mrs. Abner Dow, Eleazer Flint, and many others, were admitted to the church. Jonathan G. Paine

joined soon after. Rev. Noah Emerson, the first regular pastor, was installed June 1, 1825, the ceremony taking place in a beautiful grove of pines near the old school-house where meetings were held. Ephraim Brown and Deacons Ephraim Flint and Joseph Richardson, were chosen elders, Jan. 1, 1826. The death of S. G. Usher, in 1826, and Jonathan G. Paine, in 1827, was the loss of two leading members.

In 1832 the first building was erected on Meadow Brook, by Deacon Enoch Holden, and dedicated by a grand council-meeting. Rev. Mr. Emerson held the pastorate until 1849, during which time Rev. John H. Gaiman supplied his pulpit for three years. Rev. Cyril Pearl was installed as pastor, Jan. 1, 1850. Mr. Pearl remained for five years. He left the church without a regular pastor until 1871, when Rev. Elkanah Walker came from Oregon, on the solicitation of his son, Joseph E. Walker, then a theological student, who had occasionally supplied this charge. Soon after the old church was abandoned, and a movement was instituted by the ladies of the society to build a new church. A beautiful grove, comprising half an acre of land, at East Baldwin Station, was donated by Joshua Chadbourne, of San Francisco, Cal., son of one of the pioneers of the town, and a building erected by the ladies, at an expense of \$3000, and dedicated June 13, 1877, by Rev. Mr. Lamson, of Worcester, Mass. The communion service was presented by the granddaughters of Mrs. Phoebe Thompson Pierce, who was one of the first members of the church in Baldwin. Rev. Richard Wickett was installed as pastor, which position he still honors. There have been 42 members added to the church in the last two years.

The present officers are Mrs. Eliza A. Richardson, Clerk; Stephen P. Douglass, Paris Ward, Charles McKinney, Deacons; Trustees: Susan A. Brown, Treasurer; Phoebe T. Flint, Mrs. Eliza A. Richardson.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-teacher in Baldwin was Joseph Richardson, who taught in his own house, in 1795. In 1805 six districts were organized. In 1819 the school committee were restricted from paying any money to any district not having "a school-house 18 by 24, well boarded or shingled outside, ceiled to the windows and plastered inside, with seats, writing-tables, and a desk for the master, a good chimney, panel door, and window-shutters out-

side." The report of Daniel T. Richardson, Leander E. Cram, and William Gitchell, Superintending School Committee for 1878, show that there are 12 school districts, comprising 370 scholars. There are 9 good school-houses, supplied with modern conveniences, and schools are well attended. There was raised for their support, in 1878, —by assessment, \$1000; for interest on school fund, invested in town securities, \$71.57; from the State school fund, \$609.54. A town-house was built, on land donated by John S. Chase, in 1850. The town has also a farm for the care of the poor.

ASSOCIATIONS.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Mount Etna Grange, No. 147, organized April 8, 1875. Officers: Alden B. Sanborn, Master; John E. Cartrett, Sec.; Anna Sanborn, Ceres. Present membership, 40.

Ephraim Flint, Esq., the only lawyer of the town, left for a larger field in 1843.

Among the earlier merchants have been Josiah Pierce, Lot Davis, J. Larrabee, John Burnell, Joseph Tyler, Joshua Chadbourne. Present — Stephen Burnell, Postmaster, West Baldwin; Daniel T. Richardson, Postmaster, S. G. Sawyer, East Baldwin; R. F. Chase, Postmaster, Baldwin; James Weed, North Baldwin.

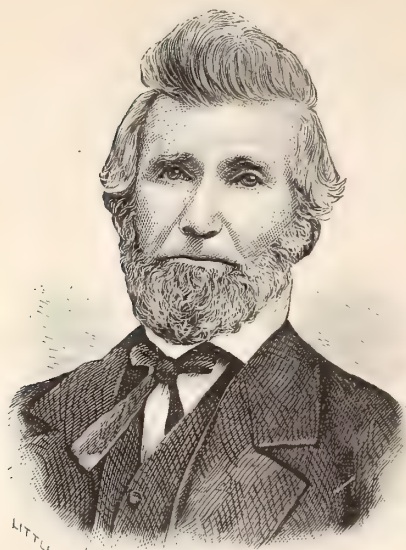
MANUFACTURES.

Fred. Harding, carriage stuffs; established 1839. R. Flint, spokes and tree-nails. A. N. Burnell, boards, shingles, staves; established 1834. Peter W. Binford, wheelwright; established 1869. Edward and Samuel Richardson, saw- and grist-mill. Israel Richardson, cooperage; established 1839. C. Parker, staves; established 1827. E. & A. Weed, blacksmiths' nails. A. & P. B. Young, lumber; established by J. Pierce, 1786. Frank Wood, staves and boxes. R. & N. Sanborn, shingles, staves, and cooperage; established 1876. Burnham & Morrill, of Portland, canned sweet corn; established 1877.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physicians of the town were Dr. Joseph Benton and Dr. Louis Whitney. Dr. James Norton, who commenced the practice of medicine at East Baldwin in 1835, is still the sole physician of the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.



REUBEN BROWN.



MRS. REUBEN BROWN.

Photos. by Conant, Portland.

REUBEN BROWN,

son of David Brown, was born in the town of Baldwin, in 1792; spent his minority at home, attending the district school and working on the farm. After reaching his majority he learned the carpenters' and joiners' trade, which he subsequently followed in connection with farming. He married Annis, daughter of Richard and Sarah Pierce, of the town of Standish. Of this union were born three

children,—Electa, Orestes, and Trivilla. Only the youngest is living (in 1879). In 1875, Mr. and Mrs. Brown celebrated their golden wedding, having been married fifty years, and during the same year he died.

Mr. Brown was a man of sterling integrity and correct habits. He was held in high esteem as a citizen of his town, was selectman for several years, and in 1827 served one term in the State Legislature.

BRIDGTON.

GRANT AND LOCATION OF THE TOWN.

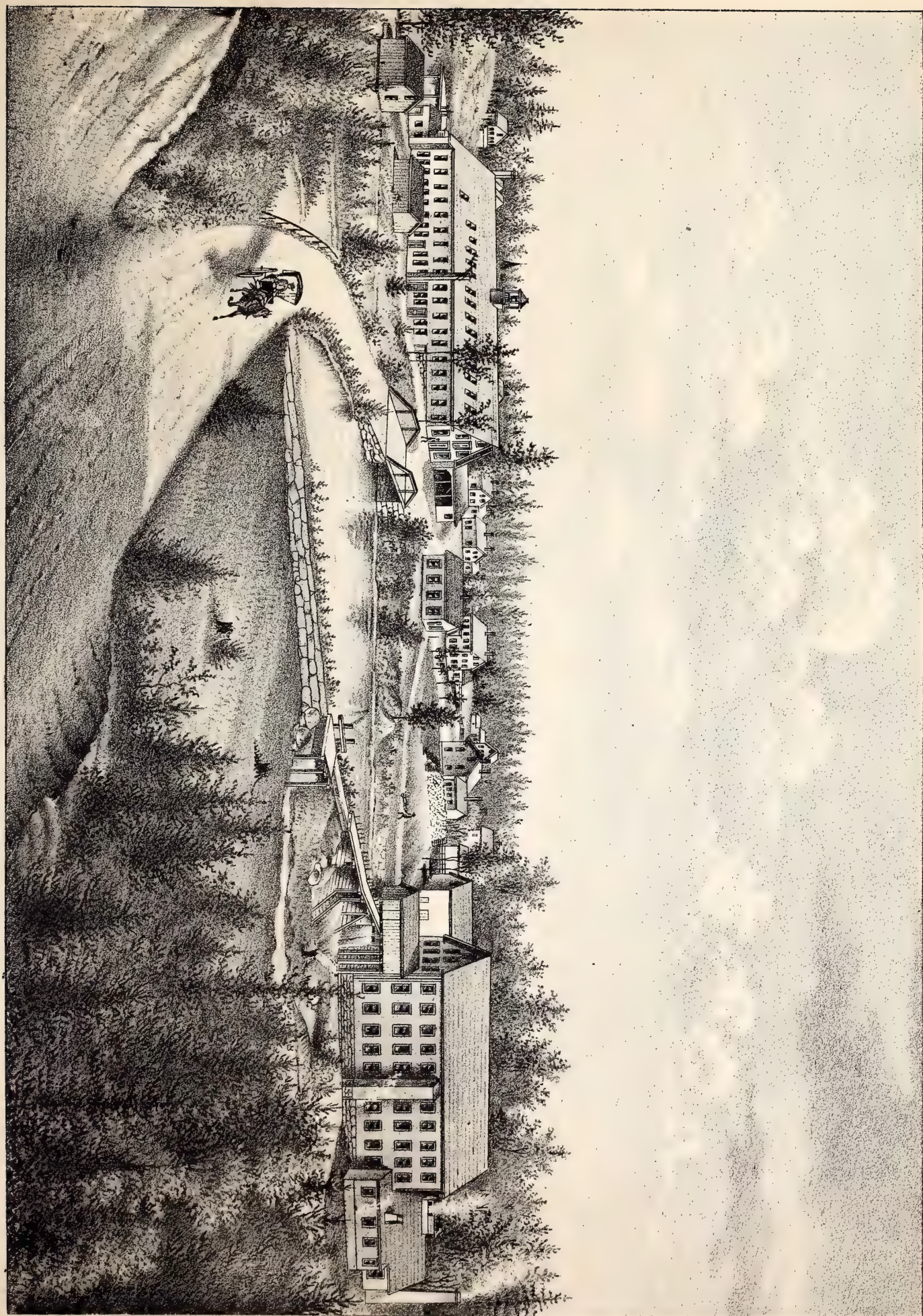
In the year 1761 the Legislature of Massachusetts passed an act granting to Benjamin Milliken, Moody Bridges, and Thomas Perley, agents for the legal representatives of Capt. John Tyler and 56 others, soldiers and officers in the Canada expedition of 1690, a township of land east of Saco River. They proceeded to lay out a tract adjoining the town of Pickwicket, now Fryeburg, nine miles in length by six and a half miles in width, lying on both sides of Long Pond, containing 37,440 acres. Their selection was confirmed by the Legislature, June 25, 1765, with the provision that a sixty-fourth part each should be set apart for the first settled minister, for the support of the ministry, and for Harvard College, and that they settle 30 families, build a house of worship, and settle a learned Protestant minister within six years. During the next year that part west of Long Pond was surveyed in lots half a mile long and one hundred rods wide, under the direction of Moody Bridges, Richard Peabody, and Col.

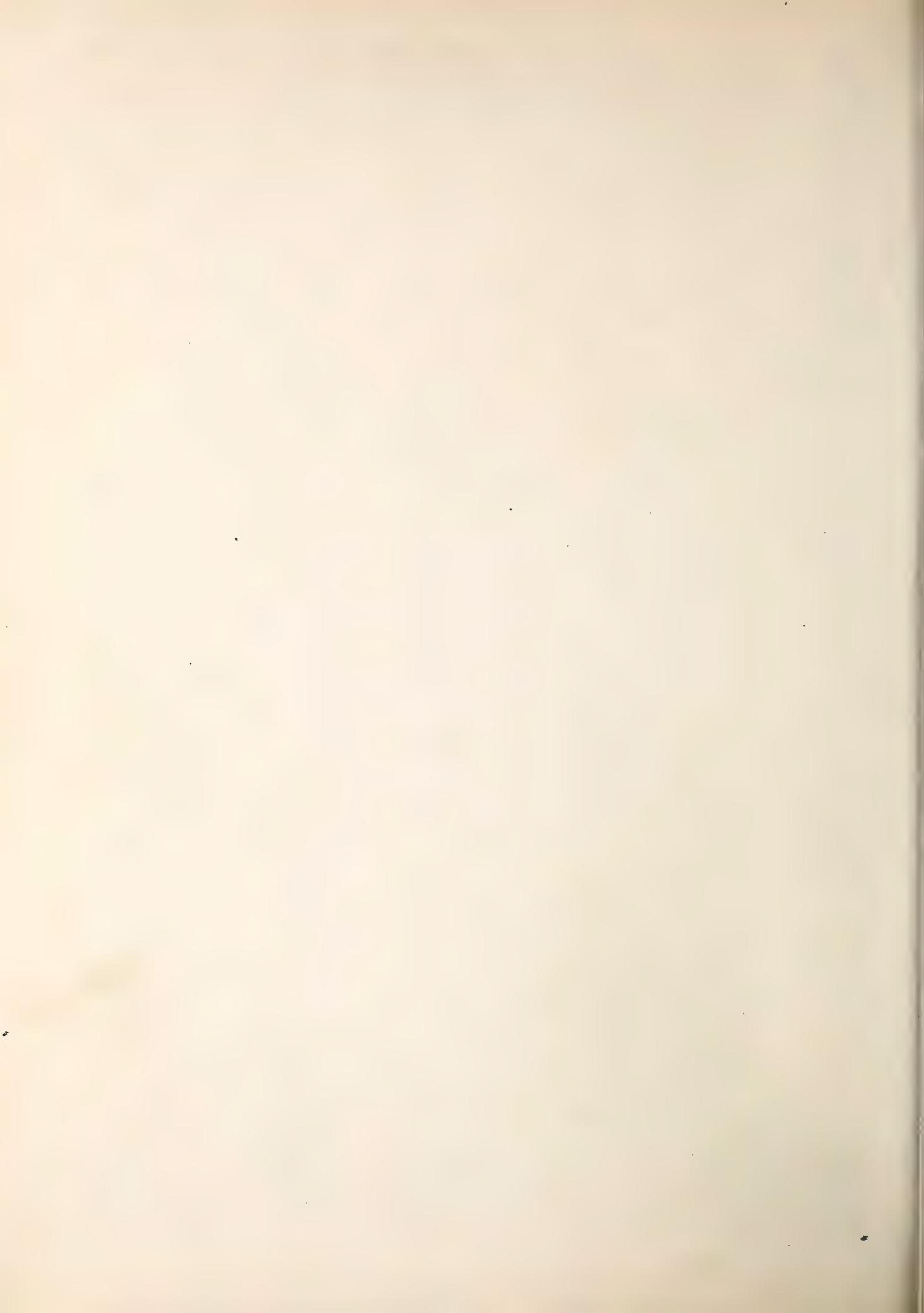
Thomas Poor. The town was then allotted in 86 equal shares among the 61 proprietors, one each for the minister, for the ministry, for the support of schools, for Harvard College, for the first settler in the township, and the remaining 20, lying east of Long Pond, now in Harrison, they held undivided. To encourage settlement they offered 100 acres of this land to each settler who should clear 12 acres of land, erect a house, and settle his family thereon before 1771. In 1767 a road was opened, sufficient for passage on horseback, from Long Pond to Pearsontown Fort, at Standish Corner, and the name of Pondicherry, a name derived from a city in Coramandel, Asia, by which it had been first known, abandoned for that of Bridgton, in honor of Moody Bridges, proprietors' clerk and a leading spirit in the enterprise.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler was Capt. Benjamin Kimball, a sailor, who came from Ipswich, Mass., in the spring of 1768,

FOREST MILLS, BRIDGTON, MAINE.





under an agreement with the proprietors to settle in the township by the 10th of June, and build a convenient house for the entertainment of travelers by the 10th of September, to keep a store of goods, and also to build a sailboat of two tons' burden, with which he should hold himself in readiness to carry passengers and goods between the "carrying place" in Pearstontown* and the head of Long Pond for a term of six years. For this service one "right" of land, comprising about 435 acres, was conveyed to him by the first deed drawn by the proprietors, and bearing date: "The Sixth Day of April, in the eighth Year of the Reign of Sovereign Lord George the third," etc., 1768; and two shillings sixpence a trip for his boat, six shillings a day for himself and five for an assistant. His assistant was Stephen Gates, from Andover, Mass., who afterwards settled on lot 6, range 7.

Mr. Kimball kept an inn and small store of the most needed goods at the head of Long Pond, ran his boat and traded with the Indians until disabled by paralysis, from which he died in 1802.

Timothy Gates, brother to Stephen, came at the same time, living a roving life in the woods until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted. He was afterwards known as Sergeant Gates.

Jacob Stevens came from Andover with his sons during the summer and built a saw-mill and grist-mill at the outlet of Crotched Pond, receiving from the proprietors five acres of land along that stream, one "right" of land, and lot No. 8 in range 4, with the sole privilege of the stream so long as he should keep the mills in repair. From these mills, which were near the mouth of the stream, it took its name of Stevens' Brook. Mr. Stevens and his boys kept house for themselves, his wife remaining in Andover with her aged mother. In 1777 his daughter Elizabeth, who was but four years old when he left home, came to Bridgton to be their housekeeper.

In 1769, David Kneeland, from Topsfield, Mass., settled on the upper ridge, and planted the first orchard. He was followed, in 1770, by David Clark, who commenced clearing in the northeast corner of the town, near Mr. Kneeland. He left his farm to enter the army in 1776, returning at the end of the war. In 1772, the time for awarding the merited lots was extended to August, 1773, and the amount of cleared land fixed at 6 instead of 12 acres. Enoch and Noah Stiles, stimulated by the brilliant offer made them at their homes in Andover, the headquarters of the proprietors, proceeded at once to Bridgton, where they made permanent settlements, but failed to secure the reward, owing to the heavy growth of timber and the extreme hardships of pioneer life.

In 1772, Azael Foster, father of Asael, Francis, Amos P., and Moody Foster,† came from Danvers, and built the

first frame house in Bridgton, at what is now Sand Creek post-office, and William Emerson, from Methuen, settled on the east side of Wood's Pond, near the outlet. They both proved able pioneers, and received "merited" lots of land of 100 acres each. Mrs. Foster was the first married woman settled in the town, Mr. Kimball's housekeeper being his daughter. Her son, Moses Hale, Jr., born June 8, 1772, was the first white child born in the town, and, after some years' delay, received the 100 acres promised. Mr. Emerson became known, in after-years, as the friend of the helpless, moving from place to place, with his hand-sled or pack, to relieve the wants of the hungry or sick, his only reward the pleasure of doing good.

Reuben Burnham, from Bolton, Mass., the first deacon of the Congregational Church, settled near the centre of the town in 1774. He was killed by a falling tree eleven years after. He was the father of Timothy Burnham. The next year, James Flint, of Reading, Mass., and Simeon Burnham, father of Nathaniel and Simeon Burnham, located on the west side of Crotched Pond, and Stephen Johnson settled on the lowlands on the east side of Wood's Pond. Mr. Johnson was a famous hunter, delighting in the pursuit of the moose and the bears which abounded in this region long after the first settlement.

In 1776, Enoch Perley, a young man of twenty-seven, son of Thomas Perley, one of the proprietors, came to Bridgton, and, with that business sagacity still inherited by his descendants, saw the untold value in the dense pine forests which covered the land, valueless in itself from the immense wealth with which it was encumbered. To the rare sagacity he possessed, was joined an indifference for hardship and danger equal to that of his uncle, Gen. Israel Putnam. Making his camp alone in the woods, he ranged the forests for deer and bears, read, wrote poetry, and drew charts upon birch-bark, or from the top of Mount Prospect, near his cabin, viewed the surrounding country through his glass, finding time meanwhile to complete a house for the reception of his prospective bride. Such was his energy and skill in business affairs that, in 1777, the proprietors removed their headquarters from Massachusetts to Bridgton, and made him proprietors' clerk, placing all the records in his keeping. He held this important trust until the property having all been disposed of, the corporation ceased to exist.

Mr. Perley abandoned his first house for a better one, in which the records of the company were burned on the night of Oct. 2, 1780, together with many interesting

he soon saw her bearship coming up after him. He climbed as high as he dared to, lest his weight should break the tree. The bear took his heel in her teeth, tearing away the slipper and flesh, and losing her hold, fell to the ground. Foster then supposed his danger past, but he was again disappointed. She had no sooner recovered her feet than she climbed the tree again, this time tearing the flesh away from his heels, clean to the bones, and both man and bear fell to the ground, the tree breaking. Mr. Foster was "top of the heap" when they struck the ground, and ran with all his might towards his home,—the bear did not follow,—and was so wild with fear that he did not feel the pain of his feet until going through a field of rye stubble, which pricked the mangled flesh. He married the lady. Years after, when in New York, he heard two men discussing the probability of the story, and astonished them by removing his boots and showing the scars upon his feet.

* The first settlement in Standish, on Sebago Lake, east of Sebago Lake Station, and now known as the "old steamboat landing."

† We clip the following from a biographical sketch of Capt. Amos P. Foster, father of Rev. Charles P. Foster, of Bridgton. Mr. Foster had been on an evening visit to his intended, Miss Annie Knight, of Denmark, and was returning, when he stumbled upon a huge bear. The bear made for him at once, and to escape, he made haste to climb a small tree—one which he supposed too small for the bear to hug. But

private records of early settlement gathered by Mr. Perley. The old house is still standing, though moved from its original position.

In 1779, Theodore Emerson, from Methuen, Isaiah Ingalls, from Andover (a surveyor), and David Hale, father of David Hale, Jr., from Templeton, Mass., were added to the colony. At the expiration of the Revolutionary war Robert Andrews located in the south part of the town, near Adams' Pond, living alone. He became a leading citizen, and at his death left \$1000 as a fund for the relief of the industrious poor. Daniel Perley, from Boxford, and John Peabody, from Andover, came in 1780; and, in 1781, Nathaniel, brother of David Hale, and Phineas Ingalls, of Andover. In June, 1782, the merited lots—of 100 acres each—were awarded to David Kneeland, William Emerson, Asael Foster, Richard Peabody, Stephen Gates, James Flint, David Clark, and Timothy Gates, and to Benjamin Kimball and Jacob Stevens two lots each. Moody Bridges and Stephen Kimball afterwards received one lot each. These lands are now southeastern Harrison. Fifty acres of land and a house and shop ready built were given to Jesse Knapp, as an inducement to open a blacksmith-shop. This was half a mile south of Bridgton village.

In 1781 a joint committee of the surrounding towns removed the most prominent obstructions from the Songo "Ripplings," under the management of Capt. Kimball. A public saw-mill was built at the outlet of Wood's Pond, and in 1785, when nearly completed, carried away by high water. It was rebuilt in 1786, and the next year sold at public auction, "payable in any kind of produce, the buyer binding himself to receive the same kind of pay for sawing."

Fear of Indians prevented rapid settlement, and sometimes sent families in alarm to Standish. After the close of the war, settlement advanced more rapidly, so that by 1787 the town contained 39 families. Besides those mentioned, this number included Noah Beeman, John Davenport, Moses How, Jesse Knapp, Nathaniel Hale, Samuel, Asa, and Richard Kimball, George Mead, John Porter, Thomas Symonds, Ephraim Jewett, and William, Nathaniel, and Abraham Burnham.

VILLAGES.

BRIDGTON.

In 1789, William Sears, of Beverly, Mass., purchased the two lots on Stevens' Brook, comprising the older part of the village of Bridgton, and erected a grist-mill below the saw-mill at the outlet of Crotched Pond, and erected the first tavern in the village, on the corner opposite Bridgton House. A meeting-house was commenced in 1790, and finished in 1798. Ten acres of land were laid out for a burying-ground and training-field in 1792. A militia company was formed the same year, with Isaiah Ingalls, captain; Robert Andrews, lieutenant; and John Kilborn, ensign. This ground was for many years the scene of patriotic training-days, and brilliant with the red-and-blue uniforms and white cockades of the "Light Infantry" of Bridgton, who were paid 20 cents each in cash, and took

the balance of their pay in a hearty enjoyment of the occasion.

A post-office was opened in 1800. By 1811 the place had increased to a dozen dwellings.

Mr. Merrill kept a stock of goods in one room, and another was located in one corner of the Sears tavern, afterwards the Pondicherry House, and Mr. Fairbrother was making his famous pumps. The girls of the neighborhood spun and wove for fifty cents a week, the carding and finishing establishments of Rufus Chase, near the tannery bridge, or Artemus Brigham, just below the grist-mill, completing the process of manufacture.

Sixty years later we find a party of travelers from Plymouth, N. H.,* alighting from a balloon at the door of the veritable old hotel, in the midst of the most busy and populous village in Northern Cumberland County, the one hundred and forty-three feet of waterfall in the stream passing through at the foot of the hill, and supplying the motive power for 13 mills and factories.

In 1879 this number had increased to 23, and a population of 1400, supporting a union high school, newspaper, bank, and telegraph-office, and the village had acquired a creditable repute as a manufacturing centre.

The Bridgton Savings Bank was incorporated in 1869, with William W. Cross, President; Rufus Gibbs, Treasurer; Geo. G. Wight, Assistant Treasurer. Rufus Gibbs became president and P. P. Burnham treasurer in 1872. George P. Perley succeeded Mr. Burnham as treasurer in 1879.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Bridgton Reporter, S. H. Noyes publisher, Enoch Knight editor, was first issued at Bridgton village, Nov. 2, 1858, and afterwards edited by David Hale, who entered the army soon after. He was succeeded by Capt. Horace C. Little and George Warren. The office was destroyed by fire in 1864, just after election, and re-issued by David Hale, with the startling head-line, "Death to Copperheads and Incendiaries!" but ceased publication soon after.

The Bridgton News, a seven-column, four-page weekly, 24 by 30, was established Sept. 9, 1870, by H. A. Shorey, editor and proprietor, at \$1.50 a year. This paper is ably edited and well supported. Local editor since 1870, Chas. O. Stickney.

The Sebago Lake Steam Navigation Company, whose headquarters are here, built the steamer "Fawn" in 1847, made a trial trip, and soon after removed the machinery and abandoned the boat. In 1869 the "Oriental" was built by Capt. Symonds, and purchased by the company, of which Charles E. Gibbs was and still is manager. A larger boat, the "Sebago," was soon added, and the "Oriental," which was burned, was replaced by the "Mount Pleasant." A regular daily line has since been continued between the south shore of Sebago Lake and North Bridgton.

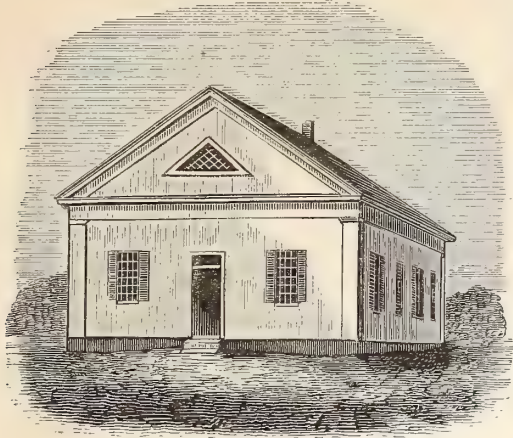
From the completion of the first church, in 1798, it served the joint purpose of church and town-house, until the erection of the new church by the First Parish in 1834,

* An actual occurrence; on a voyage of Prof. King, the aeronaut.



RESIDENCE OF BYRON KIMBALL, NORTH BRIDGTON, ME.

when it was abandoned to the sole use of the town authorities. In March, 1851, Moses Gould, John Kilborn, Luke Brown, Horace Billings, William T. Kilborn, Rensselaer Cram, and John P. Perley were chosen a committee to build the present town-house, which was erected on the



TOWN-HOUSE, BRIDGTON.

hill overlooking the lake and village, and dedicated by a grand mass-meeting of the citizens of Bridgton held Jan. 8, 1852. Hon. Nathaniel S. Littlefield was made president of the meeting, and an address was delivered by Hon. Marshall Cram, of Bridgton.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This dates back to the advent of the "Waterspout" in 1840, a light engine worked by a horizontal motion in the hands of the young men of the village, and cutting their fingers against the brakes if worked too rapidly. This never offered any serious resistance to a fire, though led by the learned Judge H. Carter, now of Haverhill, Mass., and worked by Augustus Perley, W. W. Cross, Rufus Gibbs, and the late Hon. Rensselaer Cram.

The present fire department was incorporated March 1, 1854. William W. Cross, Benjamin Walker, and Reuben Ball were chosen assessors; George G. Wight, Clerk; Augustus Perley, Treasurer; and Edward O. Adams, Collector. They have an engine-house, a good engine worked by hand, a Babcock chemical, American chemical engine, and a roll of 77 men. Officers: M. Gleason, Chief Engineer; L. S. Carman, P. P. Burnham, Assistant Engineers; E. A. Littlefield, Clerk; F. P. Bennett, Treasurer.

The town owns a farm, purchased in 1871, valued at \$3000, supplied with \$1000 worth of personal property, for the support of the poor.

NORTH BRIDGTON,

at the head of Long Pond, on the site of the first settlement in the town, contains 40 fine residences, a church, academy, the Lake Hotel of John B. Martin, established in 1873, near the site of the old Kimball tavern of 1768; the summer hotel of James Webb, Jr., remodeled from the "Lieut. Andrews' House," built in 1812; machine- and saw-shop of Osgood Bailey, established, 1857, by Richard G. Bailey & Son; pottery, R. F. Kitson, established 1815; ornamental painting, John Mead, established

1856; store, Kimball & Co., established 1871; saw- and grist-mills and furniture-store of Luke & F. H. Brown. Mails are received by daily stage, Edward Kimball, postmaster.

SOUTH BRIDGTON

is a hill-side hamlet at Adams' Pond, overlooking Holt's and Ingalls' Ponds and the valley to the south, where Foster's mills and J. & O. F. Knapp's box-factory occupy the site of the "old grist-mill" erected by Mr. Mead previous to 1799. The place contains some 30 dwellings, a church, school-house, and the following industries: general merchandise, T. B. Knapp, since 1869, established by Z. Sylvester 1805; shoe and harness, Nahum Knapp, established 1824; and clothing-manufactory, T. B. Knapp, established 1876.

A short distance to the south, at the foot of Prospect Mountain, are the fine buildings of Col. John P. Perley, their ample dimensions in strange contrast with the little wood-colored, steep-roofed, one-story building, not 16 feet square, standing between the house and barns, with the eaves to the road. This is the house to which his grandfather, Enoch Perley, Esq., welcomed his bride in 1777, and in which Gen. Thomas Perley was born. The only door stands at one end, and a tall, narrow window admits the light from either side. Entering the door a swinging ladder, suspended by a hook and wooden hinges, leads the way to sleeping-apartments beneath the horizontal rafters which support the roof. This house was abandoned for the larger one, in which the records were burned in 1780. A few rods to the south a granite column marks the grave of its builder.

The old burying-ground beside Adams' Pond contains many of the early men of prominence, among whom are Lieut. Robert Andrews, Nathan Hale, and Isaiah Ingalls, —soldiers of the Revolution,—Capts. Peter and Asa Kimball, Drs. Jonathan Fessenden—father and son. Two miles to the north of North Bridgton a small inclosure contains two long rows of slate and marble stones, marking the graves of Capt. John Hayward and his great-grandson, Preston M. Glines, who fell in the war of the Rebellion, Luther P. Barnard, Co. B, 23d Maine, and the unmarked grave of Joseph Kimball, another veteran of the Revolution.

The beautiful park of the dead, on the eastern slope of the old training-ground at Bridgton Centre, was set apart for a burying-place after the burial of several persons, who now sleep beneath the Congregationalist church; among these are Elizabeth Burnham, died Nov. 4, 1775, Mrs. David Kneeland, Israel Spafford, and Seth Emerson. Beneath the oak, maple, and acacia groves are grouped the members of the oldest families of Bridgton, and her most enterprising citizens for the last half-century. Capt. John Kilborn, Jr., is buried at Sand Creek. There are many private burying-grounds scattered through the town, containing the remains of the earliest settlers.

DESCRIPTION.

Bridgton is bounded on the north by Sweden and Waterford, in Oxford County; on the east, by Harrison and Long Pond; on the south, by Naples and Sebago; and on

the west, by Denmark, in Oxford County. The surface consists mainly of high rolling land, rising towards the north-west, and broken by ridges running parallel with its lakes. That portion to the east of Long Pond was joined to Harrison in 1805; in 1834 2500 acres, and in 1856 10 acres of the southeastern part were joined to Naples. A portion of Fryeburg north of the north line, and a part of Denmark west of the west line, amounting to 3700 acres, were added to the northwest in 1847. It is watered by seven smaller ponds, besides Long Pond, on the east, and Moose, Crotched, and Woods' Ponds within its borders, which are its principal waters. A telegraph line, erected in 1877, with an office at Bridgton, connects with the Western Union telegraph lines at Brownfield. There are four post-offices in the town: Bridgton, Charles E. Gibbs, postmaster. Mail by stage twice daily to Brownfield; daily to South Paris *via* North Bridgton and Harrison; and daily to Naples and Raymond *via* Portland stage. Established as money-order office, 1869; international office, 1877. The other post-offices are North and South Bridgton, and Sand Creek.

SANDY CREEK,

formerly known as "Pinhook," contains 25 dwellings, a school-house, church, a store, and the saw- and shingle-mill of A. G. Berry & Son, established 1864, on the site of the old town mill, the grist-mill of D. P. Chaplin, built in 1853, a smith- and paint-shop, and has a resident lawyer and physician. The post-office was opened in April, 1879,—T. E. Lang, postmaster.

INCORPORATION.

Bridgton was incorporated as a town Feb. 7, 1794. The first town-meeting was held on the 18th of March of the same year. Enoch Perley was chosen Moderator; Isaiah Ingalls, Town Clerk; Phineas Ingalls, Treasurer; Robert Andrews, James Flint, and Joseph Sears, Selectmen; Samuel Farnsworth, Enoch Perley, and Joseph Sears, School Committee; Samuel Kimball, Ephraim Jewett, and David Hale, Field-Drivers; James Flint, Samuel Farnsworth, and David Hale, Tything-Men; William Oliver and Timothy Gates, Deer-Reeves; and Reuben Ingalls, Samuel Davis, and Asael Foster, Hog-Reeves. For that year the town raised the sum of £100 for the repair of highways; £30 to defray town charges, and £18 for the support of schools. There were 41 votes cast at this election. In August of that year it was voted that the town pay drafted soldiers enough to make their pay up to \$8 per month.

SELECTMEN.

- 1794.—Robert Andrews, James Flint, Joseph Sears.
- 1795.—Enoch Perley, Samuel Farnsworth, David Clark.
- 1796.—Robert Andrews, David Clark, Samuel Farnsworth.
- 1797.—Daniel Perley, Samuel Farnsworth, Benjamin Kimball, Jr.
- 1798.—Samuel Farnsworth, Robert Andrews, Israel Kimball.
- 1799.—Samuel Farnsworth, Robert Andrews, James Flint.
- 1800.—Samuel Farnsworth, Enoch Perley, David Clark.
- 1801.—Enoch Perley, Benjamin Kimball, Isaiah Ingalls.
- 1802.—Phineas Ingalls, John Kilborn, Samuel Andrews.
- 1803.—Benjamin Kimball, John Perley, Joseph Sears.
- 1804-5.—Robert Andrews, Joseph Sears, Benjamin Kimball.
- 1806.—Phineas Ingalls, Joseph Sears, Benjamin Kimball.
- 1807.—Enoch Perley, Joseph Sears, Benjamin Kimball.

- 1808.—Phineas Ingalls, John Kilborn, Benjamin Kimball.
- 1809.—Enoch Perley, Joseph Sears, Benjamin Kimball.
- 1810.—Phineas Ingalls, Samuel Davis, Benjamin Kimball.
- 1811-12.—Phineas Ingalls, John Kilborn, Jedediah Kimball.
- 1813.—Josiah Ingalls, John Kilborn, Samuel Andrews.
- 1814.—John Perley, Maj. George Lewis, Jonathan Barnard.
- 1815.—Phineas Ingalls, Israel Kimball, Nathaniel Howe.
- 1816.—Phineas Ingalls, John Kilborn, Israel Kimball.
- 1817.—Phineas Ingalls, John Perley, Jonathan Barnard.
- 1818-20.—Phineas Ingalls, John Perley, Jedediah Kimball.
- 1821-22.—John Perley, John Willett, Samuel Farnsworth.
- 1823.—Phineas Ingalls, Jedediah Kimball, John Kilborn.
- 1824.—John Perley, Bennett Pike, Stephen Beeman.
- 1825.—Bennett Pike, John Perley, George W. Cushman.
- 1826.—Bennett Pike, Thomas Perley, George W. Cushman.
- 1827.—Bennett Pike, Thomas Perley, Samuel Farnsworth,* John Willett.
- 1828.—Theodore Ingalls, John Willett, Richard G. Bailey.
- 1829-31.—Theodore Ingalls, Asa Ingalls (2d), George W. Cushman.
- 1832-33.—Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Asa Ingalls (2d), George W. Cushman.
- 1834.—Nathan S. Littlefield, David Fowler, Asabel Cram.
- 1835.—Nathan S. Littlefield, Asa Ingalls (2d), George W. Cushman.
- 1836.—George W. Cushman, Asa Ingalls (2d), Richard T. Smith.
- 1837.—Theodore Ingalls, Asa Ingalls (2d), George W. Cushman.
- 1838.—Theodore Ingalls, Thomas Cleaves, Jacob Hazen, Jr.
- 1839.—Moody F. Walker, Jacob Hazen, Jr., Thomas Cleaves.
- 1840-41.—Theodore Ingalls, Thomas Cleaves, William Potter.
- 1842.—Moody F. Walker, William Potter, Asa Ingalls, Jr.
- 1843.—Moody F. Walker, Osborn Chaplin, Jacob Hazen, Jr.
- 1844.—Theodore Ingalls, Jacob Hazen, Moses Stickney.
- 1845.—Theodore Ingalls, Asa Ingalls, Luke Brown.
- 1846.—Theodore Ingalls, Jacob Hazen, Edward T. Alley.
- 1847.—Jacob Hazen, Edward T. Alley, Reuben Ball.
- 1848.—Jacob Hazen, Edward T. Alley, Franklin Gibbs.
- 1849.—Jacob Hazen, Edward T. Alley, Reuben Ball.
- 1850.—Thomas Cleaves, Reuben Ball, James Webb.
- 1851.—Thomas Cleaves, Richard Kimball, Caleb Stevens.
- 1852-53.—Nathaniel S. Littlefield, John Kilborn, Jacob Hazen.
- 1854.—Luke Brown, William W. Cross, Edmund Mayo.
- 1855-56.—Samuel Andrews (2d), John Kilborn, Aaron Brigham.
- 1857.—Samuel Andrews (2d), Charles G. Thorp, Darwin Ingalls.
- 1858.—Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Charles G. Thorp, Darwin Ingalls.
- 1859.—Luther Billings, Jacob Chaplin, John Kilborn.
- 1860.—Luther Billings, Caleb A. Chaplin, Isaac Webb.
- 1861.—Caleb A. Chaplin, Thomas Cleaves, Isaac Webb.
- 1862.—Thomas Cleaves, Jacob Hazen, George E. Mead.
- 1863.—Nathaniel S. Littlefield, John F. Potter, Hugh Bennett.
- 1864-65.—Lot C. Nelson, John P. Perley, George E. Chadbourne.
- 1866.—George E. Chadbourne, Edwin F. Fessenden, Benjamin C. Stone.
- 1867.—George E. Chadbourne, Francis B. Caswell, Edwin F. Fessenden.
- 1868-70.—George E. Chadbourne, Ephraim R. Brown, William F. Fessenden.
- 1871.—George E. Chadbourne, Ashabel Chaplin, Frederick J. Littlefield.
- 1872-73.—Edwin F. Fessenden, Byron Kimball, Isaiah S. Webb.
- 1874.—Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Jacob Hazen, Darwin Ingalls.
- 1875-76.—Benjamin C. Stone, Edwin Ingalls, William F. Fessenden.
- 1877.—Edwin Ingalls, William F. Fessenden, George G. Wight.
- 1878.—William F. Fessenden, Edwin Ingalls, George G. Wight.
- 1879.—Edwin Ingalls, William F. Fessenden, William Leavitt.

TOWN CLERKS.

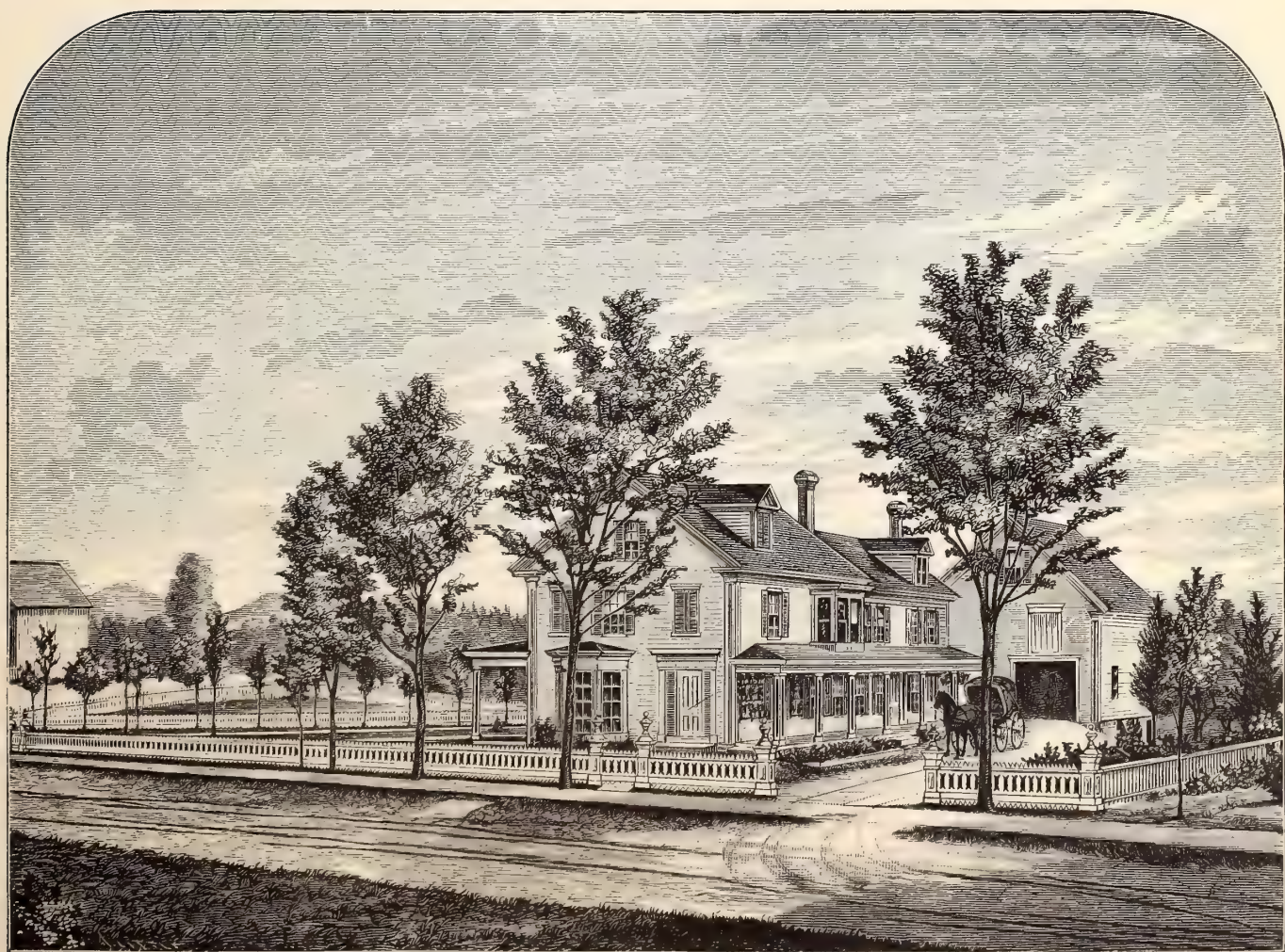
Josiah Ingalls, 1794; Dr. Samuel Farnsworth, 1795-1800; Joseph Burnham, 1801-3; Samuel Farnsworth, 1804-17; Theodore Ingalls,* 1817; Dr. Theodore Ingalls, 1818-32; Nathaniel S. Littlefield, 1832-35; Dixey Stone, 1836-37; Moody F. Walker, 1838-42; Dixey Stone, 1843; John P. Davis, 1844; Samuel Andrews (2d), 1845-49; Samuel Mason, 1850-51; Samuel Andrews (2d), 1852; Nathaniel S. Littlefield, 1853; Samuel Mason, 1854; Samuel Andrews (2d), 1855; William T. Kilborn, 1856-58; Leon-

* To fill vacancy.



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

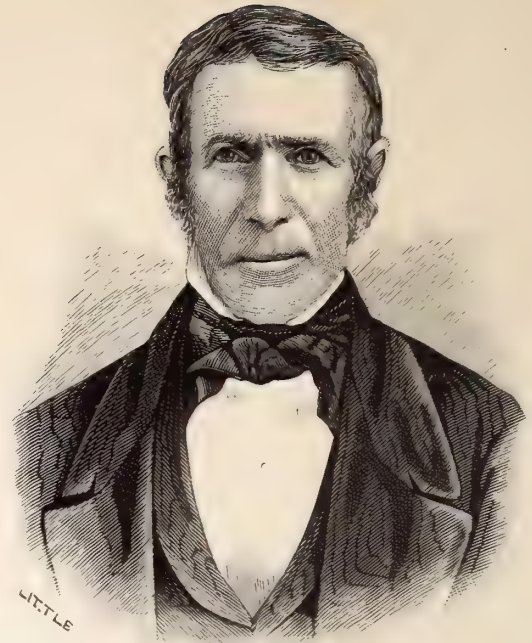
James P. Webb M.D.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES P. WEBB, M.D., BRIDGTON, MAINE.



DARWIN INGALLS.



ASA INGALLS.

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the most prominent Congregational Churches in admitting the right of its female members to vote on all questions of church business, and also in reviving the primitive office of deaconess.

This society has a fund of \$2800, the interest of which is expended for the support of the ministry. One thousand dollars of this sum was a donation from Lieut. Robt. Andrews, and the remainder arose from the sale of the ministerial lands, consisting of lots No. 6, range 15, No. 1, range 28, No. 1, range 29, in the first division, and No. 23, range 1, in the second division, which were sold April 29, 1799.

Board of Officers.—Pastor, Oscar A. Rogers, from 1878; Deacons, Nathaniel Potter, Lewis M. Libby, Lewis Smith; Deaconesses, Mrs. Alvin Dennett, Mrs. Augustus Perley, Mrs. George Rounds; Standing Committee, the pastor and officers *ex officio*, Joseph Ingalls, Edwin Ingalls, Ed. Lewis; Clerk and Treasurer, John H. Caswell; Sunday-school Superintendent, Lewis Smith. The membership is 140.

There were attempts made by the Baptists to be separated from the established church in 1794, but their efforts not being successful, the church was not founded until 1807. Rev. Ebenezer Bray, an evangelist, who had been an occasional preacher in Bridgton, called a council, which met Oct. 24, 1807, and organized a church consisting of Seba Smith, who was made clerk; Nicholas Bray, Jr., first deacon; Mrs. Bray, Miss Ellie Bray, Noah Stiles and wife, James Flint, and Miss Hannah Scribner. The next day Miss Hannah Andrews was admitted by baptism. The name adopted was "Harrison and Bridgton Particular Baptist Church." From 1807 to 1812 it increased to 30 members. The church was released from paying to support the old church in 1812, and a revival added largely to their numbers, enabling them to erect a house of worship in 1815. In 1832 it was rebuilt and greatly enlarged, receiving an addition of a bell after a revival conducted by Rev. William Wyman. In 1827 the Harrison Church established separately, and in 1833 another church at Sweden, both from members of this church. In 1838-39, a large number left the parent church to organize on a more liberal basis as Free Baptists. The old members clung to the belief of their fathers, and were enabled to build a new meeting-house in 1853, but receiving but little support from the younger people, gradually faded into the past, until there are left but three living members,—the aged pastor, Rev. Jacob Bray, Mrs. Bray, and Mrs. Beeman, formerly Miss Charlotte Burnham. The clerks have been Seba Smith, Reuben Ball, Rufus Chase, James Jordan, John Burbank, Benjamin Hews, Rev. Jacob Bray. Deacons, Nicholas Bray, Jr., Seba Smith, William Hazen, Simeon Burnham, Jacob Ellsworth, Jonathan Houghton, John Burbank, James Libby, Isaac Davis. The pastors have been Nathaniel Bray, 1805-12; Reuben Ball, to 1826; John Haines, 1827; William Wyman, 1828-31; Reuben Milner, 1832; William O. Grant, 1834-35; Larkin S. Jordan, 1836; Jacob Bray, 1837-40; Leander H. Tripp, 1841-42; Amos B. Pendleton, 1849-55; Abram Snyder, 1858-59. Rev. Reuben Ball died at this charge in 1827. Nicholas Bray, Jacob Bray, Daniel E. Burbank, Rufus Chase, Edmund Watson, and Josiah Houghton, all Baptist

preachers, began their ministerial lives in this church. Rev. Jacob Bray is trustee and clerk in charge of the property.

SOUTH BRIDGTON PARISH.

June 30, 1825, the citizens of South Bridgton united in building a meeting-house which should be free for the use of all ministers in good standing. John Perley, Asa Ingalls (2d), and Francis Foster were the building committee. It was built near the school-house, opposite the new church, and dedicated Nov. 15, 1826, by Rev. Valentine Little, of Lovell, Me. The labor account shows, among the subsequent temperance reformers, the following items: "Asahel Cram furnishes 1 gallon of gin; Jonathan Fessenden, 2 quarts of rum; Enoch Perley, spirits, 40 cents." Under the labors of Rev. Mr. Fessenden a temperance work was begun, which resulted in the present temperate character of their descendants. The church was formed Dec. 30, 1829, by Enoch Perley and wife, Phineas Ingalls and wife, John Peabody, Betsey Burnham, and Lucinda Mead, members at Bridgton, who had applied for a dismission November 29th; Jonathan Fessenden, a member at Fryeburg, and John Perley and Almira Ingalls, new members. Enoch Perley died December 6th. A second petition was refused by the pastors on the 16th, and an *ex parte* council called; Rev. Jonathan Fessenden was chosen moderator, and Rev. Carlton Hurd scribe. Three other ministers were present. After communicating with the church at Bridgton, the church was organized, and John Peabody ordained deacon. A donation of \$1000 each by Enoch Perley and Lieut. Robert Andrews had been previously made to the Bridgton Church to revert to South Bridgton Parish on the settlement of a minister. Thomas Perley, of Boxford, Mass., presented \$645, and on his death-bed Enoch Perley paid to his sons a sufficient sum to make, with \$2000 bequeathed in his will, a fund of \$5000 for the support of the ministry in this parish.

Rev. J. Fessenden was pastor from 1830 to his death, in 1861. He sleeps in the Lakeside Cemetery, beneath an altar surmounted by an open book, surrounded by his followers. Rev. S. G. Narcross remained one year. Rev. B. F. Manwell was installed October, 1862; dismissed 1868. Rev. Addison Blanchard, installed June, 1868; dismissed November, 1872. J. W. Brownville, installed December, 1873; dismissed November, 1877. Holland G. Fry, installed 1877; resigned June, 1869. Present membership, 84. Deacons, Israel P. Peabody, Henry E. Warren, Noah Sawyer, Thomas P. Kimball. Trustees of Fund, S. F. Perley, John P. Perley, Israel G. Hale, Wm. F. Fessenden, Joash O. Knapp. A Gothic building of elegant design was erected by S. F. Perley, John P. Perley, Darwin Ingalls, Edwin Fessenden, and A. J. Murch, committee, at an expense of \$10,000, and dedicated, July 14, 1871, by Rev. M. Barbour, D.D., of Bangor, assisted by Rev. Mr. Tingley, of Brownsfield, and Rev. E. P. Wilson, of Bridgton.

THE NORTH BRIDGTON CHURCH AND PARISH

were formed Nov. 15, 1832. The members were Stephen Beeman and wife, Aaron Beeman and wife, Aaron Beeman, Jr., Ezra Gould and wife, and Moses Gould, members of First Bridgton Parish, and three new members. Stephen

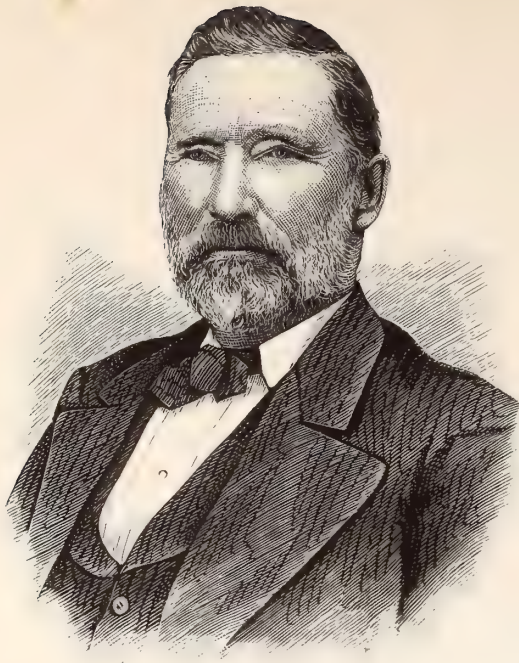


RUFUS GIBBS.



RESIDENCE & MILLS OF RUFUS GIBBS, BRIDGTON, ME.





WILLIAM F. PERRY.

WILLIAM F. PERRY

was born in the town of Bridgton, Cumberland Co., Me., Feb. 1, 1826. He received a good common-school education, and learned the blacksmith's trade from his father, with whom he remained until he reached his majority.

In 1847 he established himself in business and carried on blacksmithing for four years. He then engaged in the manufacture of carriages, which business he followed for four years.

In the year 1861 he purchased the water-power and commenced building what is now known as the Forest Mills.

In the fall of 1862 he formed a copartnership with Mr. George Taylor, and commenced the manufacture of woolen goods, under the firm-name of Taylor & Perry. They carried on a prosperous business until Nov. 1, 1878, when the death of Mr. Taylor occurred. A stock company was immediately formed and styled "Forest Mills Company." Mr. Perry is also the largest stockholder in the Pondicherry Mills and one of its directors.

Since President Pierce's administration he has adhered strictly to the principles of the Republican party, has held the office of treasurer in his town, and served in the years 1872-73 in the Legislature. He is not a member of any church, but a supporter of the Congregational society.

He married, in 1859, Ann Maria, daughter of Rufus Gibbs; the result of this union is one daughter, Ida G.

Mr. Perry's success in life is due to his own exertions. He is very thorough in whatever he undertakes, and is especially interested in doing all he can to promote the social and educational interests of the community in which he lives. He possesses a genial and generous disposition, and throughout his life has been governed by principles of honor and integrity.

GEORGE TAYLOR

was born near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, March 23, 1823. From childhood to the day of his death he had been engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, "a born manu-



Photo. by Lamson, Portland

GEORGE TAYLOR.

facturer," and he everywhere enjoyed the reputation of standing at the head of his profession, possessing excellent taste and rare mechanical skill.

In March, 1848, he came to America. Was employed in the mills at Amesbury, Lawrence, and other places in Massachusetts; at Woonsocket, R. I.; thence to Dexter, Me., where for seven years he was superintendent of the woolen-mills, and in the fall of 1862, at the instance of Mr. William F. Perry, the surviving partner, he came to Bridgton and formed a copartnership (Taylor & Perry). The firm at once built the larger of the Forest Mills and put it in operation. At this time that portion of Bridgton village below the Pondicherry corner was literally a forest, there being but a few houses in that vicinity; and it may justly be said that to the establishment of this enterprise, and afterwards of the Pondicherry Mills, is attributed the remarkable growth of what is now the most densely populated portion of Bridgton village.

Mr. Taylor's thorough knowledge of manufacturing, coupled with his remarkable energy, and the large demand for a good article of woolen goods incident to the war, rendered the establishment of the enterprise a success. Additions and enlargements followed in due time, and from that time to the present the mills have been in successful operation, furnishing steady, remunerative employment for a large number of people. Mr. Taylor was also for a number of years agent of the Pondicherry Mills, thus practically taking the entire responsibility of two large woolen-mills. As a business man and a citizen Mr. Taylor was highly esteemed. Honest in all his dealings, generous in the treatment of his employees, of a genial, cheerful temperament, and manifesting a lively interest in every enterprise calculated to promote the interests of the village.

In the fall of 1877 Mr. Taylor was elected a representative to the Legislature, and served with credit to himself and constituents. In 1878 he was re-elected by a very handsome majority, and his death, which occurred November 1st of the same year, created a vacancy which necessitated another election.

and Aaron Beeman, Jr., were made deacons, and Moses Gould, clerk. Rev. Charles Soule was installed as first pastor in January, 1833. A church was erected at North Bridgton, and dedicated Jan. 1, 1834. The pastors have been Rev. Charles Soule, to 1835; Owen Burnham, 1835 until his death, in 1836; Joseph Searle, 1837-41; L. W. Harris, 1842-52; Horace Wellington, 1853-54; John Dodd, 1855-58; Edward S. Palmer, 1859-60; L. W. Harris, 1861-66; E. F. Bankers, 1866-71; Nehemiah Lincoln, 1871-79,—ordained May 15, 1872. Present deacons, Asa Gould, Luke Brown; membership, 62; Oliver Barnard, clerk.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The records of this church previous to 1848 were destroyed by fire. The first church was erected on the present site, as Sand Creek or "Pinhook," in 1834. Rev. Gideon Perkins superintending the raising of the frame with prayer and appropriate ceremony. Francis Young was deacon at that time. Nathaniel Martin and wife and Hanna Kilborn were early members. Revs. Joseph Phinney and Darling Huntress were also pastors previous to 1836. After, Revs. Hubbard Chandler, John Pike, N. W. Plummer, John Pinkham, to 1844; E. C. Willey, 1846-47; Hubbard Chandler, 1848; David Libby, 1850; Royal McDonald, licentiate, 1850; John Pike, 1851-52; E. G. Eaton, 1853-55; John Pinkham, 1856-57; Gideon Perkins, 1858; John Pinkham, 1859-68; Joseph Hutchinson, 1873-77; Charles W. Foster, 1878. Present membership, 29; James E. Libby, deacon, ordained 1868; William A. Lord, clerk. The church was rebuilt by the Ladies' Industrial Society in 1877, and rededicated, by Rev. John Pinkham, in June, 1877. The officers of the Ladies' Circle were Mrs. Abbie Berry, President; Mrs. J. E. Libby, Secretary and Treasurer. Osborne Chaplin and Charles Trumble were made deacons in 1851.

Of the old Universalist Church of Bridgton there is but little record left, save the memory of the old meeting-house erected in 1839. The settled pastors who taught there were Rev. Joseph A. Bartlett, Rev. Zenus Thompson, Rev. Edwin T. Quinby, Rev. Reuben M. Byron, Rev. Costello Weston.

The church was reorganized under the labors of Rev. L. F. McKinney, and Sept. 1, 1870, their new church was dedicated by Rev. A. Gunnison, of Bath, Me. On the 22d Mr. McKinney was ordained and installed as pastor. The organization was formed Sept. 1, 1870. Nathaniel S. Littlefield was chosen Parish Clerk; Elkanah A. Littlefield, Treasurer and Collector; Frederick J. Littlefield, Jacob Hazen, William A. Stevens, Standing Committee; James P. Webb, George G. Wight, Daniel Dickens, Reuben Ball, and Micajah Gleason were among the first members.

In 1873, Rev. O. A. Rounds succeeded to the pastorate, remaining until 1877. Present officers: N. S. Littlefield, Parish Clerk; Micajah Gleason, Treasurer and Collector; William A. Stevens, James P. Webb, George G. Wight, Committee.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In February, 1820, Asa Barker, Jr., Jonathan Barker, Asa Barker, Daniel Burnham, John Martin, and Ephraim

Burnham were released from the Congregational Parish of Bridgton. Under the new law they were joined by 44 others, who filed certificates of exemption in 1821. The first church building was erected in 1862, in Bridgton village. A second building was erected in 1869, by Marshal Bacon, Rev. M. B. Cummings, George W. Freeman, and Samuel M. Cook, committee, on land purchased by the Ladies' Sewing Circle for \$400, and dedicated by Rev. Geo. Webber and Rev. K. Atchinson, of Gardner District, presiding elders. The pastors of this church have been Revs. S. Ranks, 1853; Charles Andrews, 1854; S. R. Russell, 1855; A. B. Lovewell, 1856-57; S. Blake, 1858; C. Hatch, 1859; G. F. Cobb, 1860-61; F. C. Ayer, 1862; A. B. Lovewell, 1863-64; J. Downing, 1865; G. F. Cobb, 1866-68; M. B. Cummings, 1869; F. Grovener, 1870-71; N. Hobart, 1872-73; R. Vivian, 1874-75; C. Bradlee, 1876-77; O. M. Cousens, 1878-79. Officers, 1879: R. Staples, Recording Steward; Levi Douglass, Thomas Dickens, Abner Dodge, William Warren, Hiram Clark, Charles Farwell, James Goodwin, Stewards; Jacob Cole, Treasurer; D. P. Larrabee, B. F. Larrabee, G. D. Holmes, Daniel Wiggins, William H. Larrabee, Trustees.

SCHOOLS.

At its organization the town comprised four school districts, known as the "Northerly, Westerly, and Middle Districts, and the Southerly" District, where 27 Ingalls children attended the same school. Eighteen pounds were voted for teachers' wages. Daniel Brigham, Simeon Burnham, Abner Dodge, and Robert Andrews were made committee to build school-houses in their respective districts. An academy was incorporated in 1808. The town was reorganized, forming 11 districts, in 1821, under an appropriation of \$300, new school-houses built, and in 1827 the academy moved from the Masonic Hall to North Bridgton. By 1852 the number of scholars had increased to 1150, residing in 21 districts, maintained at an expense of \$1709, \$1500 of which were raised by the town. Various private schools were sustained previous to the opening of the high school in 1873.

In 1878 there were 20 districts, comprising 904 school-children, requiring \$5065 for the support of their schools, \$3500 of which were realized from town tax. Districts Nos. 6 and 17, comprising the main portion of Bridgton village, and a real estate valuation of \$389,696, forms a joint district for the support of the high school.

BRIDGTON HIGH SCHOOL.

The building, a fine edifice, near the centre of the town, was erected in 1872, under the administration of J. H. Kimball, school agent, F. J. Littlefield, George Taylor, E. T. Alley, building committee, at an expense of \$12,000, and dedicated Jan. 25, 1873. The first term was opened in December, 1872, by A. G. Bradstreet, a member of the junior class in Bowdoin College, assisted by Miss Josie E. Gerry. A. F. Richardson, A.M., of Bowdoin College, became principal on the opening of the spring term of 1873, and has retained that position to the present time with honor to himself and the school. It was graded in July, 1873. No student prepared here has failed to pass the re-

quired examination on entering college. A flourishing lyceum is connected with the school, and lectures of literary and educational topics maintained.

Instructors.—Principal, Albert F. Richardson, A.M.; Assistants, Miss Roxie Brigham, 1873; Miss Roxie Brigham, Miss Carrie M. Stone, 1874; Miss Carrie M. Stone, Mrs. George E. Murphy, Miss R. Brigham, 1875; Miss Georgia R. Holden, Miss Emma G. Gardner, 1876.

School Officers and Committees.—Examining Committee, Rev. L. F. McKinney, Rev. T. S. Perry, Rev. N. Lincoln, D. P. Chaplin, Edward Bennett, Benjamin T. Chase, Miss Mary F. Farnham; Agents, A. F. Richardson, Rev. N. Lincoln, Miss Mary F. Farnham; Committees on Prize Declamations and Recitations, H. A. Shorey, Byron Kimball, M. Gleason, N. P. Potter, M.D., Rev. O. A. Rounds, G. F. McQuillan, A.B., J. L. Wales, Mrs. T. S. Perry, Mrs. B. C. Stone, Mrs. Joseph J. Walker, Miss Georgia P. Bucknam, Miss Emma G. Gardner, Miss Emma C. Leland.

NORTH BRIDGTON ACADEMY.

The Bridgton Academy was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts A.D. 1808, and by the charter it received a donation of State land.

The sum of about \$4000 had been previously contributed by citizens of Bridgton, Waterford, and Harrison towards the establishment of a permanent fund for its support. This fund has been increased by judicious management to \$1500.

The first officers of the institution were Rev. Nathan Church, President; Ezra Deane, Vice-President; Samuel Andrews, Treasurer; Stephen Chase, Secretary.

The present officers are George Peirce, President; Luke Brown, Vice-President; Philander Tolman, Treasurer; Thomas H. Mead, Secretary.

The first principal was Bezaleel Cushman, the present principal is John F. Moody.

The interests of the institution, educationally and financially, have been well cared for. It is pleasantly located in a delightful and healthy region, which, in connection with its superior advantages of instruction, have made it a central educational point. Many of its graduates have become distinguished men. Large additions have been recently made to the philosophical, chemical, and astronomical apparatus. The academy grounds comprise four acres, handsomely ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees. The original academy building was erected in 1825. Another and larger one was erected in 1879, to be used as a lecture hall and laboratory.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Oriental Lodge, No. 13, F. and A. M., charter granted at Boston, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, March 12, 1804, and signed by Isaiah Thomas, G. M.; Timothy Bigelow, G. S. W.; John Soley, G. J. W.; John Proctor, G. S.

The first meeting of the lodge was held at Bridgton Centre, March 26, 1804, when the following officers were elected: Oliver Pollard, W. M.; Samuel Farnsworth, S. W.; Eli Longley, J. W.; Samuel Andrews, Treas.; Charles Hay,

Sec.; James H. Robbins, S. D.; Nathaniel Geary, J. D.; Robert Haskins, Tyler; Seba Smith, S. The present officers are I. S. Webb, W. M.; Geo. H. Willard, S. W.; Alonzo L. Richardson, J. W.; M. M. Caswell, Treas.; Albert F. Richardson, Sec.; B. F. Cole, S. D.; N. C. Burnham, J. D.; Albert Gray, Tyler.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Highland Lodge, No. 10, organized at Bridgton, Feb. 17, 1874, with B. T. Chase, C. C.; E. J. Leighton, V. C.; P. P. Burnham, P.; J. F. Chute, K. R. S.; Geo. P. Perley, M. E.; John M. Perley, M. F.; Alex. Stevenson, M. A.; P. U. Hamlin, I. G.; Geo. E. Murphy, O. G. Present officers, Frank Long, C. C.; W. B. Bailey, V. C.; D. W. Holden, K. R. S.; Geo. P. Perley, P.; A. F. Hill, M. F.; P. P. Burnham, M. E.; B. W. Stevens, P. C.; J. F. Chute, M. A.; Isaac F. Teal, I. G.; F. W. Shorey, O. G.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Cumberland Lodge, No. 30, instituted at Bridgton in 1845. Samuel Andrews (2d), N. G.; B. K. Carsley, V. G.; W. T. Kilburn, W.; W. W. Cross, Rec. Sec.; Lewis Brigham, Treas. All their archives were destroyed by fire in 1849. The receipts for 1878 were \$1150, of which \$817 were expended for general relief. Present membership, 238. Officers, F. P. Bennett, N. G.; Ed. L. Lewis, V. G.; E. A. Littlefield, Sec.; H. B. Libby, Rec. Sec.; Edward Gibbs, Treas.

Mount Pleasant Encampment, No. 14, instituted at Bridgton, September, 1850. Charter members, R. Lamson, Samuel Andrews (2d), W. T. Kilburn, S. C. Strout, R. K. Hunt, B. B. Ball, B. Dodge. Present officers, Eugene Green, C. P.; Volney Barker, H. P.; T. M. Tolman, S. W.; A. F. Richardson, J. W.; E. A. Littlefield, Scribe; Dr. J. B. Bray, Treas.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Farragut Post, No. 4, organized Oct. 7, 1870, H. A. Shorey, Commander; Amos Stuart, Adjutant; Benjamin Dodge, Jr., Quartermaster; L. F. McKinney, Chaplain; J. H. Kimball, Surgeon; J. M. Murch, Officer of the Day; B. F. Milliken, Quartermaster-Sergeant. This organization of veteran soldiers disbanded in 1874.

BANDS.

BRIDGTON CADET BAND,

organized April, 1876. H. G. Gerrish, Director.

SOUTH BRIDGTON CORNET BAND,

organized September, 1878. E. C. Wentworth, Conductor; F. W. Sanborn, Secretary.

BRIDGTON BAND,

organized by veterans of the 10th Maine Infantry Band at the close of the war. Among these were John T., Edward C., and Osgood B. Webb, Richard T. Bailey, and David D. Blanchard.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

South Bridgton Grange, No. 149, organized March, 1873, with George E. Mead, Master; George F. Knapp,



BRIDGTON ACADEMY,
NORTH BRIDGTON, MAINE.





MOSES GOULD, M.D.



ALBERT GOULD.

Photos. by A. Gould, North Bridgton.

ALBERT GOULD.

Moses Gould, M.D., son of Ezra Gould, was born at North Bridgton, November, 1799. He received a collegiate education, and for four years was a teacher at Edisto, S. C. Returning, he studied medicine with Drs. Theodore Ingalls and Samuel Farnsworth, and commenced the practice of medicine and surgery at Bridgton. He married, March, 1828, Susan H., daughter of Gen. John Perley. His health becoming impaired, he relinquished the duties of his profession and gave his attention to gardening, a business much more conducive to his physical nature.

He was a member of the Congregational Church of North Bridgton, and closely identified with church and like interests. As treasurer of the Bridgton Academy, he labored for the success of that institution. He died Jan. 27, 1874, endeared to all who knew him by his sterling qualities and force of character.

Albert Gould, only child of Dr. Moses Gould, was born at North Bridgton, Feb. 18, 1830. He entered Bowdoin College in the class of 1847, and after one year entered the Harvard Law School, at Cambridge, Mass., where he graduated, and then entered the scientific school of that university. At the end of one year he accepted a position at Norwich, N. Y., as teacher of natural sciences, where he remained for

four years, then returned to Cambridge and completed his scientific course. He married, July 26, 1856, Eliza A. Adams, of Andover, Mass. Mr. Gould was a man of great versatility of talent, and whatever he undertook he did well. He had great natural mechanical genius; was an enthusiastic student of natural history, and his writings for scientific journals received favorable notice from the press. He had a good taste for music, and taught it to others; and he delivered many interesting scientific lectures. The leading passion of his life was chemistry, of which science he attained a high theoretical and practical knowledge. He built himself a private laboratory, where his too close application to chemical studies is supposed to have hastened his death, which occurred Feb. 1, 1874.

Mr. Gould was a member of Oriental Lodge and Chapter of Masons of Bridgton, and was county deputy of the order of Good Templars at one time. He was a Republican in politics. He was a member of the superintending school committee, and at the time of his death was coroner, postmaster, and justice of the peace. He was for many years a member of the Congregational Church. As a man he was kind hearted, genial, and possessed of a cheerful, sunny temperament, which made him the favorite in circles where he moved.

Overseer; Edward Bennett, Sec.; Wm. F. Fessenden, Treas.; Mrs. Mahala Berry, Ceres. Officers, 1879, Geo. E. Mead, Master; F. F. Johnson, Overseer; Pascal Jordan, Sec.; F. F. Fessenden, Treas.; Miss Mary Choate, Ceres.

Highland Grange, No. 115, North Bridgton, organized Feb. 26, 1875, with Charles H. Gould, Master; Joseph S. Ingalls, Overseer; Thomas E. Mead, Sec.; George S. Burnell, Treas.; Mrs. B. S. Gould, Ceres. A supply store was opened in 1876, with George S. Burnell Storekeeper. Officers, 1879, Edwin Ingalls, Master; Wm. H. Brigham, Overseer; Stephen A. Porter, Sec.; Aaron Gibbs, Treas.; Miss Julia Smith, Ceres. Membership, about 55.

HISTORY OF THE BUSINESS INTERESTS OF BRIDGTON.

Rufus Gibbs, saw-mill; established by William Sears, 1789.

Bridgton House, M. M. Davis; established in 1816 by Richard Gage, Sr., and sold to Mial Davis, father of present proprietor, in 1839.

E. E. Wilder, harness, 1847; established by Francis Ingalls, 1814.

Capt. John Burbanks and Capt. John Willits kept stores in Bridgton, 1818-21.

Perley Bros., since 1872, stools, tin, and peddlers' supplies; established by Cleaver & Son, 1826.

J. C. Burnham, cooper; established 1825.

Peter McGee, tailor, 1824 to 1871.

Isaac Chase, boatbuilder; established 1830.

Richard Gage, general merchandise, 1835 to 1845.

Horace Billings, tannery; established by Rufus Gibbs, 1836; burned 1854; rebuilt 1855.

W. A. Stevens, groceries, crockery, and hardware.

P. P. Burnham, dry goods, formerly Davis, Stevens & Co.; established by Alvin Davis, 1844.

E. T. Stewart, tailor; established 1847.

T. Gibson, carriages; established 1848.

S. M. Haden, drugs, 1849 to 1877.

Howard & Steadman, 1866; established by Hunt & Jewett, 1849.

Cumberland Mills, woolen blankets, four set mill, Rufus Gibbs, proprietor; established 1855 by John Hall and Rufus Gibbs; burned 1855; in 1858, Mr. Gibbs became sole proprietor.

E. R. Staples, established at South Bridgton, 1847; moved to Bridgton, 1857.

B. F. Evans, furniture and window-shades; established by R. A. Cleaves, 1856.

John H. Coswell, jewelry; established by F. B. Coswell, 1856.

Wm. J. Haden, stoves and tinware, 1855 to 1856.

Cumberland House, M. C. Bacon; established by Marshal Bacon, 1858.

Jesse Murphy, doors, sash, and blinds, 1871; established by I. S. Hopkinson, 1859.

J. K. Littlefield, carriages; established 1858.

A. J. Noone, cigar-manufactory; established 1860.

Photography, E. M. Berry, 1874; established by M. W. Thompson, 1860.

Lewis Smith, sash- and blind-manufactory; established 1861.

R. B. Bennett & Co.; established by R. B. Bennett, 1861.

Daniel Dickens, jewelry and fancy goods; established by W. H. Jewett, 1865.

J. Winslow Jones, canned fruits; established 1865; capacity, 35,000 or 40,000 cans per day.

Miss M. E. Hill, millinery; established 1865.

Lewis Smith, sash, furniture, and coffins; established 1866.

W. A. Stevens, paints and oils; established by Rufus Gibbs & Son, 1867.

Pondicherry Mills, cassimeres, repellants, etc.; a six set mill, furnishing employment for 50 operatives; originally built in 1866, by R. H. & Frederick Storer, of Portland, and Alvin Davis and F. J. Littlefield, of Bridgton. Pondicherry Company organized in 1873. Rufus Gibbs, President; O. B. Gibbs, Treasurer; William Iredale, Superintendent.

Henry P. S. Gould, 1879; established by H. O. Moses, 1867.

P. B. Waldron & Co., meats; established by Dennett & Kimble, 1868.

George G. Wight, insurance; established 1868.

J. F. Bennett, harness; established 1868.

E. S. Littlefield, light wood-work; established 1868.

A. Harmon, fruits and cigars, 1870.

Andrews & Waldren, shovel handles; established 1870; closed in 1878 from exhaustion of the stock of timber.

H. G. Gerrish, barber; established 1871.

R. T. Bailey, machinery; established 1871, in company with Samuel A. Miller.

Isaac E. Allen & Sons, monuments and cut stone; established 1872.

Fowler, Wales & Goodwin, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements; established by Gibbs, Fowler & Wales, 1872.

Forest Mills, machinery and water-wheels; M. M. Caswell, Superintendent; established by S. A. Miller & Co., 1873.

J. A. Bennett, dry goods and groceries; established by Davis & Bennett, 1873.

Burnham & Co., trunk cleats; established 1873.

W. B. Stevens, musical goods; established 1875.

J. H. Kimball, drugs; established 1875.

Fogg & Dodge, groceries; established 1876.

W. B. Bailey, harness; established 1876.

J. S. Libby, clothing; established 1876.

A. F. Gerrish, job-printing; established 1877.

Forest Mills, flouring-mill; established 1877; staves and shooks; established 1878; Harrimon Bros.

F. M. Larrabee, boots and shoes; established 1857; work-shop established 1857.

Mrs. E. M. Cook, millinery; established 1878.

George E. Murphy, sash and blinds; established 1879.

J. H. Davis, frames and brackets, 1879.

Lewis Bradstreet, plumber; established 1879.

Forest Mills Company, carriage trimmings; William F. Perry, President; James Taylor, Superintendent; established 1879; employs 60 to 70 operatives.

LAWYERS.

William Pike was the first resident member of the bar. He came from Cornish in 1819, and opened an office now occupied by Hon. N. S. Littlefield. He died in 1828. William Graffam and "Esquire Howe" practiced here previous to 1819. The late Judge Joseph Howard, of Portland, began practice in Bridgton in 1824, remaining six months. He was succeeded by Hon. William Pitt Fessenden and Nathaniel S. Littlefield, then young men, who formed a partnership, which was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Fessenden to other fields in 1830. William Paine, of Portland, afterwards marshal of Maine, came in 1831, remaining two years. Thomas J. Goodwin was here from 1834 to 1835; Henry Carter, 1836 to 1846. John P. Davis studied with Mr. Littlefield and remained a year, in 1840-41. Samuel Strout, 1841 to 1845, returning to Portland. S. M. Harmon, from 1863 to his death in 1877. David Hale, a native of Bridgton, who was admitted to the bar in 1862, entered the army, returned to his practice after the war, and died in 1873.

Resident lawyers not practicing: Samuel C. Smith, David P. Chaplin.

Now practicing law in Bridgton: Hon. B. T. Chase since 1869, N. S. Strout, and Hon. Nathaniel S. Littlefield.

Mr. Littlefield has practiced law in Bridgton for fifty-two years, was secretary of the State Senate in 1831 and 1832, a member of the State Senate in 1837-39, and in 1839 president of the Senate. He was representative in Congress for Oxford District in 1840-41, for the Cumberland District in 1848, representative in the State Legislature in 1856, and was made an honorary member of the Oxford Bar Association in 1871. He is the oldest practicing lawyer in Oxford or Cumberland Counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Before the advent of a doctor, it is said that Noah Stiles being unwell, was obliged to go to Standish for medical advice. Procuring the prescription, he returned on foot, carrying a gallon of molasses and a bushel of salt!

Dr. Samuel Farnsworth, the first physician in the town, came in 1790. He became eminent in his profession, and was a leading citizen until his death in 1817. Dr. Samuel Farnsworth, Jr., his son, and a native of Bridgton, succeeded to his practice, residing in North Bridgton. Dr. Theodore Ingalls began practice in 1817, living with his father, Phineas Ingalls, at South Bridgton. He moved to Bridgton soon after, and continued his practice until 1829. Dr. Jonathan Fessenden came to South Bridgton in 1818, and retired from business in 1839. Dr. Moses Gould, a native of Bridgton, located at North Bridgton in 1825, retiring from active practice in 1850. He died in 1874. Dr. Nathaniel N. Pease came to Bridgton in 1828, became a prominent political leader, representing his districts in the Legislature and State Senate. He died in 1866. Dr. Thomas Perley, grandson of Enoch Perley, Esq., had an extensive practice from 1841 to 1851, when he was succeeded by Dr. Josiah M. Blake.

Of the present physicians, Dr. John H. Kimball, established in the village in 1859, and Dr. Nathaniel P. Potter,

1865, are natives of Bridgton. Dr. John B. Bray began in 1875; James P. Webb, 1860; Charles E. Hill, 1861; William B. Perkins, 1870; Sylvester Robbins, 1864.

Dentists.—William H. Haskell, established 1862, and joined by his son, William S. Haskell; Luther G. Kimball, since 1873.

MILITARY.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Nathan Hale.

Jacob Hazen, from Beverly, Mass., enlisted 1776, served three years; kept hotel in North Bridgton previous to 1800.

Stephen Gates, sergeant, came to Bridgton from Andover, Mass., in 1768; served through the war; went to Ohio in 1790.

Asa Parker, wagoner, was under arms at the surrender of Burgoyne.

David Clark, born at Topsfield, Mass., 1748, entered the Continental army in 1776; served through the war; returned to Bridgton, where he died in 1831.

Ephraim Davenport, in the northwest expedition; died in 1838.

Joseph Kimball, served through the war under Washington; died at Bridgton.

Lieut. Robert Andrews, a native of Boxford, Mass., participated in the battle of Bunker and Breed's Hill; died at Bridgton in 1845, aged ninety-two.

Isaiah Ingalls.

Capt. Phineas Ingalls, a native of Andover, Mass., served through the war; died at Bridgton, January, 1844, aged eighty-six.

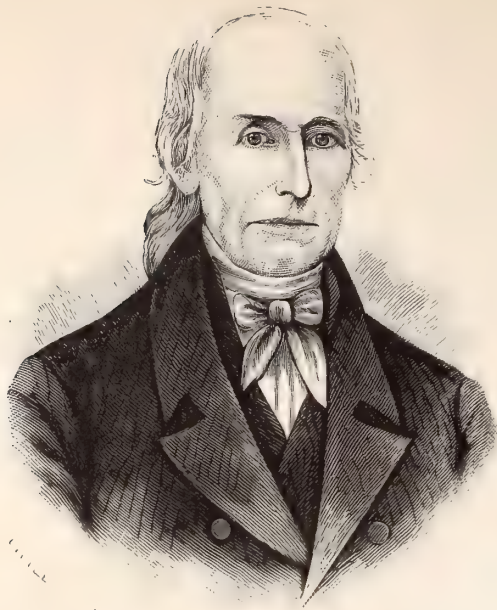
Lieut. John Hayward was in the Acton, Mass., militia, under Capt. Isaac Davis, at Concord, April 19, 1775; took command of the company on the fall of Capt. Davis, and was the first to cross North Bridge under a heavy fire from the 10th Regulars. He participated in the battles of Bunker Hill, White Plains, Trenton, and Monmouth; removed to Bridgton at the end of the war, where he lived with his son until his death, Feb. 13, 1825, aged eighty-four years.

Capt. John Kilborn, a Minute-Man of April 19, 1775, enlisted as corporal, 1776; was at the storming of Stony Point, Ticonderoga; promoted sergeant Dec. 1, 1777, was captain in 1780; moved to Bridgton 1794; died Sept. 8, 1842.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Nathan Hilton, Nathan Dodge, Samuel Ingalls, John M. Fields, in Capt. Kilborn's company, Portland; Enoch Frost, Robert D. Bisbee, George Fitch, Luther Carman, Aaron Brigham, Daniel Perley, Nathaniel Martin, Jeremiah Hale, William Stevens, William Libby, Richard T. Smith, in Capt. Kilborn's company; Capt. Samuel Andrews.

Capt. John Kilborn, Jr., stationed at Portland, and promoted to colonel; Uriah Gibbs, John Davenport, Amos Gould, Darius Long. John Lamson, under Gen. Brown; captured at Sackett's Harbor; held as hostage and taken to Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax, where he was discharged. Aaron Littlefield, stationed as guard at Kennebunk; Joseph Milliken, drafted as a marine, was on duty at Fort Preble, and participated in the engagement between the "Constitution" and the "Guerriere." Henry Day.



Ernoch Perley



John P. Perley



RESIDENCE OF COL. JOHN P. PERLEY, SOUTH BRIDGTON, MAINE.

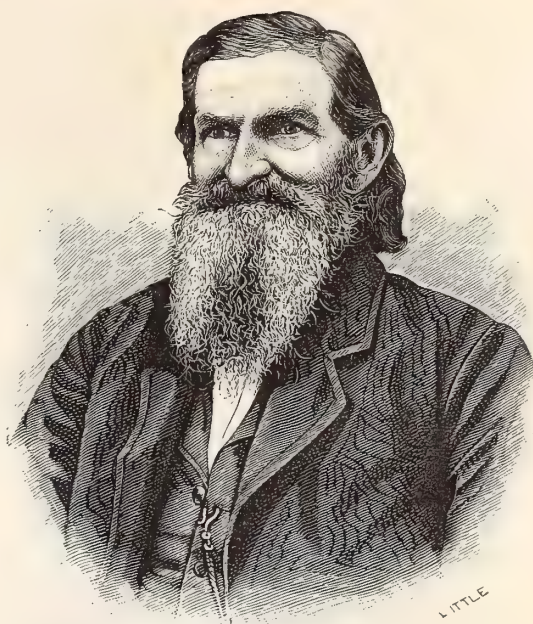
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COL. JOHN P. PERLEY

is a descendant of one of the oldest families in America. His ancestor, Allen Perley, was a native of Wales, and emigrated to New England, arriving at Charlestown, Mass., July 12, 1630. From thence he removed, in 1634, to Ipswich, and the year following married Susanna Bokeson, by whom he had four sons, viz., John, Samuel, Thomas, and Timothy. The third son represented the second generation in direct descent of our subject. He had two sons,—Thomas and Jacob,—the elder of whom was the third generation. His family consisted of three sons,—Thomas, Allen, and Asa, the oldest of whom was the fourth generation; and his family embraced five sons,—Isaiah, Oliver, Thomas, Enoch, and Aaron, of whom Enoch was the grandfather of Col. John P. Perley, who was born at Boxford, Mass., May 18, 1749, and became a resident of Bridgton in 1776, settling in the southern part of the town, on the place now owned and occupied by his grandson, 'Squire Perley. He was a man of strong native intellect, ready tact, and uncommon sagacity. He held many of the most important offices in the town, and was for many years an acting magistrate, and became extensively known as a man of intelligence and superior business capacity. He was a strict utilitarian, for whatever his hand touched was always turned to some practical account. By extraordinary forecast and untiring industry he accumulated a large estate. He was a man of active benevolence, and was noted for his public gifts for the support of religion. He was married to Miss Annie Flint, who was born July 26, 1753. Their family consisted of two sons, viz., John and Thomas, and three daughters,—Rebecca, Nancy, and Huldah. This worthy man died Dec. 23, 1829; his wife's death occurred April 15, 1823. The homestead was inherited by John, who was born Jan. 5, 1779, in Bridgton. He was a practical surveyor by profession, and was for years connected with the State militia, and at the time of his resignation held the rank of brigadier-general. He was married to Miss Sarah Treadwell, of Groton, Mass. She was born Aug. 26, 1782. They had a family of three boys and five girls, only four of whom are now living, viz., Mary M., widow of Rensselaer Cram, and resides in Portland; Augustus, a resident of Bridgton Centre; John P., and Sarah, wife of Marshall Cram, of Brunswick, Me. Gen. Perley died May 13, 1841; his wife died Sept. 30, 1860. John P. was born on the old homestead, July 31, 1815. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a Republican in politics, and has held many positions of trust and honor in his town. He was a member of the State Legislature of 1861, '62, '65. In his early life he was connected with the State militia, from which he retired with the rank of colonel. He is also a trustee of the Bridgton Academy. He was married June 25, 1840, to Clarissa, daughter of Asa and Phoebe (Berry) Ingalls, of Bridgton. She was born May 27, 1817. They have no offspring. They are both active and energetic members of the Congregational Church of Bridgton. Col. Perley resides on the old homestead of his father, and, although over threescore years of age, he still retains the activity of early manhood.

ISRAEL P. PEABODY.

Lieut. Francis Peabody, of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, born in 1614, came to New England in the ship "Planter," in 1635. He first resided at Ipswich, and in the summer of 1638 became one of the original settlers of Hampton, Mass. He, in 1681, became a resident of Topsfield. He married Mary Foster. His death occurred Feb. 19, 1697. His wife died April 9, 1705.



ISRAEL P. PEABODY.

The lineage is traced through his progeny as follows: giving one in each generation, and beginning with his son, who was third in a family of twelve children (William, born 1646; John, born Aug. 1, 1695; John, born Aug. 20, 1732; John, Nov. 2, 1766; Israel P., subject of this sketch). John Peabody, grandfather of Israel P., was a lieutenant in the Provincial army at the taking of Ticonderoga by the French, in 1759, was at the siege and capture of Louisbourg, in 1758, was captain of a militia company that marched from Andover on the news of the battle of Bunker Hill. He removed to Bridgton, Me., in the winter of 1783-84. He was known as a man of integrity, good intellect, and ready wit, and was one of the deacons of the First Congregational Church. He died June 12, 1820. His wife was Mary Perley, the mother of ten children; she died July 15, 1824.

His father, John, married Asenath Stevens, in 1794. He was also a deacon in the Congregational Church, and died May 13, 1838. His wife died April 19, 1840. They had eleven children, of whom Israel P. is ninth child, born in the town of Bridgton, April 24, 1810; married Oct. 23, 1834, Rebecca, daughter of Francis and Polly (Wilson) Foster, of Bridgton. She was born June 19, 1811.

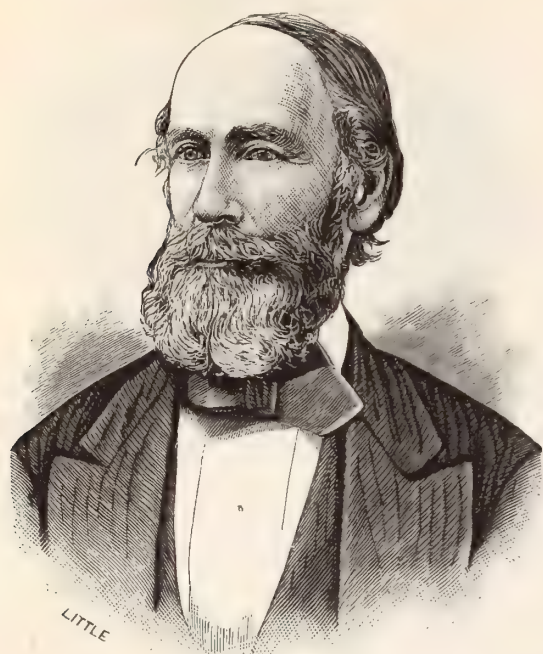
Mr. Peabody has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and resided upon the farm settled by his grandfather. He is a promoter of good society, and has been a member of the Congregational Church since he was sixteen years of age. Politically, he is a member of the Republican

party. Their children are Mary A. (deceased); Mrs. Alonzo C. Chapin, of Cape Elizabeth; Mrs. A. Chapin, of Portland; Mrs. Appleton D. Hill, of Naples; Mrs. Alonzo E. Quinn, of Portland; Mrs. Daniel F. Johnson, of Portland; Francis E. (deceased); Mrs. Wallace W. Hatch, of Cape Elizabeth; and Charles E.

LUKE BROWN.

The Brown family was first settled in America at Watertown, Mass., in the years 1630-31, by two brothers, Abraham and Joseph, from Surrey, England. Their descendants remained for years in the eastern part of Massachusetts.

Joshua, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of that State, and removed in early life to Stowe, Mass.



LUKE BROWN.

He was a man of sterling qualities, and was captain in the American army during the Revolutionary war, was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was the last man to leave the fort before its occupation by the British forces. He reared a large family of children, of whom Obededom, the father of our subject, was the second son. This old soldier died at Stowe about the year 1815, at the age of seventy-four.

Obededom was born at Stowe, Mass., May, 1782. He was married to Betsey Walcott, of Bolton, Mass. He removed to Livermore, Me., in 1820, where he died Dec. 15, 1839. His wife died at North Bridgton, Jan. 2, 1843, aged fifty-six years. By his marriage he became the father of ten children, viz., Susan, Luke, Obededom, Charles W., Betsey, Mary Ann, Lydia Augusta, George, Martha Pitman, and Samuel B. W., five of whom are now living.

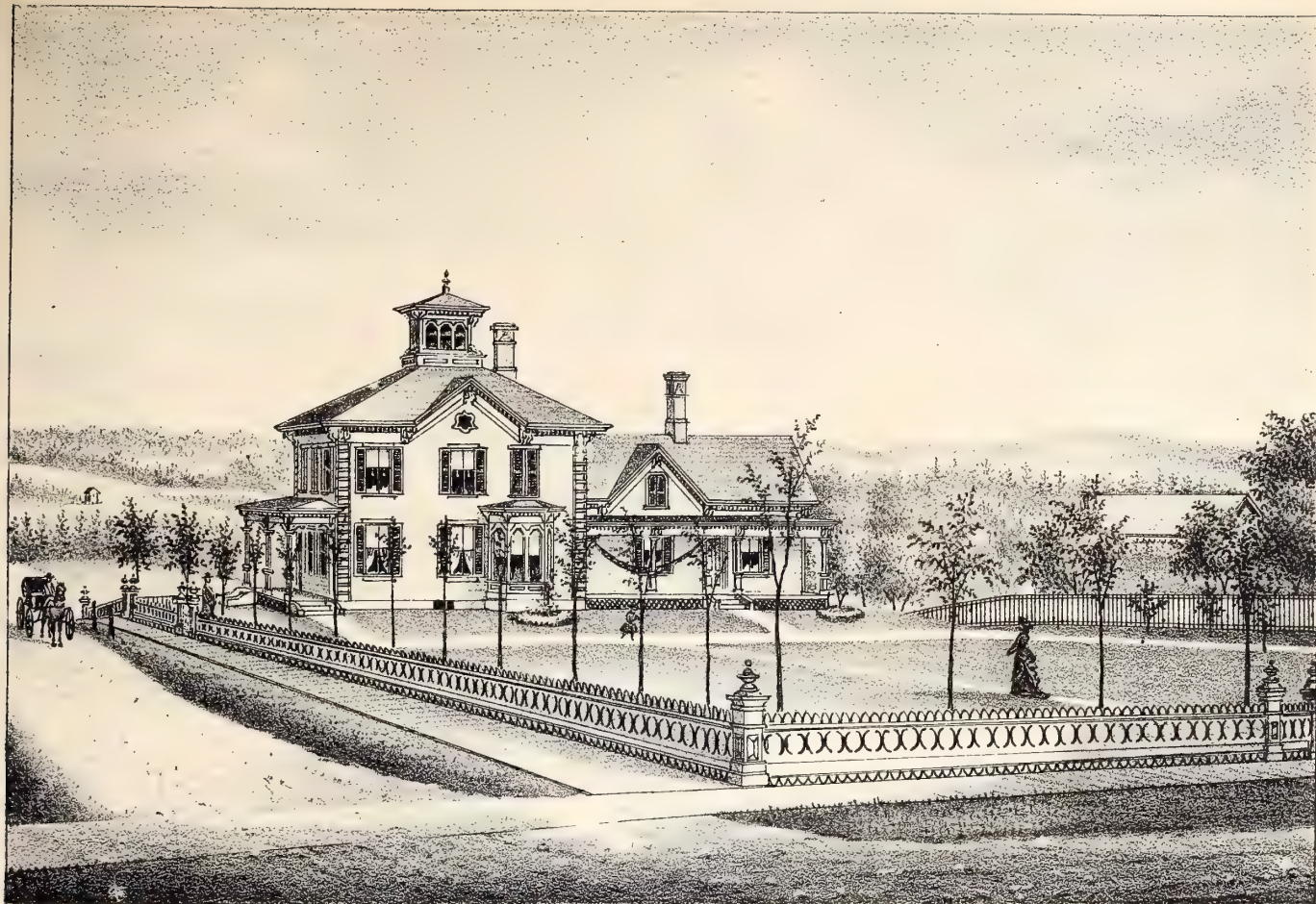
Luke, our subject, was born in Bolton, Mass., Aug. 23, 1807. His father being a carpenter, he was apprenticed to the same trade. He removed to Livermore with his father, where he remained four years; he then went to Boston, where he commenced business for himself as a

carpenter, and where he resided till 1840. His educational advantages were limited. He is a life member of the Massachusetts Charitable and Mechanics' Association, which he joined Oct. 26, 1829. In 1840 he removed to Bridgton, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture, which he conducted till 1878, manufacturing his wares from the native log, and shipping his products to domestic and foreign ports. He was also engaged in the general merchandise trade. He was married April 9, 1829, to Sophronia, daughter of Nathan H. and Ruth (Foster) Bartlett, of Boston, where she was born July 23, 1808. By this union he had eight children, three of whom are living,—George H., born April 9, 1830, and is engaged in the manufacture of furniture at Bridgton; Cornelia M., born Jan. 5, 1846, and is the wife of Charles W. Hill, of Bridgton; Freeman H., born Dec. 5, 1849, and is a manufacturer of furniture at his father's old stand. His wife died May 15, 1871. He afterwards was married, Sept. 16, 1872, to Lizzie, daughter of James and Sarah (Proctor) Jordan, of Waterford, Me.; she was born at that place. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but on the nomination of Franklin Pierce for President of the United States, being opposed to the extension of slavery, he joined the Free-Soilers, and afterwards, on the organization of the Republican party, was one of its foremost promoters in the State. He has held the office of chairman of selectmen, and other town offices; represented his district in the State Legislature of 1855, being the first Republican legislator elected from his town. He was also a member of the State Senate of 1867-68. Is an active supporter of religion, being connected with the Congregational Church of North Bridgton, and has been a member of a religious organization since 1827, and has been deacon of the church most of the time of his residence in the town. He has, since 1843, been one of the trustees of the Bridgton Academy. Mr. Brown has retired from active business, having delegated to his sons the responsibility of maintaining the honor and credit of an enterprise of which he was the father, and which has been a source of revenue and prosperity to the town of Bridgton.

P. P. BURNHAM,

son of George and Florilla Burnham, natives of Gilead, Me., was born in Gilead, Oxford Co., June 26, 1845. He received his education in the common school at home, in Gould's Academy, at Bethel, and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

In 1863 he went to Portland, and was a clerk in the dry-goods house of R. A. Chapman until 1867, when he became a clerk for Deering, Milliken & Co., jobbers of dry goods. In 1869 he became a member of the firm of Davis, Stevens & Co., of Bridgton, and upon the dissolution of that firm, in 1876, he commenced business alone in the same building formerly occupied by the firm of which he was a member. He was elected treasurer of the Bridgton Savings Bank in 1872, which position he resigned in February, 1879, and was elected one of the trustees of that bank. He is one of the substantial business men of Bridgton, and a promoter of all worthy local enterprises. He married, Aug. 29,



RESIDENCE OF P. P. BURNHAM, BRIDGTON, MAINE.



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT F. RICHARDSON, BRIDGTON, ME.





Photo. by L. M. Berry, Bridgton.

R. A. Barnard

Daniel, the grandfather of this gentleman, was born at Andover, Mass., Jan. 20, 1758. He was the youngest of seven sons who, with their father, were all soldiers in the Revolutionary war. In 1781 he came to Bridgton, and settled on the same farm now owned and occupied by his grandson. He married Ruth Andrews, a native of Boxford, Mass., she being born in the year 1764. Their family consisted of three sons and three daughters. The sons' names were Putnam, Daniel, and John. He died April 6, 1832, and his wife Dec. 8, 1837.

Daniel, the father of R. A. Barnard, was born in Bridgton, June 18, 1798. He turned his attention during his life to the improvement and tilling of the soil. He was married, Nov. 3, 1833, to Keziah, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Jordan) Dingley. She was born in Casco, Cumberland Co., Me., Aug. 6, 1811. By his marriage he became the father of a son and daughter; the latter died in childhood. He was a member of the old Whig party, and held the rank of captain in the State militia. He was

a man of strict integrity and honest worth, and at his death, which occurred June 19, 1854, he was deeply mourned by friends and neighbors.

Robert A., the only son of this worthy couple, was born on the old homestead, March 22, 1840; he was reared to agricultural pursuits, and has remained on the old farm all his life, excepting six years he spent in California engaged in sheep-raising. He has had the advantages of only a common-school education. He was married, Nov. 26, 1872, to Annette, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Fessenden) Farnham, of Bridgton, where she was born Dec. 1, 1849. They have but one child, Evelyn F., born July 3, 1876. He is a Republican in politics, but was never an office-seeker. Mr. Barnard is engaged at present in farming, and is one of the town's most enterprising citizens. He devotes his means liberally to religious and charitable purposes, and is proud that he resides on the farm which has been in possession of the family for three generations.

1874, Helen M., daughter of Capt. Nicholas, of Searsport, Me. They have an only daughter, Edith, born May 15, 1875.

RUFUS GIBBS,

son of Alpheus and Abigail (Wheeler) Gibbs, was born in the town of Bridgton, Cumberland Co., Me., Aug. 26, 1800. He attended the district schools during his boyhood, and there obtained the rudiments of an education, which subsequent self-study and observation largely augmented. At the age of fourteen, on account of the death of his father, he embarked in the pursuits of life for himself. He engaged with John Perley, with whom he remained seven years, during which time he worked mostly at tanning, and the remainder of the time upon the farm. Upon reaching his majority he established himself in business in the village of Bridgton, as a tanner and leather merchant, and was also quite largely engaged in land speculation. This business he continued until about the year 1840, when he gave his entire attention to lumbering until the fall of 1855, when he commenced the building of the large "blanket-mill," which was completed and in operation the following April. Mr. Gibbs, in connection with his sons, was in business successfully until 1877, when he retired. In politics he has always been a Republican, and has never missed a presidential or State election. He never sought political preferment. Although often urged to accept different nominations, he always declined the flattering honor upon business considerations, until in 1878 he gave way to the urgent solicitations of his party, and accepted the nomination for representative. He was elected by a

large majority, and served one term with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Gibbs is an active member of the Congregational Church, contributing largely to its benevolent and missionary enterprises. In 1825 he married Adeline, daughter of Joseph Sears. Of this union were born seven children. Four sons and one daughter are living,—Edward A., Ann Maria, wife of William F. Perry, Charles E., John S., and Horace I. Mr. Gibbs is one of Bridgton's most honored and substantial citizens.

ALBERT F. RICHARDSON,

son of Mark Richardson, was born in Sebago, July 2, 1841. For many years he was a teacher, and taught schools successfully in Sebago, Otisfield, Harrison, Bristol, and in Bethel and Monmouth Academies. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1873, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Colby University in 1876. In 1873 he took charge of the Bridgton High School, which position he retains in 1879.

Mr. Richardson has always been interested in all local enterprises tending to make society better, and is a man of correct habits, of strong force of character, and possessed of a rare executive ability. He is also noted as a disciplinarian.

While a resident of Sebago he was a member of the school committee, and for two years was a selectman of the town. He is a member of the school committee of Bridgton. He has been Noble Grand of Cumberland Lodge of Odd-Fellows, Worthy Master of Oriental Lodge of Free-Masons, and Worthy Chief Templar of Selden Connor Lodge of Good Templars.

BRUNSWICK.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

THE town of Brunswick forms the northeastern portion of Cumberland County. It is bounded north by the Androscoggin River, noted for its numerous falls and abundant water-power. The New Meadows River, on the east, separates this town and Harpswell, which lies directly south of it, from Bath, West Bath, and Phippsburg. New Meadows River rises in the town of Bath, about half a mile from Merrymeeting Bay, and flows south into Casco Bay. It was anciently called Stevens' River. Merrymeeting Bay, which lies east of Brunswick, is formed by the confluent waters of the Androscoggin, Muddy, Cathance, Abagadusset, and Kennebec Rivers. It is about six miles in length and three in breadth at its widest part. In a deed from Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Sir Richard Edgecomb, in 1637, this

sheet of water is called the "Lake of New Somerset." In other ancient deeds it is called "Swan Pond."*

The scenery of Brunswick and of the territory immediately adjacent to it is varied and interesting. The central portion of the town consists chiefly of low, sandy plains. "In the western part a rocky elevation is to be observed, extending quite from the Androscoggin to Casco Bay. Many citizens are familiar with the picturesque scenery at Rocky Hill, some four miles up the river road, where this ridge begins. At the deep cut, some three miles west of the village, the railroad passes through a depression of this ridge, but at Oak Hill it again rises to full height.

"A few miles farther, another depression is succeeded by

* Pejepscot Papers.—WHEELER.

Brimstone Hill, in Freeport, which completes the line quite to Harraseeket Landing, on Casco Bay. From Oak Hill, and the higher points of the parallel ridge west of it, the sea is usually visible. From all elevated points, for miles around, appear also the spires of the villages of Brunswick and Topsham, the highest among them being the twin towers of King's Chapel. On the approach from up river, Powder-House Hill (at an earlier date known as Sunset Hill) hides much of the villages from view. A bend of the river, with a broad expansion at this point, gives all the effect of a lake, with the accessories of high, rocky banks, green hills, low, grassy shores, and sandy beaches.

"At the upper railroad bridge, where the banks of the river approach each other and the compressed waters go rolling on between the firm bounds of rock, the scene begins to change. Here is the beginning of the Brunswick Falls, the finest water-power on the Atlantic coast. This magnificent fall of water, though lacking in the grandeur which attaches to the more famous falls of some other rivers, has yet a beauty of its own which should by no means be overlooked. Its numerous cascades afford not only varied and picturesque views, but furnish a motive-power probably unsurpassed in New England within so small a space. The natural bed of the fall consists of coarse graphic granite and gneiss. The rock upon the middle fall projects above the water at several points, serving as natural abutments to the several sections of the dam. Shad Island, the former site of the mills, divides the lower fall about midway. There are three pitches: the first has a vertical descent of about eleven feet, the middle of fourteen feet, and the lower of about fifteen feet. The total height of the fall is about forty-one feet above high tide, which flows to the foot of the fall, causing a variation in the height of the water of about three feet. The whole horizontal distance of the descent is nineteen hundred and eighty feet."

The soil of Brunswick varies from the sandy loam of the plains to a gravelly loam at the westward. Rich loams and heavy clays are found in a few localities. Peat has been found in the low ground east of Miss Narcissa Stone's house, and has been used by her. The best farms were formerly (and probably are now) at Middle Bay and Maquoit. The land is said, however, to have been much more fertile in former times than at present.

The climate of this region is somewhat different near the sea-coast from that a few miles farther inland. In Harpswell, and around the bays of Brunswick, the temperature is as uniform as it usually is on the coast of Maine. Topsham, from its greater elevation, is cooler than Brunswick in the summer, and, probably owing to its southern slope, is slightly warmer in the winter.

EARTHQUAKES.

Accounts have been preserved of some ten shocks of earthquake, which have occurred here since the first settlement of Brunswick. The first and severest was the one which was felt throughout New England, and is called the "Great Earthquake." It happened on Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1755, at about a quarter past four o'clock A.M. The undulation of the earth's surface in this vicinity was so violent as to rock houses, and throw down chimneys, log

fences, and crockery from the shelves. The chimney of Rev. Mr. Dunlap's house fell in, and some of his children narrowly escaped injury. The inhabitants generally were greatly alarmed, and viewed the occurrence as an omen of evil. Rev. Mr. Dunlap preached a sermon with especial reference to this event. The other earthquakes were much less severe, though some of them were sufficient to cause a degree of trepidation among the timid. They occurred Nov. 22, 1755; June 12, 1805, at 7.30 A.M.; June 26, 1808, at 2.51 P.M.; Nov. 28, 1814, at 7 P.M.; the oscillations moved from north to south, lasted fifty seconds, and were followed by an explosion; May 23, 1817, at 3 P.M., lasted one minute; March 7, 1823, at 10 A.M.; July 25, 1828, at 6 A.M.; Aug. 26, 1829, at 9 P.M., and at 9.15 P.M.; and Oct. 17, 1860.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Thomas Purchase was the first settler within the present boundaries of the town of Brunswick. There is some doubt as to the precise location of his residence, some authorities placing it at the head of New Meadows River, and others at Pejepscot (now Brunswick) Falls; but the fact that he settled here as early as 1628, before there were any other English settlements east of Saco, is abundantly proven. In 1632, he and George Way obtained a patent from the Plymouth Council (of England) for a tract of land embracing the famous salmon-fishery at the Pejepscot, and extending on both sides of the river "four miles square towards the sea." Way never settled on any portion of this patent. In 1639, Purchase, in an indenture made with Governor Winthrop, placed it under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay, desiring, no doubt, in this remote and isolated situation, to secure the assistance and protection of the strongest neighboring English colony, in case of an outbreak or difficulty with the Indians. It does not appear that Purchase desired to form a settlement of any considerable extent upon his grant, but had selected this site with a view of monopolizing the fishing-ground and trade with the natives.

His first house was destroyed by fire, and "by this disaster he lost in the flames the only copy of the patent by which he held his property. The original had been left with Mr. Francis Ashley, in England."* It was very likely soon after this fire that he changed his place of abode. At all events, he soon after erected "a small cottage for a present shelter," and it was while here that he was visited by Mr. Edward Rishworth.† This structure was afterwards superseded by "a fair stone house," in which he is supposed to have lived during the remainder of his residence at Pejepscot.

Thomas Purchase must have been a man well known in the colony. He not only held at different times offices of trust and responsibility, but also made, it would seem, a frequent appearance in court.

The first account of him after his immigration to this country is of his appearance at Saco, in 1630.

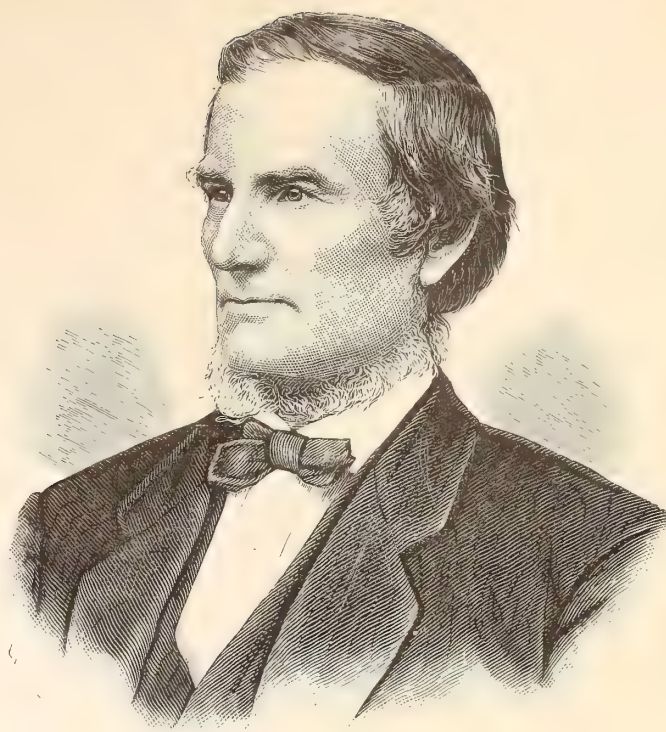
On June 25th of that year he was present with Isaac Al-lerton, Capt. Thomas Wiggan, and others, and saw Richard

* Maine Hist. Coll., iii. p. 330.

† Pejepscot Papers.



GEORGE SKOLFIELD.



GEORGE R. SKOLFIELD.

Photos. by A. O. Reed, Brunswick.

GEORGE SKOLFIELD.

George Skolfield was born in the year 1780 in a house which stood near where the present fine residence of his son, George R. Skolfield, now is, in the town of Harpswell, on what is called the "Neck Road." His early life was spent on the farm, in the mean time acquiring such education as he could in the public schools of Harpswell nearly a century ago.

At the age of twenty-one he began the business of ship-building without business connection or acquaintance, and without a single dollar of capital, even borrowing the small sum necessary to purchase his first broad-axe. With that business ability and persistency which so eminently marked his whole business life of more than sixty years, he steadily pursued his chosen calling, each year establishing a higher reputation and more extensive business connections in the larger cities of the country, until he became one of the noted ship-builders and owners of America. In his long business life he constructed upwards of sixty ships, most of them of large size and known for their beautiful models and thoroughness of construction; some built more than forty years ago being in active service with high rating, while the benefit accruing to Brunswick and Harpswell from the large sums paid for wages and material was almost beyond description,—those for wages alone exceeding a million of dollars. He

was of a kind and hospitable nature, fond of his family and friends, and exceedingly liberal towards all worthy objects of need and charity; but he had a thorough hatred of anything looking like oppression or cant, a single instance sufficing as an illustration. While engaged in building a fine ship of sixteen hundred tons, the town of Harpswell insisted on taxing him for her before her completion, against his firm protest, when he at once built for himself a residence a short distance from the one he was occupying, but in the town of Brunswick, thus transferring his large tax of many hundred dollars per year to the latter town for the remainder of his life. He died, on the 13th of March, 1866, at the age of eighty-six, in the full possession of all his faculties, without a single regret at leaving the scene of his labors and triumphs, remarking, "My days of usefulness are passed, and it is better that the worn-out old body should be laid at rest." Since his decease the business of the yard has been carried on by his son, George R., in connection with two brothers, Capt. Samuel and Capt. Isaac L. Skolfield (two well-known ship-masters of Brunswick); but who, during the depression in the ship-building industry, have built such ships only as they owned and put into commission on their own account, they now being the most extensive owners in their part of the State.



Vines take legal possession of the land granted him and John Oldham, on the southwest side of Saco River.*

In 1631 he was at Pejepscot, where he was visited in July by Sir Christopher Gardiner, who remained with him about a year.†

In 1636 he was present as one of the commissioners, on March 25th, at the house of Capt. R. Boynton, in Saco. His associates were Capt. Boynton, Capt. W. Gorges, Capt. Cammock, Messrs. H. Jocelyn, E. Godfrey, and T. Lewis.‡

This was the first organized court within the limits of the present State of Maine.§

On Aug. 22, 1639, he made legal conveyance to John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts, of all his land, and put himself under the power and jurisdiction of that colony. He reserved, however, such a claim to the ownership of the land as practically annulled that part of the contract.||

In 1640, Purchase again appears in court at Saco, but this time not on the bench, but before the bar, and also as a jurymen. There were five indictments against him at this court. On July 14th of this year he was summoned to appear at court on the 8th of September following, and an order was at the same time issued to Robert Sankey, of Saco, the provost-marshal, to bring him before the court on September 8th, to answer to divers complaints not specified, and particularly that credible information had been given that he had conveyed the greater part of his goods and chattels out of the province, in consequence of his indebtedness to divers persons; or to take sufficient security for his appearance at the session of the Council established for the province. On his refusal his property was to be attached and brought to Saco. The first complaint was brought by Giles Elbridge, of Pemaquid, in an action of debt. Purchase made his appearance, but for some reason the case was not tried.

The second complaint against him was by Richard Vines in a similar action. This case also was not tried.

The third complaint was by Richard Tucker, of Casco, and was to the effect that nine years previously Sir Christopher Gardiner had borrowed a warming-pan of him in Purchase's name, which was worth 12s. 6d., and had kept it. Also that six months afterwards he had bought a fowling-piece for 40s., and would not pay for the same, though often requested. The damages were placed at £5. Purchase denied that Gardiner did these things in his name, and declared that if he did he was not authorized to do so. Purchase further declared that the above facts were unknown to him, and that he had no recollection of any demand being made as alleged. "But Mr. George Cleaves had asked him causelessly for these articles; but he being a partner with the defendant, had acquitted him from all causes of action whatever."

The issue was joined, the trial took place, and the jury decided that Purchase should pay £2 12s. 6d. for the articles claimed, and 12s. 6d. as costs of court. Judgment was

given and execution ordered by the whole court. Whatever became of the warming-pan is not known, but it will be noticed that there was one mentioned among the articles embraced in the inventory of 1685.

The fourth complaint was a declaration of Arthur Browne, merchant, accusing Purchase of falsely charging him with perjury and bribery. Purchase denied the whole thing, but the jury brought in a verdict against him and fined him £5 sterling, and 12s. for costs.

The fifth complaint is not given, but it is stated that he was required, on the third day of August preceding, to enter into a recognizance with Rev. Robert Jordan, and that he appeared at court to answer to Capt. Thomas Young, Messrs. Abraham Shurte, George Davis, Richard Tucker, and others. At this same court Purchase also served as a jurymen in the case of Mary Purington, of Agamenticus.

In 1645 he signed a letter addressed to Governor Winthrop, the Deputy Governor, and Court of Assistants of Massachusetts Bay, and was also the one chosen to present the same. This letter was in regard to trouble between the inhabitants of Rugby's province of Lygonia, and Jocelyn and others, and was dated "Casco Bay, this 18th febr, 1645." William Ryall, Richard Tucker, and George Cleeve were the other signers.¶

In 1653 he was sued by the colony government, "as appears by a record of the General Court of that year, and styled *Of Pejepscot*." What this suit was for we have not ascertained. At one time, date unknown, his children were required by the Council to be brought forward for baptism, and on neglect of the same he was to be summoned before the General Court.

In 1654 he was chosen assistant to Prince, the commissioner at the first court ever held upon the Kennebec. There is no evidence, however, that he ever held an Assistant's Court.

In 1657 he was called to answer before the County Court of Yorkshire, to an action brought against him by the Widow Elizabeth Way for the purpose of determining whether Pejepscot was under the jurisdiction of that court.

After the restoration of Charles II. to the throne of England in 1660, probably in the year 1662, Purchase was commissioned as a magistrate under Gorges, or, at least, Mr. J. Archdale, agent of Gorges, offered him such a commission.**

In September, 1675, his house was attacked by the Indians, an account of which is given on page 34 of this work.

The foregoing enumeration of the various events in the life of Purchase embrace a nearly continuous connection from the time of his migration to his death. It embraces a period of forty-seven years. During this long time the only intervals of any length in which we have no accounts of him are between 1646 and 1654, and 1660 and 1675. It is possible that these gaps may even yet be shortened.

Whether Purchase was a man of much property can only be surmised. It would seem that his opportunities of ac-

* Folsom, History of Saco, etc., p. 30.

† Winthrop, i. p. 68. Massachusetts Historical Collection, Third Series, viii. p. 320.

‡ Folsom, *opus cit.*, p. 49.

§ Williamson, i. p. 265. || Folsom, p. 45. Williamson, i. p. 290.

¶ Maine Historical Collection, i. pp. 549, 550.

** Williamson, i. p. 403.

quiring wealth were unusually good. He possessed a good field for traffic with the Indians, and had the monopoly of the best salmon and sturgeon fishery in New England. Notwithstanding this, the frequent suits brought against him show not only "the litigious temper of the times," but also that he was deeply in debt, and that his creditors were uneasy.

Of his real character nothing is known more than may be gathered from what has already been stated. That he was a man of considerable enterprise is evident. That he failed to wholly conciliate the Indians is evident not only from the fact that his house was selected as the first one to be visited by them, but also that he was deemed unfair in his dealings with them, one of them remarking that he had paid £100 for water "from Purchase his well." This water was, however, presumably flavored with some alcoholic ingredient.

Notwithstanding these facts, the Indians could not have been entirely at enmity with him, or they would not have let him off with the mere robbery of his house when they had some of its inmates in their power.

Thomas Purchase must have been a man of considerable ability, or he would not have held the offices he did. Williamson says of him that "he was one of those flexible patriots who could accommodate his politics to the changes of the times."* This, it appears to us, is rather a harsh judgment. To which administration did he owe allegiance? The question may be easy to answer now, but was it so easy for him to answer it? It must be remembered that it was not until the present century that the claim of the Plymouth Colony on the Kennebec to his tract of land was finally settled adversely.

SETTLEMENT UNDER THE PEJEPSCOT COMPANY.

The efforts made by the Pejepscot proprietors to settle their lands were, for the most part, quite successful, though the rapidity with which settlers came in varied very much at different times. Many of these earlier settlers, it is said, ran away from England, and upon their arrival in this country changed their names.

Between 1717 and 1722, 41 persons are known to have settled in Brunswick. There were doubtless others whose names have not been preserved. Many of these settlers, however, forfeited their lots in consequence of the non-fulfillment of the required conditions.

In 1722 the fourth Indian, or Lovewell's, war was commenced, and the situation of the settlers here became so disagreeable that they nearly all abandoned their homes, and it was not until about 1730 that the settlement was renewed. Those who are known to have remained are John Minot, Andrew Dunning and his sons, William Woodside and Ebenezer Stanwood and their sons, William Simpson, and David Givven and sons. The most of these had garrisons.

Upon the incorporation of Brunswick as a town, in 1738, a considerable increase took place in the number of new settlers.

On June 27, 1739, there were 39 persons who had re-

cently come into possession of lots at New Meadows. There were also at this time in other parts of the town 29 individuals who were either new settlers or sons of the old settlers, who had become of age.

In June, 1740, the proprietors voted to give Benjamin Larrabee a lease of the lands adjacent to Fort George, and also the privilege of the salmon-fishery, on such terms as might be agreed upon by the committee to whom the matter was referred. Mr. Larrabee, who was then the agent of the proprietors, made the following deeds, which we give in tabulated form from Wheeler's History of Brunswick:†

Names of the Persons to whom Benj. Larrabee, Esq., At- torney, etc., sold.	Quantity of Acres sold.	The Time when Sold.	The Con- sideration.
1. Nathan Adams.....	100 acres.	March 9, 1737.	£25 0 0
2. John Adams.....	100 "	March 9, 1737.	25 0 0
3. William Malcome.....	200 "	March 6, 1737.	10 0 0
4. Robert Spear.....	200 "	March 9, 1738.	32 0 0
5. William Spear.....	203 "	April 11, 1738.	26 0 0
6. John Malcome.....	100 "	Jan. 16, 1737.	5 0 0
7. John Malcome.....	100 "	Jan. 16, 1737.	5 0 0
8. John Gyles, Esq.....	100 "	Sept. 6, 1738.	5 0 0
9. Jacob Eaton.....	100 "	Topsham March 24, 1739.	5 0 0
10. Henry Gibbs.....	95 "	& 115 poles May 20, 1740.	25 0 0
11. Jonathan Sayward.....	200 "	June 19, 1740.	Quit-chim as an heir to Parker
12. John Barrows.....	100 "	July 15, 1740.	25 0 0
13. John Adams.....	135 "	July 28, 1741.	25 0 0
14. John Barrows.....	100 "	Oct. 16, 1741.	25 0 0
15. Samuel Clarke.....	200 "	May 19, 1742.	32 0 0
16. David Given.....	100 "	Nov. 8, 1742.	16 0 0
17. William Dunning.....	200 "	May 21, 1742.	10 0 0
18. Benjamin Thompson.....	100 "	Nov. 3, 1742.	25 0 0
19. James Hevey.....	103 "	Oct. 24, 1741.	16 0 0
20. James McFarland.....	200 "	May 28, 1739.	10 0 0
21. James McFarland.....	206 "	June 23, 1742.	10 0 0
22. James McFarland.....	206 "	June 23, 1742.	10 0 0
23. John Adams.....	100 "	Nov. 3, 1742.	25 0 0
24. Charles Casely.....	100 "	May 7, 1742.	25 0 0
25. Thomas Skolfield.....	163 "	May 26, 1742.	25 0 0
26. Benj. Bunker.....	115 "	Jan. 12, 1740.	25 0 0
27. Eben Stanwood.....	206 "	May 19, 1742.	30 0 0
28. Isaac Snow.....	100 "	Nov. 3, 1742.	25 0 0
29. Jacob Eaton.....	100 "	Nov. 28, 1737.	25 0 0
30. Jacob Eaton.....	74 " & 40 rods more or less, being Lot No. 9 at N. Meadows.	Nov. 3, 1742.	25 0 0
31. Saml. Clarke Jacobs' Admr.	400 acres.	April 14, 1742.	56 0 0 (old tenor.
32. Patrick Drummond.....	100 "	April 7, 1738.	25 0 0
33. Benj. Bunker.....	63 " & 112 rods.	Jan. 10, 1740.	25 0 0
34. Alex. Tyler.....	200 "	Oct. 20, 1740.	50 0 0
35. Samuel Hinkley.....	200 "	May 21, 1742.	50 0 0
36. Lemuel Gowen.....	100 "	Feb. 25, 1740.	50 0 0
			£28 0 0

In 1752 there were, according to a map of the Plymouth Company of that date, but twenty dwelling-houses in Brunswick. They were owned or occupied by the following-named persons: Spear, Finney, James Dunning, Woodside, Stanwood, Smart, V. Woodside, Capt. Minot, Beverage, J. Orr (1742), Camp, Given, Starbord, Skolfield, Hall (on Sabascodegan Island), Snow, Coombs, Mills, Deacon Hinkley, Capt. Thompson, Smith. Besides these there were four mills and a meeting-house.

SALMON-FISHING.

The earliest business carried on in Brunswick, in addition to farming and trading in furs, was salmon and sturgeon fishing. Thomas Purchase, soon after his settlement here, in 1628, caught, cured, and packed salmon and sturgeon for a foreign market, and it is stated that there were at one time, "saved in about three weeks, thirty-nine barrels of salmon, besides what was spoiled for lack of salt, and about

† Most of the matter for this town history is taken from the above work.



Photo. by Wm. Pierce, Brunswick.

CLEMENT MARTIN.



ninety kegs and as many barrels of sturgeon, and that if they had been fitted out with salt, and apt and skillful men, they might have taken abundance more.”*

It is also stated in Douglas' History that there was a company formed in London for the purpose of importing cured or dried sturgeon, and that they had an agent at the foot of Pejepscot Falls, and a building erected there. This was, no doubt, as McKeen observes, a very considerable business, and was carried on upon quite a large scale, from time to time, until into the last century, and until the commencement of King Philip's war, in 1675, it was, doubtless, a great business with Mr. Purchase. The business has not been carried on to any extent within the present century, the salmon having entirely disappeared from the river, and there being fewer sturgeon than formerly, and a lessened demand for the latter. Present indications betoken, however, a return of the salmon-fishery before very many years.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The vote of the General Court, constituting Brunswick a township, was passed on the 3d of May, 1717, and provided, “That y^e Land Plotted for a town, from Pejepscot Falls to Maquoit, in Casco Bay, be Constituted a Township, to be laid out the Quantity of Six Miles Square as the Land will allow, & to be Called by the name of Brunswick, to be forth-with Settled in a Defensible Manner.”†

This action of the General Court gave the settlers municipal rights similar to those of plantations of the present day. Thus, for instance, they held public meetings, raised money for their common welfare, and chose their own town officers. Records were kept by an officer styled the town clerk, who was the first time appointed by the proprietors and afterwards elected by the people.

On the 2d of May, of this year, Lieut. Joseph Heath was chosen by the proprietors “To be their Clark for the Town of Brunswick until the town is Qualified to make their own election, and Sworn to the faithful Discharge of that Trust.”‡

The first meeting of the inhabitants was held Nov. 3, 1717. The first election of town officers was in March, 1719, when Capt. John Gyles, Thomas Wharton, James Starrat, John Cochran, and Joseph Heath were chosen selectmen for the ensuing year. Joseph Heath was also chosen clerk and town treasurer, and Peter Haines, constable.

At a regular meeting of the inhabitants, held May 8, it was voted to purchase a *bos taurus* for the common benefit. It was also at this meeting voted, “That whereas Some of the Inhabitants of this Town have already Brought on Cattle & others expect to have some come before Winter, Therefore our first rate to our Minister shall be raised on Lotts & poles onely.”§

Other meetings were held at different periods, at which action was taken relating chiefly to the support of a minister. The doings of those meetings will be found in the section upon Ecclesiastical History.

In the year 1735 the inhabitants of Brunswick had become so numerous, and felt so great need of a more perfect system in the management of their common concerns, that they made application to the government of Massachusetts for an act of incorporation as a town.

This petition was signed by John Rutherford, Anthony Vincent, James Dunning, David Dunning, Richard Flaherty,—an Irish school-teacher,—James McFarland, James Carter, William Gibson, Andrew Dunning, Ebenezer Stanwood, Samuel Stanwood, David Giveen, James Henry, William Spear, John Giveen, Robert Giveen, Thomas Neal, Thomas Washburn, Samuel Lindsey, Rev. Robert Rutherford, Benjamin Larrabee, Samuel Clarke, Nehemiah Giffen,—a stranger,—Robert Spear, Sr., Robert Spear, Jr., Robert Dunlap, William Woodside, Jonathan Dunlap, John Linsay.

The Legislature, June 20th of this same year, granted the request of the petitioners and enacted a bill in accordance therewith. This bill for some reason, however, failed to receive the signature of the Governor, and did not therefore take effect.||

On the 25th of May, 1737, another petition for incorporation was presented to the General Court, by Benjamin Larrabee, in behalf of the inhabitants of Brunswick. The prayer of this petition was granted in the House of Representatives on the 24th of June, and concurred in by the Senate three days later. A bill was accordingly prepared, and at the next session of the General Court, Jan. 26, 1738–39, an act was passed and received the sanction of the Governor.

Brunswick thus became the eleventh corporate town in Maine. At the same time that the foregoing was passed, the General Court also passed an act authorizing and empowering Benjamin Larrabee, Esq., “to warn the Inhabitants of said Town, qualified by Law to vote in Town affairs, to assemble and meet together in some Sutable Place on the first Monday of March next, to choose a Moderator, Town Clerk, and other Town Officers for the year then next ensuing.” The date of the incorporation of the town, it will be noticed, is given as Jan. 26, 1738. This is according to the old method of reckoning time. The date, according to the new style, would be Feb. 4, 1739.¶

There were six town-meetings in 1739. The first meeting of this year, and the first under the act of incorporation, was held March 28th. At this meeting the following officers were chosen: Samuel Hinkley, Moderator and Town Clerk; Capt. B. Larrabee, Samuel Hinkley, John Getchell, James Dunning, and David Dunning, Selectmen; John Malkeon, John Barrows, Constables; Thomas Washburn, William Vincent, Samuel Whitney, and James Howe, Tything-Men; Capt. William Woodside, Wimond Bradbury, John Whitney, and Joseph Berry, Surveyors of Highways; Robert Spear and Cornelius Thompson, Fence-Viewers; James Thompson, Town Treasurer; John MacGregor and John McFarlin, Hog Constables; Israel Mitchell and William Spear, Field-Drivers.

One hundred and fifty-three pounds and fifteen shillings were voted for town expenses for the year. At this

* Reading's Deposition, Pejepscot Papers.

† Massachusetts Records, 1717.

‡ Brunswick Records, in Pejepscot Collection.

§ Ibid.

¶ Pejepscot Papers.

¶ Town Records, vol. i.; also Pejepscot Papers.

meeting, John Getchell, Robert Spear, Samuel Clark, James Thompson, Benjamin Parker, and Thomas Skolfield were chosen a committee to lay out highways for the convenience of the town.

Some proposition looking to the extermination of or protection from wolves was doubtless made, as the town this year voted, "That the wolves should be left till further consideration."

In July, it was voted, "That the Minister Shuld Preach att y^e Southeast end of S^d Town (att a place cal^d Newmed-ows) according to what Rates and taxes they shall Pay towards the Support of the Ministry, it being agreed upon by the whole Town."

Against this action of the town, however, a protest was entered by Benjamin Whitney, Jean Brown, and William Woodside.

A meeting held December 25th elected Capt. Benjamin Larrabee a representative "to go to answer the presentment commenced against this town at the general Sessions of the Peace." It does not, however, appear from the records what was the nature of the action against the town, or by whom it was brought. Possibly, it may have been in consequence of there being no provision made that year for a school, as the law was then obligatory upon all towns to make such provision.

On May 30th, of this year, the inhabitants of Mair Point petitioned the General Court, since one-half of that point was within the bounds of the township of North Yarmouth, and was twenty-five miles distant from the meeting-house in that town by land, and ten miles distant by sea, with two dangerous bays to be crossed, and since the northerly portion of the point was but two miles distant from Brunswick, that they might be set off from North Yarmouth and annexed to the town of Brunswick. An act was passed granting this privilege, which took effect October 2d following.

The total appropriation for defraying the expenses of the town in 1740 was £248 16s. Of this amount £150 was for the salary of Rev. Mr. Rutherford, and £80 for support of a school-master, leaving but £18 for contingent expenses. It was also voted this year to raise £200 as a settlement for Mr. Rutherford, "if he lives and dies minister of Brunswick;" and a little more than one-fourth of this amount was to be raised that year. The town voted not to send any representative this year to the General Court, and also voted to allow *hogs* to run at large, provided they were properly yoked and ringed.

Space will not allow us to follow these records. They may be consulted at large in the excellent and exhaustive work of the Messrs. Wheeler, from which the matter for this sketch has been chiefly taken. The administrative policy of the town continued to be much the same for several years.

CIVIL LIST.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick, 1843-47.
Charles J. Gilman, Brunswick, 1857-59.

GOVERNORS OF MAINE.

Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick, 1834-38.
Joshua L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, 1867-71.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Franklin M. Drew, Brunswick, 1868-71.

STATE TREASURER.

Abner B. Thompson, Brunswick, 1831-32.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Abner B. Thompson, Brunswick, 1839-40.

STATE SENATORS.

Jacob Abbott, 1813-16; Robert P. Dunlap, 1824-29; Jonathan Page, 1829; Robert P. Dunlap, 1830-33; Tobias Purinton, 1836; John C. Humphreys, 1839; Elijah P. Pike, 1841; Samuel R. Jackson, 1847; William H. Morse, 1848; Abner B. Thompson, 1856; Daniel Elliott, 1863; Henry Carvill, 1870; Marshall Cram, 1871.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

David Dunning, 1742-43; Samuel Hinkley, 1747; Samuel Thompson, Samuel Stanwood, 1776; Samuel Denken, 1781; William Owen, 1785; John Peterson, 1791-92; William Stanwood, Jr., 1793; William Stanwood, 1794-95; John Minot, 1796; John Dunlap, 1799-1805; James Curtis, E. H. Goss, 1800; Robert Giveen, 1806-7; Robert D. Dunning, 1808-16; Henry Putnam, Philip Owen, 1813; David Dunlap, 1810-20; Joseph McKeen, 1819.

SELECTMEN.

1739.—Capt. Benjamin Larrabee, Samuel Hinkley, John Getchell, James Dunning, David Dunning.
1740.—Benjamin Larrabee, Samuel Hinkley, David Giveen.
1741.—Samuel Hinkley, David Dunning, Robert Spear.
1742.—Capt. Benjamin Larrabee, Samuel Hinkley, Wymond Bradbury.
1743.—Isaac Snow,* Samuel Hinkley,* Wymond Bradbury,* Capt. John Minot,† Eben Stanwood,‡ James Dunning,†
1744.—Thomas Skolfield,‡ Ebenezer Stanwood,‡ James Dunning,‡ James Dunning,‡ Samuel Clark,‡ Ebenezer Stanwood,‡
1745.—Thomas Skolfield, Ebenezer Stanwood, Aaron Hinkley.
1746-47.—David Giveen, Isaac Snow, Thomas Skolfield.
1748.—James Thompson, Thomas Skolfield, John Smart.
1749.—John Getchell, David Dunning, Thomas Skolfield.
1750.—John Minot, Aaron Hinkley, Robert Finney.
1751.—John Minot, Isaac Snow, Robert Finney.
1752.—James Thompson, Samuel Stanwood, Thomas Skolfield.
1753.—William Woodside, James Thompson, Thomas Skolfield.
1754.—James Thompson, Samuel Stanwood, Thomas Skolfield.
1755.—Aaron Hinkley, William Speer, Robert Giveen.
1756.—Isaac Snow, Samuel Stanwood, Thomas Skolfield.
1757.—James Thompson, William Stanwood, Thomas Skolfield.
1758.—Isaac Snow, William Stanwood, Thomas Skolfield.
1759.—Aaron Hinkley, William Stanwood, Thomas Skolfield.
1760.—Aaron Hinkley, Samuel Moody, Thomas Skolfield.
1761.—Samuel Stanwood, Phineas Nevers, Thomas Skolfield.
1762.—Thomas Skolfield, Samuel Stanwood, Nathaniel Larrabee.
1763-64.—Samuel Stanwood, Nathaniel Larrabee, Vincent Woodside.
1765.—Samuel Stanwood, Nathaniel Larrabee, Thomas Skolfield.
1766.—Thomas Skolfield, Samuel Stanwood, Stephen Getchell.
1767.—Thomas Skolfield, Samuel Stanwood, Nathaniel Larrabee.
1768-70.—Samuel Thompson, William Woodside, Andrew Dunning.
1771.—Samuel Thompson, William Woodside, Robert Spear.
1772-73.—Thomas Skolfield, Samuel Stanwood, Nathaniel Larrabee.
1774.—Samuel Stanwood, William Stanwood, Nathaniel Larrabee.
1775.—Thomas Skolfield, Thomas Moulton, Nathaniel Larrabee.
1776-77.—Samuel Stanwood, Benjamin Stone, James Curtis.
1778.—William Stanwood, John Dunlap, Nathaniel Larrabee.
1779-81.—Nathaniel Larrabee, William Stanwood, Andrew Dunning.
1782.—Thomas Skolfield, Samuel Stanwood, James Curtis.

* Elected at annual meeting. Held office till August 30th.

† Elected August 30th. Held office till Jan. 17, 1744.

‡ Elected January 17th. Held office till March meeting.

§ Elected at annual meeting in March.

- 1783-85.—Nathaniel Larrabee, William Stanwood, Jr., Ephraim Hunt.
 1786-87.—Nathaniel Larrabee, Ephraim Hunt, Andrew Dunning.
 1788-90.—Nathaniel Larrabee, Andrew Dunning, William Stanwood, Jr.
 1791-92.—Nathaniel Larrabee, John Dunning, Daniel Given.
 1793.—Nathaniel Larrabee, Daniel Given, Capt. William Stanwood, Jr.
 1794-97.—Nathaniel Larrabee, Col. William Stanwood, Daniel Given.
 1798.—Nathaniel Larrabee, Col. Wm. Stanwood, Capt. Wm. Stanwood.
 1799.—Nathaniel Larrabee, Capt. Wm. Stanwood, Amos Lunt.
 1800.—Nathaniel Larrabee, William Dunning, Amos Lunt.
 1801.—William Dunning, Dr. Charles Coffin, Nathaniel Larrabee.
 1802.—Nathaniel Larrabee, Col. Wm. Stanwood, Daniel Given.
 1803.—Ephraim Hunt, Stephen Larrabee, Charles Coffin.
 1804-6.—William Dunning, Capt. Robert Thompson, Thomas Noyes.
 1807-8.—William Dunning, John Perry, Jr., Stephen Larrabee, Jr.
 1809.—Robert D. Dunning, Stephen Larrabee, Jr., Jacob Anderson.
 1810.—Stephen Larrabee, Joseph Hacker, William Dunning.
 1811.—John Given, Joseph Hacker, William Dunning.
 1812-13.—Joseph Hacker, James Dunning, Stephen Larrabee.
 1814.—Hon. Jacob Abbot, Robert D. Dunning, Esq., Stephen Larrabee.
 1815-16.—Joseph Hacker, Robert D. Dunning, David Given.
 1817-18.—Joseph Hacker, Edward Raymond, Caleb Cushing.
 1819-23.—Caleb Cushing, Edward Raymond, Jacob Pennell.
 1824-26.—Abner Bourne, Thomas Given, Jr. (2d), David Farrin.
 1827-30.—John A. Dunning, James F. Matthews, Thomas Given.
 1831.—Noah Hinkley, James F. Matthews, Isaiah Hacker.
 1832-33.—John A. Dunning, James F. Matthews, Isaiah Hacker.
 1834.—Elijah P. Pike, Isaiah Hacker, Thomas Given.
 1835.—Nathaniel Dunning, James F. Matthews, Henry Merritt.
 1836.—Nathaniel Dunning, James F. Matthews, Thomas Given (2d).
 1837.—James F. Matthews, Thomas Given (2d), John C. Humphreys.
 1838.—James F. Matthews, Robert Pennell, Peter Jordan.
 1839.—James F. Matthews, Robert Pennell, James Cox.
 1840-41.—James F. Matthews, James Cox, Joseph Lunt (2d).
 1842-44.—Adam Lemont, Joseph Lunt (2d), Richard Greenleaf.
 1845-46.—Richard Greenleaf, Joseph Lunt (2d), Samuel S. Wing.
 1847.—Richard Greenleaf, Samuel S. Wing, James Otis.
 1848.—Richard Greenleaf, Samuel S. Wing, J. W. Forsaith.
 1849-50.—Richard Greenleaf, Samuel S. Wing, Benjamin D. Pennell.
 1851.—Richard Greenleaf, Benjamin Furbish, John S. Gross.
 1852-54.—Richard Greenleaf, Rodney Forsaith, Benj. D. Pennell.
 1855.—Joseph Lunt (2d), George C. Crawford, Gardner G. Frost.
 1856.—Joseph Lunt (2d), Thomas S. Dunning, Joseph C. Given.
 1857.—Joseph Lunt (2d), John L. Swift, Gardner G. Frost.
 1858.—Joseph Lunt (2d), John L. Swift, John S. Gross.
 1859.—Richard Greenleaf, William S. Given, Nathaniel Badger.
 1860-61.—John L. Swift, Leonard Townsend, Augustus F. Cox.
 1862-64.—Leonard Townsend, Augustus F. Cox, Francis Owen.
 1865.—Joseph Lunt (2d), John L. Swift, Leonard Townsend.
 1866.—Joseph Lunt, Augustus F. Cox, John L. Swift.
 1867.—Joseph Lunt, Augustus F. Cox, Charles C. Humphreys.
 1868-69.—C. C. Humphreys, J. C. Given, Henry Carvill.
 1870.—Henry Carvill, Joseph Lunt (2d), Lyman E. Smith.
 1871.—Henry Carvill, Lyman E. Smith, Charles N. Bates.
 1872.—Henry Carvill, Lyman E. Smith, John Crawford.
 1873.—Lyman E. Smith, Thomas U. Eaton, Larkin D. Snow.
 1874.—Larkin D. Snow, Samuel S. Wing, George P. Simpson.
 1875.—Samuel S. Wing, George P. Simpson, Horatio A. Patten.
 1876.—Lyman E. Smith, Samuel S. Wing, Thomas U. Eaton.
 1877.—Lyman E. Smith, Thomas U. Eaton, Sumner L. Holbrook.

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel Hinkley, 1739; Benjamin Larrabee, 1740, 1743; Wimond Bradbury, 1741-42; Robert Finney, 1744-51; Thomas Skolfield, 1752-61, 1763-65; David Dunning, 1762; Nathaniel Larrabee, 1766-1802; Charles Coffin, 1803; Jotham Stone, 1804-8; John Perry, 1809; Daniel Given, 1810-13, 1815-20; Nathaniel Poor, 1814; John McKeen, 1821-36; Nathaniel Badger, 1837-59; J. W. Forsaith, 1865-67; Leonard Townsend, 1860-64, 1868-77.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

In November, 1788, petitions were sent to the General Court of Massachusetts from the Cumberland County Association of Ministers, as well as from the Cumberland County Court of General Sessions, for the incorporation of a college in that county. No decided action, however, was taken on these petitions until 1790, when a favorable report was made by a committee of the Legislature, to which the matter had been referred. In March, 1791, in consequence principally of the exertions of Hon. Josiah Thatcher, a Senator from Cumberland County, a bill for a college, to be called the Maine College, passed the Senate, but failed to pass the House.

At the next session, in the winter of 1791-92, upon the motion of H. Slocum, Esq., a member from Bristol County, a committee was raised "to Consider the expediency of establishing a College in the District of Maine." All mention of Cumberland County was avoided, and the motion was made by a member from another county in order that no prejudice might be excited against the measure. Governor Eustice was appointed chairman of the committee, and a bill was prepared establishing a college, which was first proposed to be called Winthrop College, but which was called in the act of incorporation Bowdoin College, "the name being selected as one of the most honored names that Massachusetts could boast." The bill passed the House at this session, but owing to a disagreement between the two Houses in regard to the name and location of the college the bill was not formally enacted until June 24, 1794, when it passed both Houses and received the signature of the Governor, Samuel Adams. The towns of Gorham, Portland, North Yarmouth, Brunswick, New Gloucester, Freeport, and Winthrop were pertinacious in urging their respective claims as being the most fitting seat of the college, and in some of them subscriptions were raised to secure the location. The town of Brunswick was at length selected as a compromise between the conflicting interests of the claimants, the citizens of the town having made what was considered at that time a valuable consideration for the preference.

The founders of this institution appear to have formed adequate conceptions of what such a college should be. Their evident design was, as expressed in their own words, to found a seminary which should "promote virtue and piety, and a knowledge of the languages, and of the useful and liberal arts and sciences."

The government of the college was, by its act of incorporation, vested in a board of trustees and a board of overseers, the former consisting of 13 and the latter of 45 members. The trustees are the legislative body, and the overseers possess a vetoing power. Five townships of land, each six miles square, of the unappropriated lands in the then District of Maine, were granted for the "use, benefit, and purpose of supporting" the college.

"Immediately after the charter was granted establishing an institution which was to bear his family name, the Hon. James Bowdoin, of Boston, afterwards minister plenipotentiary at the Spanish Court, generously bestowed both money and lands, the estimated value of which was \$6800. The first meeting of the boards of the college was held at

Portland, December, 1794. In consequence, however, of a deficiency of available funds (for the best lands of the State having been previously selected by other grantees, there was great difficulty in effecting a sale of the college townships, or any portion of them, without a sacrifice), eight years passed before the college went into operation. Indeed, notwithstanding the original grant of the Legislature, and the patronage of the individual already named, nothing but great zeal and unwearied perseverance on the part of the most active friends of the project carried it through to its accomplishment. Besides two stated meetings of the boards each year, special meetings were occasionally called; but it was no easy matter to sustain the interest of all the members in an institution which as yet existed but in name, and it was always difficult even to form a quorum for the transaction of business. Committees were repeatedly appointed by the boards to solicit donations, but the public had not then learned to give, and when thousands were needed, the amount contributed was small, and mostly in books. Mutual recriminations of inefficiency and neglect passed between the two boards, and some were almost ready to despair of success."

Although but few donations were made to the college at this time, it is gratifying to know that neither the citizens nor the Pejepscot proprietors were unmindful of the benefit the location of the college in Brunswick would be to this town. Thirty acres of land were given to the college for its location by Capt. John Dunlap, William Stanwood, and Brigadier Thompson, though the college afterwards had to purchase a part of it from more rightful owners.*

The Pejepscot proprietors also, at a meeting held April 3, 1799, voted to give a deed of 200 acres of land to the trustees, "for the use of the college forever."

The following were the original trustees and overseers of the college:

Trustees.—Rev. Thomas Brown, Falmouth; Samuel Dean, D.D., Portland; John Frothingham, Esq., Portland; Rev. Daniel Little, Wells; Rev. Thomas Lancaster, Scarborough; Hon. Joshua Thatcher, Gorham; David Mitchell, Esq., North Yarmouth; Rev. Tristram Gilman, North Yarmouth; Rev. Alden Bradford, Wiscasset; Thomas Rice, Esq., Pownalboro'; William Martin, North Yarmouth; and the president and treasurer of the college.

Overseers.—Edward Cutts, Kittery; Thomas Cutts, Pepperelboro'; Simon Frye, Fryeburg; David Sewall, York; Nathaniel Wells, Wells; Rev. Moses Hemmenway, D.D., Wells; Rev. Silas Moody, Arundel; Rev. John Thompson, Berwick; Rev. Nathaniel Webster, Biddeford; Rev. Paul Coffin, Buxton; Rev. Benjamin Chadwick, Scarborough; Rev. Samuel Eaton, Harpswell; Rev. Samuel Foxcroft, New Gloucester; Rev. Caleb Jewett; Rev. Alfred Johnson, Freeport; Rev. Elijah Kellogg, Portland; Rev. Ebenezer Williams, Falmouth; Rev. Charles Turner, Sanford; Daniel Davis, Portland; Samuel Freeman, Portland; Joshua Fabyan, Scarborough; William Gorham, Gorham; Stephen Longfellow, Gorham; Joseph Noyes, Falmouth; Isaac Parsons, New Gloucester; Robert Southgate, Scarborough; John Wait, Portland; Peleg Wadsworth,

Thomaston; William Widgery, New Gloucester; Rev. Ezekiel Emerson, Georgetown; Rev. Jonathan Ellis, Topsham; Jonathan Bowman, Pownalboro'; Edmund Bridge, Augusta; Daniel Cony, Augusta; Henry Dearborn, Pitts-
ton; Dummer Sewall, Bath; Samuel Thompson, Topsham; John Dunlap, Brunswick; Francis Winter, Bath; Nathaniel Thwing, Woolwich; Alexander Campbell, No. 4 Washington County; Paul Dudley Sargeant, Sullivan; and the president and secretary of the college.

The site for the college was selected in 1796. It is situated on a plateau about three-quarters of a mile south of the Androscoggin Bridge, near the pine plains. A beautiful grove of pines forms a part of the college grounds, and its proximity suggested the motto of one of the literary societies of the college.†

It was decided at this time to erect a building as soon as practicable, and in 1798 one was constructed of brick, fifty feet long, forty feet wide, and three stories high. Owing to lack of means, however, it was not ready for use until the summer of 1802. In this latter year a wooden house was erected for the use of the president of the college.

About this time a part of the college lands was sold, and thus a new and more vigorous impulse was given to the growth of the college.

"In July, 1801, the boards proceeded to elect a president. Among several candidates the choice fell upon Rev. Joseph McKeen, a clergyman of high standing of Beverly, Mass. The selection was fortunate for the institution. Possessing sound judgment and great sagacity, President McKeen was enabled to give a wise direction to measures, and to establish precedents of great importance to the future stability and prosperity of the institution. Through his instrumentality the tenure of office, a point which elicited much discussion, was established on a proper basis. In the following November, John Abbot, A.M., Harvard, was chosen professor of languages. The president and professor of languages were installed September, 1802. Great interest was felt by the friends of learning and education throughout the commonwealth in this undertaking, and the ceremonies of the inauguration attracted to Brunswick a large assemblage, in which were men of the first distinction in the State. For want of a building suitable for the occasion a platform, with accommodations for spectators, had been erected in the pine grove in the rear of the ground where the college grounds now stand. The scene in which they were participating could not but have deeply affected the principal actors. . . . On this occasion the name of the college building, already erected, was proclaimed in due form,—Massachusetts Hall.

"On the day following this interesting occasion eight students were examined for admission into the college, two of whom came from the metropolis of the commonwealth and its neighborhood, showing the interest and the confidence felt there in this new child of promise.

* * * * *

"The duties to which President McKeen was called were arduous and highly responsible. For two years he

* John McKeen, *Reminiscences of Brunswick* in 1802.

† The motto of the Peucinian Society is "*Pinoſ loquentes ſemper habemus*" (The murmuring pines we always have).

was aided only by the faithful services of the professor of languages. The obstacles and the discouragements he was compelled to encounter in laying the foundation of an institution which was attracting notice and exciting much expectation in the community, without apparatus of any kind and almost without funds, situated in a part of the country where superfluous wealth was not yet known, at a period when such an undertaking was a novel one, cannot now be duly appreciated. Before they were introduced to their labors the president and professor visited the principal colleges of New England, that they might avail themselves of the best experience of the time for the successful management of the college. It should be mentioned as an honorable testimonial to the enlarged and independent views which governed the measures then adopted, that the requisitions for admission at once placed the new institution in this respect on a level with the oldest and best-conducted institutions in the country,—a rank which it has ever maintained."

His house not having been completed in time, the president and his family for a while occupied rooms in Massachusetts Hall, the lower story of which had been fitted up temporarily as a chapel and recitation-room, and the upper portion for dormitories. There was no bell of any kind, and the pupils were summoned to prayers morning and evening by the thumping of the president's cane on the staircase. In addition to these daily devotional exercises, President McKeen also preached on Sunday either in the meeting-house of the First Parish or the college chapel.

In 1804, Samuel Willard was appointed a tutor, and took up his residence within the college. One or two resident tutors were chosen annually after this until 1824.

Soon after its incorporation Mr. Bowdoin presented the college with £823 4s., with a "request that the interest thereof may be applied to the establishment and support of a professorship of Mathematics, and of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and that this interest be added to the principal until a professor shall be appointed." To fill this professorship the boards, in May, 1805, elected Parker Cleveland, A.M., Harvard, who was at that time a tutor at Cambridge. He was inducted into office in October. During this year the first chapel was erected. It was constructed of wood, with rooms for the library and philosophical apparatus in the second story. It was not designed for a permanent building, but was, however, enlarged and improved in 1817, and served the purposes for which it was built until 1845.

In 1805 the first literary society was instituted. This society, the Peucinian, was founded by Charles Stewart Daveis, Alfred Johnson, Nathan Lord, Robert Means, Enos Merrill, Benjamin Randall, Joseph Sprague, and Henry Wood, members of the three highest classes of the college. Robert Means was the first president. At first the society consisted solely of members of college, but in 1814 the members who had graduated held a meeting, and, together with those belonging to the college society, formed a general society, of which Charles Stewart Daveis was elected the first president. With varying periods of prosperity and reverses, the society has continued to the present day. Its membership in 1858, the date of the last catalogue, was as follows:

Whole number of members, 1023; initiated members, 945; honorary members, 78; members of General Society, 882; members of College Society, 63.

The first commencement of the college was celebrated in September, 1806, when the first class was graduated. The following-named individuals composed this class:

Mr. Richard Cobb, who died in 1837, aged forty-nine; Mr. Isaac Foster Coffin, who died in 1861, aged seventy-four; John Davis, who died in 1841, aged sixty-two; Mr. John Maurice O'Brien, who died in 1865, aged seventy-nine; Moses Quinby, S.H.S., who died in 1857, aged seventy-one; Mr. George Thorndike, who died in 1810, aged twenty-one, and who also received his degree at Harvard, in 1807; Rev. Benjamin Titcomb, who died in 1829, aged forty-two.

At the same time the following fourteen persons, graduates of other colleges, received at their own solicitation honorary degrees: Ebenezer H. Beckford, of Harvard; Oliver Bray, of Yale; Jason Chamberlain, of the University of Brunswick; Thomas J. Eckley, of Harvard; Jacob H. Elliott, of Harvard; Abraham Eustis, of Harvard; Jacob C. Jewett, of Harvard; Thomas M. Jones, of Harvard; Isaac Lincoln, of Harvard; Samuel Orne, of Harvard and Yale; Albion K. Parris, of Dartmouth; Leverett Saltonstall, of Harvard and Yale; Ichabod Tucker, of Harvard; and Owen Warland, also of Harvard.

This being the first occasion of the kind in a portion of the commonwealth then looked upon as almost a wilderness, excited much interest throughout Massachusetts. A large number of people attended from the district of Maine, and many from Boston and vicinity. There was, perhaps, a larger attendance than has been usual since that time. This commencement is memorable not only on account of its being the first one, but also on account of a storm of uncommon severity, which began the day before the one appointed for the exercises of graduation, and for three days raged without abatement. The exercises were postponed one day, but were obliged to be held the next.

The successful working of the college at this time is shown by the fact that in 1807, 44 students had been admitted to it, the library contained between 1400 and 1500 volumes, and a philosophical and chemical apparatus had been obtained which was probably unsurpassed at that time by any in New England, except by that in Harvard University. A new building, subsequently named Maine Hall, was commenced this year. It was of brick, 140 feet long, 40 wide, and four stories high, and was intended for dormitories.

In consequence of the illness of the president at this time, his duties were distributed among the three remaining instructors. The tutor, Nathan Parker, A.M., Harvard, afterwards Rev. Dr. Parker, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, "a most efficient and able officer, both of instruction and government," performed regularly the chapel duties of the president during the vacancy in that office.

In September, 1807, in consequence of the death of President McKeen, it became necessary to choose his successor. Some perplexity arose in consequence of the number of applicants for the position, but finally the boards made selection of Rev. Jesse Appleton, A.M., Dartmouth, who was at

the time settled in the ministry in Hampton, N. H. His inauguration took place in December of the same year.

"President Appleton brought to the discharge of his duties a conscientiousness which forbade him to relax any effort, and a deep sense of responsibility both for the literary reputation and the moral and religious welfare of the institution. He possessed also rational views of collegiate discipline, great discretion, unshrinking integrity, an uncommon spirit of command, true love of learning, cultivated taste, habits of close application, and a delicacy and refinement of character which could not be surpassed. He had gained, in a degree unusual for one of his age, the respect of the clergy both of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, as may be inferred from the fact that in 1803 he was one of the two most prominent candidates for the Theological Chair of Harvard University. The selection of such an individual for the presidency of the college was deemed highly auspicious. But he was called at the outset to encounter peculiar trials. Not to mention the relaxation of discipline likely to ensue on account of the protracted illness of the former president, and the interval between his decease and the coming of a successor, it was a time when there was throughout the community a tendency to looseness of sentiment and character. At no period in the history of our colleges has there been more recklessness on the part of youth. The habits of society, which then made the use of intoxicating liquors an essential even of common hospitality, exerted a most deleterious influence on all our colleges. . . . By the unwearied assiduity, however, of President Appleton, by a uniform system of discipline, great energy, and firmness tempered with parental solicitude for the welfare of his pupils, and the influence of high moral and religious principle, which pervaded in an uncommon degree all his intercourse with the students, the difficulties to which we have alluded were gradually overcome, and under his administration the college acquired a high repute for good morals as well as sound scholarship."

In the month of June, 1808, a few students associated themselves together for literary purposes, under the name of the "Athenæan Society of Bowdoin College." Henry Wood was the first president. This society for a few years surpassed its rival, the Peucinian, but soon languished, and in 1811 was temporarily discontinued. It was revived again in 1813, but was again disbanded in 1816 and its library divided. In 1818 it was again revived, and has continued till the present time. In 1820 the General Society was formed, and Levi Stowell was chosen as its first president. In 1822 its library was injured in the burning of Maine Hall, in which it was kept. In 1828 this society was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, and a new seal was adopted.* In 1836 its library was again almost totally destroyed by fire. In 1850 it received the cabinet of curiosities and other property of the "Caluvian Society." The membership of this society in 1856, the date of its last catalogue, was as follows: whole number of members, 885; initiated members, 739; honorary members, 79; members

of the General Society, 748; of the College Society, 67. Though these two literary societies still exist, yet neither of them, it is believed, are supported with the former vigor and enthusiasm.

In 1811, Mr. Bowdoin, the steadfast friend of the college, died. He bequeathed to this institution his valuable private library of more than 2000 volumes, besides a large number of pamphlets, charts, maps, and several articles of philosophical apparatus, a valuable collection of minerals, comprising nearly 500 distinct specimens, arranged by Haüy, nearly 400 models in crystallography, and a valuable collection of paintings and engravings which he had collected in Europe. The value of this legacy was certainly not less than \$15,000.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the college, on May 19, 1812, it was voted "that in consideration of the great munificence of the late Hon. James Bowdoin, Esq., towards this institution, and the interest taken by it in his lamented decease, it is expedient and becoming that public notice be taken of the event; and therefore, voted, that the secretary of this board be requested to deliver, at the ensuing commencement, an eulogy to his memory." The board of overseers concurred in this request, and at the ensuing commencement, September 2d, the eulogy was delivered by Rev. Mr. Jenks, and was afterwards published in pamphlet form by a vote of the boards.

This year Rev. William Jenks, A.M., Harvard, at that time settled in the ministry at Bath, the secretary of the board of trustees, was appointed professor of Oriental and English languages. He commenced his duties Jan. 5, 1813. "The erudition of this gentleman, and his classical taste, rendered his services an important acquisition." His appointment was for three years only, and he kept up his connection with his society in Bath. Efforts were made to retain him as a permanent instructor, but they were unsuccessful. At this time the finances of the college were in a low state, almost the only source of income being the sale from time to time of some of its wild lands, which were not then of much value.

In 1814 an act was passed by the General Court, making an annual grant to the several colleges in the commonwealth for ten years. The portion allotted to this college was \$3000, one-fourth of which was to be appropriated to the payment of the tuition of indigent students. This year the "Benevolent Society of Bowdoin College" was instituted. It was at first composed entirely of graduates and undergraduates of the college, but it afterwards admitted those not connected with the institution. It was incorporated, and had at one time funds to the amount of \$700. From the printed constitution of the society the following facts are obtained:

The object of the society was to assist "indigent young men of promising talents and of good moral character in procuring an education at this college." No person could receive pecuniary assistance unless he had been a member of college for at least one term. Any one of twenty-one years of age or over could become a member by paying one dollar on admission and one dollar annually, or a life-member by paying ten dollars. The society received donations of books, furniture, clothing, or money, and the donor

* On the seal was engraven a head of Minerva, with the inscription, "Athenæan Society, B. C., Cul. Su. Sci. Cor." The abbreviations are for "Bowdoin College, Cultores suos scientia coronat" (Science crowns her worshippers).

could designate the manner in which the gift should be appropriated, "provided it be for an object consistent with the design of the society." One-half of the money received into the treasury and not appropriated by the donors was reserved as a permanent fund, of which only the annual income could be used.

The death of President Appleton occurred in November, 1819, and in consequence thereof a special meeting of the boards was called in December to elect his successor. Their choice fell upon Rev. William Allen, A.M., Harvard, of Hanover, N. H., who had been president of Dartmouth College. In September previous, Samuel P. Newman, A.M., Harvard, was elected to the professorship of Latin and Greek, which had been rendered vacant by the resignation, in 1816, of Professor Abbot. The new professor and president were both inaugurated in May, 1820.

The formation of the new State of Maine in 1820 affected considerably the welfare of the college.

In the "Act of Separation," passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, June, 1819, it was provided that the grants already made to the college, which would not expire under four years, should continue in full force after the District of Maine became a State, and that all the chartered rights of the college should be enjoyed without change, "except by judicial process according to the principles of law." By the constitution of Maine, on the other hand, the Legislature were restrained from making any grant to any literary institution, unless they should have a certain right of control over such institution." The trustees and overseers of the college, therefore, deemed it wise to vest such right in the Legislature of Maine, in order to be able to derive aid from the State. Accordingly, an application was made by them to the Legislatures of both States "for their assent to such modifications of the college charter as would remove any impediment in the way of the college receiving patronage from the Legislature of Maine."

In response to this petition, the Legislature of Massachusetts, on June 12th of this year, passed a resolve giving their consent to the alteration of the clause in the "Act of Separation" which referred to this college, provided the Legislature of Maine consented thereto, and that the alteration did not affect the rights or interests of the commonwealth. Four days later the Legislature of Maine passed an act so far modifying the "Act of Separation" as that the powers and privileges of the president, trustees, and overseers of the college should be subject to be "altered, limited, restrained, or extended by the Legislature of the State of Maine, as shall by the said Legislature be judged necessary to promote the best interests of said institution." The college having given its assent to this act, the Legislature of Maine granted a continuance of the sum which had been given by Massachusetts, and which had been appropriated for the purpose from a tax on the banks. By the power given them in this act, the Legislature also, in March, 1821, passed another act increasing the number of trustees to 25, and of overseers to 60, and the Governor and Council, by authority granted by the same act, proceeded to fill by appointment the places which had been thus created. In this way 33 individuals were introduced into the two boards.

The college buildings at this time were three in number, arranged to form the three sides of a square, but at suitable intervals from each other. The southern building was of wood and two stories high. The lower apartment contained the library, consisting at that time of about 6000 volumes. The building on the north was a large, square, brick building, three stories high, divided into apartments for the philosophical apparatus, laboratory, mineralogical cabinet, etc. The eastern building was of brick, and was four stories high, and contained 32 rooms for students.

In 1822 an additional building, Winthrop Hall, was erected for dormitories. In March of this year, Maine Hall took fire and the entire interior was burnt, though the walls were not materially injured. The fire was discovered at three o'clock in the afternoon, and when first noticed was beyond control. It is supposed to have caught in the garret, but no satisfactory knowledge of its origin can be given. The loss by this fire was considerable. The building alone cost \$16,000. The theological library, consisting of from three to four hundred volumes, was almost entirely consumed. Twelve of the students lost all their wearing apparel, except what they had on at the time, together with their furniture and bedding. The private property thus lost was estimated at the time not far from \$1500.

This severe blow to the prosperity of the college was averted by the public liberality. Individual donations were extensively made, and contributions were received in a large number of the churches in Maine and Massachusetts, and thus the loss was fully repaired.

In 1824 two new professorships were created. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, A.M., Dartmouth, who was settled in the ministry in Rochester, N. H., was chosen Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics; and Samuel P. Newman, Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory. They were inaugurated in February of the following year. Professor Newman also conducted the recitations in civil polity and political economy, and Hebrew was taught by Professor Upham.

This year Alpheus S. Packard, A.M., a graduate of the college in the class of 1816, who had been a tutor since 1819, was chosen Professor of Languages and Classical Literature.

Professor Packard was the son of Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Packard, and was born in Chelmsford, Mass., on Dec. 23, 1798. His connection with the college for a period of fifty-eight years is evidence not only of the high esteem in which he has always been held by the public, as well as by his colleagues and the alumni, but is also a proof of the wisdom originally displayed in his selection. Professor Packard, in addition to the professorship to which he was originally chosen, was appointed from 1842 to 1845 to fill the vacancy in the Chair of Rhetoric and Oratory, and in 1864 was made Professor of Natural and Revealed Religion. In addition to his college duties, he has, from time to time, supplied the pulpit in the churches of the neighboring towns. In 1860 he was honored with the title of S.T.D. from this college. In 1828 he was elected a member of the Maine Historical Society, in which he has for some years held and still holds the office of secretary. He has also for several years been one of its standing committee.

In 1825, William Smyth, A.M., a graduate of this college in the class of 1822, who had been a tutor for two years previously, was appointed Associate Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. In 1828 he was made a professor in full. This year, 1825, a branch of the literary society of graduates, known as the Phi Beta Kappa, of which there is a branch in nearly all the older colleges of the country, was organized at this college.

In 1826 the first graduation* of a student belonging to the colored race occurred. John B. Russworm, afterwards Governor of Liberia, was the name of this individual.

In 1829, Henry W. Longfellow, A.M., a graduate of the class of 1825, was chosen to the professorship of Modern Languages, towards the foundation of which \$1000 had been bequeathed by Mrs. Dearborn, formerly the widow of Hon. James Bowdoin. Professor Longfellow resigned his office in 1835, having been invited to a similar professorship in Harvard University. What is usually designated as "Commons Hall" was built this year. It was designed, and for many years was used, as a dining-room for the students. It is now used as a laboratory of analytical chemistry.

In March, 1831, an act was passed by the Legislature which provided that no person then holding the office of president in any college in the State should hold said office beyond the day of the next commencement of the college, unless he should be re-elected; and that no person should be elected or *re-elected* to the office of president unless he should receive in each board two-thirds of all the votes given on the question of his election; and that any person elected to said office should be liable to be removed at the pleasure of the board or boards which should elect him. It was furthermore provided that the fees usually paid to the president for degrees should be paid into the treasury, for the use of the college, and be no longer a perquisite of office. "This unprecedented act of legislation excited the deep concern of all who felt an interest in the permanency and stability of our literary institutions. Though applicable alike to both colleges of the State, its immediate object and direct bearing no one has ever pretended to disguise."

At their next meeting the trustees and overseers voted to acquiesce in this act of the Legislature, and at once proceeded to choose a president, but failed in consequence of their inability to get a two-thirds majority in both boards. A committee of the two boards was chosen to petition the Legislature for a repeal of the provision of the act requiring a two-thirds majority in each board. President Allen, however, did not wait the result of this petition, but at once proceeded to test the constitutionality of this legislative enactment by a suit in the Circuit Court of the United States. The case was argued before Honorable Joseph Story, associate justice of the Supreme Court, and Honorable Ashur Ware, district judge. The decision of the court had not only an important bearing upon the welfare of this college, but was also one which involved the chartered rights of all such institutions, and is deserving, therefore, of more particular mention in these pages.

The following abstract of this decision is taken from a

* In 1858 a colored gentleman named Jacob M. Moore was graduated from the Medical School.

published sketch of the college by Professor Packard, from which we have already freely quoted †

"1. A college established for the promotion of learning and piety is a private and not a public corporation. In the charter of Bowdoin College the visitatorial power is intrusted to the Boards of Trustees and Overseers; as soon as they accepted the charter, they acquired a permanent right and title in their offices, which could not be diverted except in the manner pointed out in the charter. The Legislature was bound by the act; they could not resume their grant, and they could not touch the vested rights, privileges, or franchises of the college, except so far as the power was reserved by the sixteenth section of the act. The language of that section is certainly very broad, but it is not unlimited. It is there declared that the Legislature 'may grant further powers to, or alter, limit, annul, or restrain any of the powers by this act vested in the said corporation, as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interest of the college.' Whatever it may do, then, must be done to promote the best interest of the college. It is true that it is constituted the sole judge of what is the best interest of the college; but still it cannot do anything *pointedly destructive of that interest*. Its authority is confined to the enlarging, altering, annulling, or restraining of the *powers* of the corporation. It cannot intermeddle with its *property*; it cannot extinguish its corporate existence; it cannot resume all its property, and annihilate all its powers and franchises. The Legislature must leave its vitality and property, and enable it still to act as a college. It cannot remove the trustees or overseers, though it may abridge, as well as enlarge, their powers.

"2. Bowdoin College has never surrendered any of its rights. Whatever may have been the intentions of those concerned, at the outset, in regard to a surrender of the college to the State, there has been a miscarriage of the parties; it has never been *de jure* under the control of the Legislature of Maine.

"3. But admitting that the college, as was contemplated, did come under the control of the Legislature of Maine, when it is stated in the act modifying the college charter that the president and trustees and overseers of Bowdoin College shall enjoy their powers and privileges, subject to be altered, limited, restrained, or extended by the Legislature, no authority is conferred upon the Legislature to add new members to the boards by its own nomination or by that of the Governor and Council of the State. That would be an extension, not of the powers and privileges of the boards, but of the legislative action over them. If the Legislature could add one new member of its own choice or appointment, it could add any number whatsoever. It could annihilate the powers and privileges of the charter boards under the pretense of alteration or extension. The Legislature might authorize an enlargement of the boards, but the places thus created must be filled by the boards themselves.

"4. The act of the Legislature, removing the presidents of Bowdoin and Waterville Colleges out of office at a certain time, is a direct exercise of a power which was expressly and exclusively conferred on the college boards by the original charter, and which has never been taken from them.

"5. President Allen was in office under a lawful contract made with the boards, by which contract he was to hold that office during good behavior. The act of the Legislature directly impairs the obligations of that contract. It takes away from him his tenure of office, and removes him from it. Holding his office during good behavior, he could not be removed from it except for gross misbehavior; and then only by the boards, in the manner pointed out in the original charter."

Immediately upon the decision of the court being announced, President Allen resumed the discharge of the duties of his office.

In 1835, Daniel R. Goodwin, then a tutor in college, succeeded Longfellow as Professor of Modern Languages. He served in this capacity until 1853, when he resigned, to accept the presidency of Trinity College, Connecticut.

President Allen resigning in 1839, Rev. Leonard Woods, of Bangor Theological Seminary, son of Rev. Leonard Woods, a well-known divine, was elected as his successor. President Woods was at that time well known for his

† For the full text of this decision see Allen vs. McKeen, 1 Sumner's Report, 276.

scholarly culture and attainments, and his reputation has steadily increased. In 1839 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Waterville College, and in 1846 from Harvard College. In 1866 he received that of LL.D. from Bowdoin. He was not only an eminent scholar and a fine teacher, but he attracted students by his courteous demeanor and by his lenient disposition. He resigned in 1866, after a period of service extending over twenty-seven years,—much longer than that of any previous president.

In 1842 a professorship of Political Economy was founded, and Alpheus S. Packard was chosen as the first professor in that branch. He was succeeded in 1845 by Henry H. Boody, then a tutor.

On July 16th of this latter year, the corner-stone of King Chapel was laid with Masonic ceremonies. There were present the Grand Lodge of Maine, the Boston Encampment of Knights Templar, the Portland Encampment of Knights Templar, the Mount Vernon Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Portland, the Montgomery Chapter of Bath, Ancient Landmark Lodge of Portland, Solar Lodge of Bath, Freeport Lodge of Freeport, and United Lodge of Brunswick. At the northwest angle of the ground there was a raised platform, upon which were the officers of the college, the Grand Lodge, and the Knights Templar. President Woods read the psalm "*Lætatus sum*," and made an address. Prayer was offered by Rev. William T. Dwight, and John T. Paine, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, assisted by Hon. Robert P. Dunlap, ex-Grand Master, then laid the stone in due form. A silver plate provided by the college, and one provided by the Grand Lodge, were deposited in the proper receptacle in the stone.

In 1855 the new chapel was completed. The entire cost was \$45,000. On June 7th it was dedicated. The services of the occasion consisted of a selection from the Scriptures and a prayer by Rev. George E. Adams, a hymn, an address by President Woods, a second hymn, a sermon by Prof. Hitchcock, and a concluding prayer by Rev. Dr. Dwight. The services were attended by the under-graduates, many graduates, the college boards and faculty, and many friends of the college, who assembled in the library, from whence they moved to the chapel in a procession conducted by Hon. Charles J. Gilman as marshal.

In 1848 a professorship of Rhetoric and Elocution was founded, that of Political Economy being merged in it, and Prof. Henry H. Boody was appointed to this office. He was succeeded in 1856 by Egbert C. Smyth, son of Prof. William Smyth, a graduate of the college in 1848, and a tutor in 1849.

A professorship of Natural and Revealed Religion was founded in 1850 by subscriptions among the Orthodox Congregationalists, and Calvin E. Stowe, D.D., of the class of 1829, an eminent scholar and theologian, was chosen to that office. He was succeeded in 1852 by Roswell D. Hitchcock, a graduate of Amherst in 1836, now of New York City. In 1856, Prof. E. C. Smyth was transferred to this chair, and Joshua L. Chamberlain, of the class of 1852, was appointed to the chair of Rhetoric and Oratory. In 1858, William Russell, a distinguished elocutionist, assisted in his branch.

Prof. Goodwin resigned in 1855, and Charles Carroll

Everett, now a professor in Harvard College, occupied the chair of Modern Languages for two years, from 1855 to 1857. He was succeeded by Prof. Chamberlain for two years, when William A. Packard, class of 1851, now professor at Princeton, gave the instruction for one year. In 1861, Prof. Chamberlain was again placed in the chair of Modern Languages, that of Rhetoric and Oratory being filled in 1862 by Rev. Eliphalet Whittlesey, a graduate of Yale.

In August of this year, 1862, Prof. Chamberlain resigned his office to go into the army for the period of the war then raging. The boards, however, granted him leave of absence instead of accepting his resignation, and Stephen J. Young, class of 1859, was made Provisional Instructor in Modern Languages, to which, on Prof. Chamberlain's resigning in 1865, he was elected as professor.

Prof. Whittlesey also went into the army, and the duties of his chair were performed by members of the faculty. At the close of the war Prof. Whittlesey resigned, and Gen. Chamberlain was re-elected to the chair of Rhetoric and Oratory, which, however, he again resigned in 1866, to accept the office of Governor of Maine. He was followed by John S. Sewall, class of 1850, who held the chair until 1875, when Prof. Henry L. Chapman, Bowdoin, class of 1866, was transferred to this from the Chair of Latin.

In 1859, Paul A. Chadbourne, a graduate of Williams, was chosen Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. He was succeeded in 1863 by Cyrus F. Brackett, a graduate in 1859, tutor in 1863. In 1864, Prof. Brackett was appointed Adjunct Professor of Natural Science, and in 1865 to a full professorship in the Josiah Little chair of Natural Science, to which, however, in 1868, George L. Goodale, a graduate of Amherst in 1860, was elected.

In 1852, William P. Tucker, class of 1854, tutor since 1857, was instructor in mathematics for one year. He had in the mean time, as librarian, prepared an elaborate and valuable catalogue of the college library. In 1865, Edward N. Packard, tutor since 1863, was instructor, and in 1876 Adjunct Professor of Mathematics. The death of Professor Smyth, in 1868, while intensely engaged upon the building of Memorial Hall, left the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy vacant, and Charles E. Rockwood, a graduate of Yale, was chosen to the place.

In 1864, Professor E. C. Smyth resigned the chair of Natural and Revealed Religion, and was succeeded by Professor Alpheus S. Packard, who was transferred from the chair of Ancient Languages, to which, in 1865, Rev. Jotham B. Sewall, class of 1848, tutor in 1851, was chosen. In 1871, Henry L. Chapman was chosen Adjunct Professor of Latin, and in 1872 a full professor.

In 1865 the alumni of the college voted to erect a building, to be called Memorial Hall, in honor of the graduates and students of the college who had died in the civil war. A subscription was at once started to carry the plan into execution, and a committee was raised for the purpose. A sufficient amount of funds was raised to warrant the prosecution of the work, and the corner-stone was accordingly laid in 1866. The outside of the building has since been completed, but enough funds have not yet been secured to enable it to be finished inside. When more prosperous

times return there is scarcely any doubt but that the original intention will be carried out.

President Woods resigning in 1865, Rev. Samuel Harris, S.T.D., a graduate of 1833, was elected to his place in 1867. He took upon himself, also, the duties of the Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics, Professor Upham being that year honored with the *Emeritus* title.

In 1871 the eminent scholar, civilian, and general, ex-Governor Chamberlain, was chosen to succeed President Harris, and at this time quite a reorganization of the college occurred. A scientific department was established and several new chairs of instruction were founded. George L. Voce, C.E., was elected Professor of Civil Engineering; Edward S. Morse, Ph.D., of Salem, Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology; Mr. James B. Taylor, Provisional Professor of Elocution and Oratory; the chair of Latin was separated from that of Greek; and United States officers were brought here by orders of the government,—Brevet-Maj. J. P. Sanger, 4th United States Artillery, as Professor of Military Science, and John N. McClintock, class of 1867, of the United States Coast Survey, as instructor in Topographical Engineering.

In 1872, Professor Brackett was made Professor of Chemistry and Physics, and Robert L. Packard, class of 1868, Assistant Professor of Applied Chemistry for one year. In 1873, however, Professors Brackett and Goodale resigned, and Henry Carmichael, a graduate of Amherst and of Göttingen, Germany, was elected Professor of Chemistry and Physics, and Dr. Charles A. White, of Iowa, Josiah Little Professor of Natural Science. In the winter of the same year, Professor Rockwood resigned, and Charles H. Smith, a graduate of Yale, was Professor of Mathematics. Dr. White resigned in 1875, and the instruction has since been given by different persons, Professor A. S. Packard, Jr., class of 1861, giving an annual course of lectures on entomology; Mr. George L. Chandler, class of 1868, giving instruction in natural history in 1875-76; and Mr. Leslie A. Lee, a graduate of St. Lawrence University (Canton, N. Y.), class of 1872, in 1876-77.

In connection with the new plan arrangements were also made for other instruction in various branches, should they be needed. Professor Paul A. Chadbourne was engaged to give the instruction in mental philosophy. Exercise in the gymnasium was made regular and obligatory, and military science and tactics were required, to a certain extent, of all not specially excused. Professor Chadbourne was succeeded in 1873 by Rev. E. C. Cummings, and by President Mark Hopkins in 1874. This year, however, the Edward Little chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy was founded, and President Chamberlain was chosen as professor.

In 1875, Maj. Sanger's detail expired, and Brevet-Capt. Louis V. Caziarc, 1st United States Artillery, was appointed in his place as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. Mr. Charles H. Moore has been instructor in Latin since Professor Chapman's resignation, except one year, when Professor A. H. Davis held the chair provisionally.

Professor Young, having accepted the office of treasurer, relinquished the duties of his chair, and they were performed for one year by Instructor Moore, and since then by Charles E. Springer, class of 1874.

In 1873 the old Commons Hall was remodeled into a laboratory of analytical chemistry, and Mr. F. C. Robinson was chosen instructor in that department of chemistry. The same year the lower floor of Memorial Hall was fitted up as a gymnasium. Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston, also this year, remodeled old Massachusetts Hall into a beautiful room, called the Cleaveland Cabinet, in memory of the late Professor Parker Cleaveland.

A picture-gallery has also been finished in the chapel, over the library. Two fine pictures have been added to the panels of the chapter, one given by Mrs. William S. Perry, in memory of her husband, the subject being "The Transfiguration;" the other, "Moses giving the Law," which is the beautiful memento left by the class of 1877. The last makes the seventh of the pictures which have been, from time to time, added to the chapel panels.

Since 1872 over \$25,000 have been given the college as scholarships to aid deserving students, and \$100,000 towards a general endowment of the college.

Measures have been taken to endow a "Longfellow Professorship of Modern Languages," and a "Cleaveland Professorship of Chemistry and Mineralogy." Efforts are also being made to add the "Upham Professorship of Mental Philosophy."

Many valuable gifts have been made the college in the way of books and natural history collections. Especially notable are the collection of Mrs. Frederick Allen, of Gardiner, comprising more than 1000 specimens, including many from Mount *Ætna*, presented by her daughter, Mrs. Elton, of Boston, the Cushman collection of birds, of Maine, and the Blake herbarium.

The whole number of graduates from the college up to 1876 is 1887. The number of students at present is about 137, and of officers of instruction, 15.

The number of volumes in the college library is 17,500; in the medical library, 4000; in the libraries of the Athenæan and Peucinian Societies, 13,100; and in the Historical Society's library, which is placed in a room of the college chapel, 3000; making a total of books accessible to the student of 37,600 volumes. Large additions have also been made to the chemical and physical apparatus.

The public buildings of the college are at present,—

Massachusetts Hall, containing the Cleaveland cabinet, lecture-room, and treasurer's office.

Winthrop Hall, containing, on the lower floor, the engineering-rooms and recitation-rooms, the upper floors being used as dormitories.

Maine Hall, having on the lower floors the Athenæan and Peucinian Societies' libraries and recitation-rooms; and on the upper floor, dormitories.

Appleton Hall, containing dormitories.

King Chapel, containing the picture-gallery, library-rooms, and Historical Society's rooms.

Adams Hall, containing the lecture-rooms of chemistry and physics, and the rooms of the Medical School.

Analytical Laboratory and Memorial Hall, containing gymnasium. These buildings, with the exception of Adams Hall and the Analytical Laboratory, will, when the original plan is completed, form a quadrangle, the side towards the public road being open.

The present total estimated value of the college property, real estate and permanent material, is \$375,000; the productive funds are \$244,000; the total annual income is \$30,000.

Besides the three literary societies of the college, already mentioned, it is proper to add that there have been, from time to time, several secret associations formed, which are presumably for literary purposes. The principal ones, if not all, are designated as the Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Chi Psi, Psi Upsilon, and Theta Delta Chi. The history of these societies is, of course, known only to the initiated.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF MAINE.

In 1820 an act was passed by the Legislature establishing a Medical School, to be connected with Bowdoin College, and also making an annual grant of \$1000, during the pleasure of the Legislature, for the promotion of the objects designed in its establishment. Dr. Nathan Smith, a member of several societies, both in this country and in Europe, founder of the Medical School of New Hampshire, and an eminent physician and surgeon, was appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. He also assumed the duties of instructor in anatomy and surgery. He was assisted in the latter branches by Dr. John D. Wells, who had just taken his medical degree at Cambridge. At the close of the first course of lectures Dr. Wells was chosen to fill the chair of Anatomy, and immediately sailed for Europe, where he spent nearly two years preparing himself for the discharge of the duties of his office. After a short but brilliant career as a lecturer at this college, at the Berkshire Medical Institution, and at Baltimore, he died, and was succeeded, in 1831, by Dr. Reuben D. Mussey.

In 1825 the chair of Obstetrics was founded, and Dr. James McKeen was appointed professor. Dr. McKeen prepared himself for the duties of his office by a preliminary study in the lying-in hospitals of Europe, and served acceptably until 1839, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Ebenezer Wells, M.D., as lecturer.

In 1846 the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics was founded, and Dr. Charles A. Lee was chosen as lecturer, and in 1854 as professor. He resigned in 1859, and was succeeded by Dr. Israel T. Dana as lecturer, and afterwards as professor in full. Dr. Thorndike resigned in 1861, and was succeeded by Dr. William C. Robinson.

In 1849 the chair of Medical Jurisprudence was founded, and Hon. John S. Tenney was chosen as lecturer.

In 1857 the chair of Anatomy was separated from that of Surgery and joined to that of Physiology, and Dr. David S. Conant was elected, at first as lecturer, and afterwards as professor. He was succeeded in 1863 by Dr. Corydon L. Ford. Edmund R. Peaslee, M.D., who had been chosen as lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery in 1843, and as a professor in these branches in 1845, was in 1857 appointed Professor of Surgery.

From 1820 until his death in 1858, Professor Parker Cleaveland gave an annual course of lectures on chemistry to the medical students.

Under the influence and by the exertions of these gentlemen and their successors, this medical school has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. At first, and for many years,

the lectures were given in the upper room of Massachusetts Hall, but in 1861 the Adams Hall was built expressly for the accommodation of this school.

The present accommodations are ample, and the school has a valuable cabinet and an excellent library of choice works and expensive plates. Clinical instruction is given several times a week, and students can have the privilege of occasional visits to the hospitals of Portland at but slight expense.

This school, during the fifty-seven years of its existence, has graduated 1174 pupils, of whom 70 have been alumni of Bowdoin College. The last class numbered 90 members, and the present number of instructors is 10. The following is a list of the professors and lecturers not already mentioned: of Chemistry, Professors Paul A. Chadbourne, Cyrus F. Brackett, and Henry Carmichael; of Theory and Practice, Henry H. Childs, Daniel Oliver, Professor John De La Mater, Professor William Sweetzer, William Perry, James McKeen, Israel T. Dana, Professor Alonzo B. Palmer, and Alfred Mitchell, Adjunct Professor; of Anatomy and Surgery, Jedediah Cobb and Joseph Roby; of Anatomy and Physiology, Professors Thomas T. Sabine and Thomas Dwight; of Anatomy, Professors Thomas Dwight and Stephen H. Weeks; of Physiology, Professors Robert Amory and Burt G. Wilder; of Surgery, Professors Timothy Childs, David S. Conant, and William W. Green; Lecturers, Alpheus B. Crosby and Thomas T. Sabine; of Obstetrics, Benjamin F. Barker, Professor Amos Nourse, Theodore H. Jewett, Professors William C. Robinson, Edward W. Jenks, and Alfred Mitchell; of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Professors Dana, William C. Robinson, George L. Goodale, and Frederick H. Gerrish; of Medical Jurisprudence, Cyrus F. Brackett, John Appleton, and Professor Charles W. Goddard.

This school has exerted a very marked influence on the interests of medical science, and also upon the general interests of education in the State, and has annually sent forth a corps of physicians qualified not only to cope vigorously with the unseen, though certain foe of the human race, but who have also shown themselves, hitherto, alive to the material welfare and best interests of the State, and have thus far more than repaid the amount expended upon the school by the State.

CHURCHES.

FIRST PARISH.

In 1718, Rev. James Woodside was called to be the first parish minister. The first meeting-house was begun in 1719. It stood where the old burying-ground is, a mile south of the colleges. Mr. Woodside received a salary of £40 per annum, but he did not suit the people, and was dismissed after the expiration of one year. Rev. Isaac Taylor was his successor, who was employed to preach in Brunswick and Topsham for one year, 1721. The first minister after the incorporation of the town was Rev. Robert Rutherford, who commenced his labors in 1735, and closed them in 1742. Among those who followed were Revs. Samuel Osborne and James Morton. Revs. Blowers, Crumble, and McClanathan are also mentioned, but none of them appear to have settled as parish ministers. In No-

vember, 1742, Rev. Mr. Hodges, of Falmouth, was employed to preach "five or six months, on a salary of £3 per week." The parish was without a minister from this time till March, 1747, when it was voted to settle Rev. Robert Dunlap, at a salary of £200 a year (old tenor). In 1754 the proprietors deeded him 150 acres of land. Mr. Dunlap continued to minister to the parish till October, 1760.

Rev. John Miller, of Milton, Mass., was ordained and settled over the parish in November, 1762, and remained till his death, in 1788. Rev. Abram Moore was the next minister, for six months, and was followed by Rev. Ebenezer Coffin, who was pastor till 1801. From this time till 1806, there was occasional preaching in the old meeting-house. In 1806 the old house was abandoned by the parish, and a new one, built on the hill, was occupied. At this date the town ceased to manage the affairs of the parish.

At what time the church was organized is not known. Its male members in 1761 were John Minot, Samuel Clarke, Ebenezer Stanwood, William Simpson, David Dunning, John Orr, Samuel Whitney, Isaac Snow, James Thompson, Aaron Hinkley, Samuel Stanwood, James Elliott, William Ross, William Stanwood, Thomas Adams, Thomas Skolfield, and John Smart. The church was originally Presbyterian in form, and so continued during the ministry of Mr. Dunlap. It was then for a time Congregationalist, and then returned to fellowship in the Londonderry Presbytery. The north gallery of the new church edifice was reserved for students in the Bowdoin College.

After Mr. Coffin's dismissal, the parish for several years had only occasional preaching, and for considerable of the time was without any, so that in April, 1810, the parish voted to petition the Court of Common Pleas for a remission of the fine that had been imposed upon them "for not being supplied with preaching." In 1824 a bell was placed in the tower of the meeting-house.

The next pastor was Rev. Winthrop Bailey, who settled over the parish in 1811, and continued to officiate till 1814. Rev. Asa Mead was the next settled minister, in 1822. He was dismissed at his own request in July, 1829, and in November Rev. George E. Adams was called, and was installed December 29th. Dr. Adams was called from the professorship of sacred rhetoric in the Bangor Theological Seminary. His ministry was continued with uninterrupted unanimity for a period of forty-one years, and closed in August, 1870. In December, 1870, Rev. Ezra H. Byington (graduate of the University of Vermont, 1852) was invited to supply the pulpit, and in January following became pastor of the church by a unanimous invitation.

The third edifice of the church was built in 1806, and dedicated in 1807. The building was remodeled and made more pleasant and commodious in 1833. In 1845 it was taken down and the present edifice erected upon its site.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first services in Brunswick by any preacher of the Baptist denomination were held in the year 1783. About this time Elders Case, Potter, and Lord preached here in some private houses, and the attention of the public was drawn to their theological views. On the 22d of October, 1783, Rev. Isaac Case preached in the house of Mr. Wood-

ward, and on the following afternoon at the house of Mr. Samuel Getchell.

In 1789 or 1790, Samuel Woodward and others formed themselves into a Baptist Society and refused taxes to the First Parish. In May, 1790, Joseph Morse entered in the town records his protest against ever paying anything to any Congregational or Presbyterian preacher.

On June 29, 1794, Judah Chase, William Mariner, Aaron Snow, Samuel Mariner, John Getchell, John Mariner, Charles Cowan, Peter Jordan, Robert Jordan, Anthony Woodside, David Ferrin, John Ferrin, Robert Dunning, David Clark, Benjamin Getchell, Stephen Getchell, John Williams, George Williams, Philip Higgins, Reuben Higgins, Sylvanus Combs, Philip Higgins, Jr., Samuel Williams, William Thompson, Joseph O'Donehue, Joseph Morse, Richard Orr, William Stanwood, Samuel Dunlap, Daniel Brown, Philip Owens, Samuel Hucy, Joseph Ross, John Mariner, Jr., Josiah Simpson, Michael Grows, Nathan Combs, George Winslow, Joseph Saint Combs, William Dunning, Samuel Woodward, Peter Woodward, William Getchell, Jr., Ezekiel Spaulding, Ezekiel Spaulding, Jr., John S. Getchell, John Rideout, Samuel Getchell, John Matthews, David Linscott, William Woodside, Jr., George Combs, and George Combs, Jr., were incorporated by the name of "The Baptist Religious Society in Brunswick, Harpswell, and Bath." Previous to this time the society had no legal existence.

In May, 1795, the town voted to pass by the fourth article in the warrant concerning allowing the Baptists to use the meeting-houses a part of the time.

In 1799, Philip Owen, William Dunning, Daniel Brown, Judah Chase, Samuel Dunlap, Josiah Simpson, Anthony Woodside, Michael Grows, and Joseph Ross withdrew from this society and formed one at Maquoit.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF BRUNSWICK.

This church was formed in 1799 by the following-named persons, dismissed from the Bowdoin and Harpswell churches for that purpose: Judah Chase, Samuel Dunlap, William Stanwood, Sarah Woodside, Philip Owen, Mrs. Ross, wife of William Ross, and J. Merrill.

The following is a list of the members of the church in 1803: Deacon Samuel Dunlap, Judah Chase, Philip Owen, John Merrill, Esq., Wm. Woodside, Mrs. Sarah Woodside, Mrs. Ross, wife of Wm. Ross, Abraham Toothaker and his wife, Betsey Owen, Molly Toothaker, Jane Curtiss, Molly Merryman, Mr. Browning and Mrs. Browning, Elisha Snow, Jean Dunning, Betsey Alexander, Martha Hunt, Jane Martin, Mrs. Snow, wife of Elisha Snow, Mrs. Brown, wife of Daniel Brown, Sarah Alexander, Mrs. Sparks, Hitty Hasey, Abner Melcher, Nabby Atherton, Katharine Willson, Andrew Blake, Hesiah Blake, Peggy Stanwood, Ann Chase, and Shimuel Owen.

On the 22d of February, 1803, Philip Owen, William Dunning, Daniel Brown, Judah Chase, Samuel Dunlap, Josiah Simpson, Anthony Woodside, Michael Grows, Joseph Ross, Samuel Stanwood, William Woodside, Andrew Blake, Abraham Toothaker, William Starbird, David Curtis, James Stanwood, Adam Woodside, David Dunning, William Ross, Frederick French, Nathaniel Chase, James

Chase, William Swett, Shimeel Owen, Abner Melcher, William Low, Charles Ryan, Ephraim Hunt, William Lunt, Andrew Dunning, William Hunt, Anthony Chase, Gideon Toothaker, John Given, David Given, and Uriah Elliot were incorporated as the Baptist Society in Brunswick.

The pastors of this church have been Elders Williams and Kendall, prior to Elder Benjamin Titcomb; Benjamin Titcomb, 1804-21; Benjamin Titcomb, Jr., 1822-27; Samuel Mariner, Adam Wilson, Shimeel Owen, Henry Randall, supplies, 1827-30; John Bailey, 1830-33; William Johnson, 1836-40; Noah Norton, 1840-45; Joseph Hutchinson, 1848-52; Grenville M. Atkins, 1867-68.

BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSES.

The first meeting-house erected by the Baptists was built at Maquoit, in 1798 or 1799. It stood about a mile below the old First Parish meeting-house, where the old Maquoit burying-ground is. It was somewhat like the old First Parish meeting-house, having no steeple, and being roughly finished. In 1853 it was sold to Samuel Dunning, and moved to his ship-yard for a boarding-house.

The next building erected by the Baptists was at New Meadows, in the year 1800. In 1848 it was taken down, and the present edifice erected on its site.

The third Baptist meeting-house was what is now known as the Congregational Vestry. It was erected in 1826, by the "Second Baptist Society," and occupied by them for about ten years. In 1841 it was sold to the First Parish.

The fourth building erected by the Baptists was the one now occupied by the Catholics, on Federal Street. It was erected in 1829, by the Federal Street Baptist Society. It cost about \$800. It was sold to the Methodists in 1836, was occupied by them until the erection of their present house in 1866, and was subsequently sold to the Catholics.

The Maine Street Baptist church was erected in 1840. In 1867 it was remodeled and greatly improved, at a cost of \$2000. The pulpit and platform were remodeled and finished in black walnut and chestnut, to correspond with the newly-arranged pews, which were also made of chestnut, and without doors. The aisles were carpeted, the ceiling was frescoed, and gas-fixtures were put in.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE.

The first Free-Will Baptist meeting-house was erected in 1810. It was a small, one-story building, and stood quite near the Freeport line. What became of this building is not known. The society worshipping in it afterwards, in 1827, united with the Universalists and Congregationalists in building the Union meeting-house at Growstown.

The village church of the Free-Will Baptists, on O'Brien Street, was erected in 1876, the society having previously worshipped in Lemont Hall.

THE UNION MEETING-HOUSE AT GROWSTOWN

was erected in 1827. This house was built jointly by the Free-Will Baptists, the Congregationalists, and the Universalists. Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, a Universalist, preached the first sermon in it. It is still used by the Free-Will Baptists, who, although it was built for a union meeting-house, have had control of it most of the time.

UNIVERSALIST MEETING-HOUSES.

The first church edifice erected by the Universalists was situated on Federal Street, opposite the present high school building, on the lot now owned by the Unitarians. It was built in 1828, and cost about \$700, which in those days was quite a sum of money. Mr. Anthony C. Raymond built the house chiefly at his own expense. When completed he sold pews to fifteen persons, and subsequently a few more pews were disposed of, but he was always the principal owner. The house was dedicated Nov. 24, 1829. In 1847 or 1848 the building was sold to the Maquoit Baptist Society, and it was removed to the junction of the old Harpswell and Mair Point roads, where it received the name of the Forest Church. In 1875 it was sold to the Grangers, moved back to the village, and placed at Union Street and Gilman Avenue, where it is used as a hall.

The second church building erected by the Universalists was what is now known as the Mason Street church. It was built in 1846, the basement of the building and the land being the exclusive property of Mr. John L. Swift. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. E. G. Brooks, of Bath (now Rev. Dr. Brooks, of the Church of the Messiah, Philadelphia). The prayer of consecration was offered by Rev. George Bates, of Turner, recently deceased. Other parts of the services were performed by Rev. Giles Bailey, the pastor, by Rev. Seth Stetson, and by Rev. W. C. George. The town-clock and bell on this building were purchased chiefly by subscription by citizens of Brunswick and Topsham in 1847, the town of Brunswick appropriating, however, the sum of \$200 towards the purchase of the clock. Col. Andrew Dennison was the most prominently connected with the movement, and the subject was started by him. He transacted the business, and the bills were made in his name as *agent for the town*. A bell weighing 1700 pounds was purchased of Henry N. Hooper & Co., of Boston, but it was unsatisfactory in *tone*, and was returned. Another bell was then purchased of George H. Holbrook, of East Medway, Mass., weighing 1794 pounds, and costing \$479.57. The same bell is now in use. The clock was purchased of Howard & Davis, Boston. It cost, including dial, hands, etc., and expenses of freight and putting up, \$340.30.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist church on Pleasant Street is the only one ever erected by that denomination in Brunswick. It was built in 1866. They had previously worshipped in the building on Federal Street, which they bought of the Baptists.

The new edifice on Pleasant Street was begun in the spring of 1866, and was completed in December of the same year. It cost, with the lot, \$9000. Nearly the whole amount was raised by voluntary subscription and by the sale of pews. There was, however, a debt of \$1000, which was finally paid in the year 1872.

On Dec. 5, 1866, the chapel was dedicated with the following services:

Invocation, by Rev. E. A. Helmershausen; address, by Rev. J. Colby; hymn (964th), by Rev. L. D. Wardwell; prayer, by Rev. D. B. Randall; reading of Scriptures, by Rev. C. C. Cone; hymn (968th), by Rev. Mark Trafton;

sermon, by the same, followed by an offertory, psalm of consecration, presentation, declaration, prayer of consecration, anthem, doxology, and benediction.

In 1875 the church was thoroughly repaired, some marked improvements made, and the lot inclosed with a handsome and durable fence. The cost of these repairs and improvements was about \$650, which was promptly paid.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

This church was erected in 1844 and 1845, from plans furnished by Richard Upjohn, architect, of New York. The cost of the building and land was about \$4000, most of which was contributed by friends in Rhode Island, New York, and Philadelphia. It was consecrated, according to the use and liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, on Friday, July 11, 1845.

The deed of donation was read by Rev. Thomas F. Fales, rector of the parish, and the sentence of consecration, by Rev. Robert B. Hall, of the Diocese of Rhode Island. Morning prayer was conducted by Rev. Messrs. James Pratt, of Portland, and Alexander Burgess, of Augusta. The rector read the ante-communion service, assisted by Rev. R. B. Hall, who read the epistle, and Rev. Francis Peck, of the Diocese of Maryland, who read the gospel. The consecration sermon was preached by Bishop Henshaw, of Rhode Island.

Various changes have been made in the church. In 1858 the present arched ceiling was put in, under the open-timbered roof, to improve the acoustic properties of the building. Changes were made in the chancel furniture, but the most noticeable improvements were made by Rev. Mr. Taylor, in August, 1873, which have made the church so beautiful. The memorial window to Bishop Burgess was placed in the chancel in 1868, and that to Rev. Dr. Ballard in November, 1871.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GEN. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN

was born in Brewer, near the city of Bangor, in September, 1828. His father's family came to this country from England, but the family traditions claim a descent from the Tancarvilles and Montmorencies, of Normandy, in France. In his mother's family the Huguenot and the Puritan elements were mingled. His ancestors on the father's side held military commissions in the war of 1812, the Revolution, and the French and Indian wars.

The parents of Joshua L. gave him the best education the State afforded. After having received a careful training in the public and private schools at home, and in the military school of Major Whiting, at Ellsworth, he entered Bowdoin College and graduated in 1852, having taken the highest honors. He then studied for three years at Bangor Theological Seminary, devoting himself especially to the oriental languages and theology. During this time he was also supervisor of public schools in his native town. His "Masters Oration" at Bowdoin, in 1855, attracted so much attention that he was appointed a special instructor in

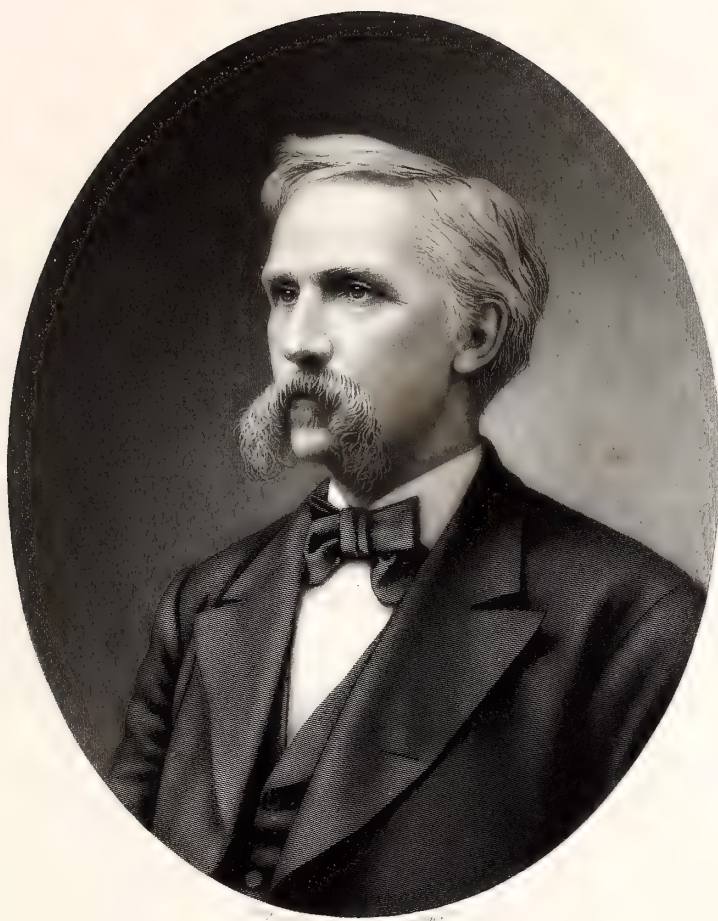
Logic and Natural Theology, and the year afterwards was made Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory. His proficiency in the French and German languages was such that he was placed in charge of those languages for two years, and in 1861 was elected Professor of Modern Languages. In the summer of 1862 leave of absence was granted him to visit Europe. The civil war, however, being then at its darkest period he tendered his resignation as professor, and, offering his services to the government, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 20th Maine Volunteers on the 8th of August, 1862. This regiment was sent to share the eventful fortunes of the Army of the Potomac. From that time his history is well known. It is sufficient to say here that he was in all the battles, skirmishes, and movements of that army until the close of the war, constantly at the front, always in important and responsible positions, and often in conspicuous ones. He was made a general on the field, his promotion being announced in orders by Gen. Grant, sanctioned by President Lincoln, and immediately ratified by the Senate. It was his fortune also to command the parade at the surrender of the arms and colors of Lee's army at Appomattox Court-house. He was several times wounded,—once so severely that he was given up for dead, and his survival is almost without parallel.

At the breaking up of the army he was assigned to a new command, with the offer of permanent retention in the service with full rank of colonel, and the brevet of major-general, which was his volunteer rank. He declined this preferment, and returned to his home, suffering under an accumulation of wounds, when the college at once re-elected him to the chair of Rhetoric and Oratory. In 1866 he was chosen Governor of Maine by the largest majority ever given up to that time, and was re-elected to this office for four successive terms. His conservative ideas and his rigid impartiality in treating questions which came before him, involving party interests, seemed to lose him favor with some of his party; and his declining to seize the opportunity to secure an election to the United States Senate—an office believed to be easily within his reach—alienated many friends, who thought his notions of personal honor were too nice and scrupulous for a successful party leader.

In 1871 he was elected president of Bowdoin College, and shortly afterwards Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy. This latter chair he resigned in 1879, in order to devote himself more largely to the general interests of the college and to the political and social sciences, for which there was no established provision. He is now giving lectures on political economy, political ethics, and public law.

He has given many public orations and addresses,—that before the Society of the Army of the Potomac at its organization in 1866, and the address on Maine's Place in History, at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, having attracted most attention. He is much sought as an orator or lecturer for special occasions, and sometimes takes part in political affairs, where he is prominent among the more conservative members of his party.

In 1878 he was appointed United States commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and was charged with the preparation of a report on education in Europe, which has not yet been published.



J. L. Chamberlain



CAPE ELIZABETH.

DESCRIPTION AND BOUNDARIES.

CAPE ELIZABETH is a peninsula projecting southward into the Atlantic Ocean, and forming the western headland of Casco Bay. As a town or municipality it takes its name from the cape which constitutes the southern end of the peninsula; and is bounded north by the towns of Westbrook and Deering, and by Fore River and Portland Harbor, east by Casco Bay, south by the Atlantic Ocean, and west by the Spurwink River and Scarborough. The town embraces Richmond Island, the earliest settled portion of this whole region of country, and several small islets off its southern coast, viz., the Sisters, Stephen's Rock, Ram Island, Chimney Rock, and the Brothers. The light-houses and coast-features of the cape are described in the general chapter on topography. The town contains an area of about 13,000 acres. Being nearly surrounded by tide-water, Cape Elizabeth has no interior sewers for its drainage, its boundary lines being Fore River on the north, which separates it from Portland, and the Spurwink, which bounds it on the west to its first principal fork, which is a small tributary with two branches lying wholly on the west side of the town. Trout Brook flows northeast into Portland Harbor at Knightville; and Pond Creek in the northeast enters Fore River at Ligonias. There are two ponds, called Great and Small Ponds, lying in the southern part of the town. The Eastern Railroad, crossing Fore River at Turner's Island, passes southwestward through the town, on its way from Portland to Saco, Portsmouth, and Boston.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlement within Cape Elizabeth, as we have elsewhere stated, was on Richmond Island, a place which for many years, when there were but few huts on the mainland, was the principal harbor, fishing-station, and commercial port of this coast. Walter Bagnall, called "Great Walt," some time in the year 1628, established himself upon the island for the purpose of trading with the Indians. Winthrop says, "He lived alone upon the island three years, and had accumulated £400, mostly in goods, by his trade with the Indians, whom he had much wronged." His conduct so exasperated the natives that they put an end to his life, and to that of a companion who seems then to have been associated with him, Oct. 3, 1631, burnt his house and plundered his property. Thus ended the first commercial transactions on the island, but, as we shall see farther on, they were soon renewed and carried on by another party on a much larger and more respectable scale.

GRANT TO TRELAWNY AND GOODYEARE.

The first grant of land in Cape Elizabeth was made by the Plymouth Council, Dec. 1, 1631, to Robert Trelawny

and Moses Goodyear, merchants of Plymouth, England. The grant comprised the whole of what is now the town of Cape Elizabeth, including Richmond Island. The patentees appointed John Winter, who was then in this country, their principal agent. A copy of the grant was immediately sent to him, and on the 21st of July, 1632, he was put in possession of the tract by Richard Vines, of Saco, one of the persons appointed by the grantors for that purpose.

There were at that time settled upon the territory near the mouth of the Spurwink River, George Cleaves and Richard Tucker, who had established themselves there in 1630. They had selected one of the most valuable spots in the tract, and claimed to hold against Winter 2000 acres of land, with their improvements, of which, however, they were forcibly dispossessed. Cleaves, in 1640, when regular courts were established by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, brought an action of trespass against Winter, to recover damages for the removal; and in his declaration he stated his title as follows: "joining himself in partnership with Richard Tucker, then of Spurwink, who had also a right of inheritance there, the which he bought and purchased for a valuable consideration of Richard Bradshaw, who was formerly settled there by Capt. Walter Neale, by virtue of a commission to him given by some of the lords patentees, and soe as appeareth the said Richard Tucker was lawfully possessed of a right of inheritance at and in the said Spurwink. Alsoe, the plaintiff further declareth that he joining his right by promise and possession with his partner's right by purchase and possession, and soe being accountable to his said partner, they both agreed to joyne their rights together, and there to build, plante, and continue, which when the plaintiff had done, and was there settled for *two years* or thereabouts, this defendant, John Winter, came and pretended an interest there, by virtue of a succeeding patent surrepticiously obtained, and soe by force of arms expelled and thrust away the plaintiff from his house, lands, and goods."

The verdict in this case was as follows: "The jury find for the plaintiff. the house and land inclosed, containing foure acres or thereabouts, joyning with the said house, and give him eighty pounds for damage, and twelve shillings and six pence for the cost of the Courte."

It appears from the above statement of Cleaves that Richard Bradshaw, from whom Tucker purchased his place at Spurwink, must have been the first settler on the mainland of Cape Elizabeth, as Walter Bagnall was the first on Richmond Island. It is stated that Bradshaw "was settled here by Capt. Walter Neale," but the date is not given. Walter Neale arrived in this country in the spring of 1630, and returned in the summer of 1633. He came out as Governor of the company at Piscataqua, now Portsmouth,

N. H. It must have been before his visit to this country that he settled Bradshaw at Spurwink, sending him out from England; for Tucker, who bought his claim, settled here in 1630.

COMMERCE OF THE ISLAND.

Jocelyn, in 1638, says that Winter employed 60 men in the fishing business. The trade in beaver this year in this neighborhood was also very successful; the government of Plymouth Colony procured at their trading-house on the Kennebec 20 hogsheads, which was sent to England. This was a principal article of commerce in the early settlement of the country; it was a sort of circulating medium or standard of value among the white people and natives, and remittances to the mother-country were made by it. About the year 1640 the price of it in Casco was from 6 to 8 shillings a pound, and it was received in payment for commodities and labor. Winter, in 1640, was complained of for trying to keep down the price to 6 shillings.

In the spring of 1635, a ship of 80 tons and a pinnace of 10 tons arrived at Richmond Island. In 1636, Mr. Trelawny alone is mentioned as proprietor of the patent, and March 26th of that year he committed the full government of the plantation to Mr. Winter, who appears after that time to have had an interest of one-tenth in the speculation, and in addition to his proportion of the profits, he was to receive from the general fund "forty pounds per annum in money for his personal care and charge." After this time the business of the plantation was pursued with great activity until the death of Trelawny, which took place in 1644. They employed the ship "Agnes," the bark "Richmond," the ships "Hercules" and "Margery," and one other, whose name is not mentioned. In 1638, Mr. Trelawny sent a ship of 300 tons to the island, laden with wine. This was probably the proceeds of a cargo of fish sent to Spain or Portugal.

The merchandise sent to the proprietor in England consisted principally of pipe-staves, beaver, fish, and oil. In 1639, Winter sent in the bark "Richmond" 6000 pipe-staves, which were valued here at 8 pounds 8 shillings a thousand. Some shipments were made directly from the plantation to Spain, and a profitable intercourse seems to have been carried on for the proprietors a number of years, until it was suspended by the death of Trelawny. After that time the want of capital, probably, prevented Winter from employing ships on his own account, and Trelawny's heir was but a child of six or seven years old. The commercial character of the plantation declined from that time, and the trade gradually sought other channels, until the mouth of the Spurwink and Richmond Island became entirely deserted. Their mercantile prosperity is now only to be found among the perishable and almost perished memorials of a by-gone age.

OPERATIONS OF ROBERT JORDAN.

Robert Jordan was the principal landed proprietor in Cape Elizabeth, and the lands here are chiefly held under his grants at this time. His earliest conveyances were to Joseph Phippen, Sampson Penley, Robert and Thomas Staniford, Ralph Turner, and some others along the northern part of the town; but he retained possession of Spur-

wink and nearly all the southern part, containing the marshes and the most valuable land. He was not content with the large tract over which his title was undisputed, but sought for many years to extend his domain to the Presumpscot River on the north and east. He was thus brought into a long controversy with George Cleaves and his tenants, who held and occupied the land on the Neck and vicinity, which was continued during his life. Jordan was a man of enterprise, and by proposing to the inhabitants of this part of Falmouth that he desired to occupy certain portions of the land for the purpose of building mills and making other public improvements, alike beneficial to all, he secured to an appeal which he addressed to them June 28, 1658, quite a large number of signatures of citizens consenting to allow him to have peaceable possession. The names of these persons were Robert Corbin, Thomas Grinley, John Sears, Thomas Haines, Francis Neale, Michael Mitton, Nathaniel Wallis, Nicholas White, William Ryall, Jane Macworth, Thomas Morrice, James Andrews, Gyles Roberts, Richard Martin, Sampson Penley, and Joseph Phippen.

The controversy between Cleaves and Jordan was carried into the first court which appears to have been held in the county after the submission of Falmouth and Scarborough to the authority of Massachusetts. This was on the 4th of July, 1659. The first action was brought by Cleaves against Jordan for breach of the arbitration bond entered into by Cleaves and John Winter in 1640, by which they bound themselves in the sum of £1000 to abide the award of referees on the subject of the disputed title to lands. This action was withdrawn. At the same court Cleaves entered another action against Jordan, "for making demands of certain lands purchased by great sums of money, and possessed by order of former grants these twenty-seven years." This action called forth proof of the original title, and Jordan introduced the certificate of part of the judges who tried the action in 1640 between Cleaves and Winter, taken soon after that trial, of which the following is an extract: "That which Mr. Cleaves and the jury took for Casco River to be but a creek into which we saw but one little brook to run, but the other which Mr. Trelawny takes for Casco River to be the river, it hath its issue out of a great pond named Sabadock; the river is of a reasonable depth and breadth, by the relation of the ancient inhabitants and natives, ever to have been called *Casco River*." This is signed by Thomas Gorges, Henry Jocelyn, and Richard Vines. Jordan also introduced the deposition of Roger Willine, taken Dec. 7, 1658, in which he says that "about 21 or 22 years ago he helped to row up the river which runneth by Mrs. Jane Macworth's, to ye falls called Casco Falls, Mr. Richard Vines, Mr. Arthur Macworth, Mr. John Winter, Mr. Henry Abilie, with divers others whom he hath forgotten, where he saw Mr. Richard Vines deliver unto Mr. John Winter possession of the lands and falls there, by turf and twig." On the other hand, Cleaves relied on his deeds and possession; but the jury found for Jordan. Jordan also recovered judgment against him in an action of debt for £10 10s.

Cleaves attributed his ill success in the county court to the fact that Jordan himself was one of the judges; he



MRS. EBEN N. PERRY.



EBEN N. PERRY.

(PHOTOS. BY J. H. LAMSON)



RESIDENCE OF EBEN N. PERRY, CAPE ELIZABETH, ME.



therefore sought redress by a petition to the General Court, May 24, 1661. But neither under this petition nor another, presented by him the following year, did he obtain any satisfaction. The matter was left in controversy till it was finally settled by the grandson of Robert Jordan and the "new proprietors" of Falmouth, in 1728.

During the first Indian war, 1765, an attack was made on the settlement at Spurwink. Mr. Robert Jordan had barely time to escape from his house, when it was destroyed with all its contents, and he removed to Great Island, now New Castle, in the Piscataqua River. He ended his active life at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1679, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His will was made at Great Island, January 28th, and proved July 1, 1679. He had lost the use of his hands before his death, and was unable to sign his will. He left a widow, Sarah, the only daughter of John Winter, and six sons, viz., John, Robert, Dominicus, Jedediah, Samuel, and Jeremiah. In his will he confirmed to his sons John and Robert the land that he had previously conveyed to them, which was situated in Cape Elizabeth. To his son John he conveyed Richmond Island, Jan. 25, 1677, as the administrator of Winter, who had given it to his grandson as a legacy. In his will he bequeathed to his wife the old plantation at Spurwink, consisting of 1000 acres, and lying between the lands of his sons John and Dominicus, and also the Nonsuch farm in Scarborough, containing 2000 acres. To Dominicus he bequeathed 1000 acres at Spurwink, adjoining the old plantation; to Jedediah 1000 acres, and to Samuel 1100 acres, both at Spurwink.

For more than thirty years Robert Jordan occupied a large space in the affairs of the town and the province. He was an active, enterprising man, and placed by education above the mass of the people with whom he connected himself. Although he came to this county as a minister, the engrossing concerns of business seemed to have turned his attention entirely away from that pursuit.* His posterity for many years exercised very great influence in the concerns of the town, and long maintained a high standing in the province.

John and Robert did not fix their permanent residences here; the former married Elizabeth, daughter of Elias Stileman, of Portsmouth, in 1677 or 1678, and Robert conveyed to Nathaniel Fryer, of Portsmouth, July 14, 1679, the land in Cape Elizabeth which he received of his father.

The first Dominicus was killed by the Indians in 1703; his eldest son, Dominicus, was thirteen years a captive in Canada, and ran away. His name frequently occurs in the later transactions of the town; he attained the rank of major, and died in 1749, aged sixty-six. His son Dominicus died in 1788, aged seventy-two; the fourth Dominicus was at the time of his death the oldest man in the town.

Dominicus Jordan, third son of Robert Jordan, married Hannah, a daughter of Ralph Tristram, of Saco, as early

as 1683, and lived at Spurwink. By her he had Dominicus, born in 1684; Mary Ann, Samuel, Nathaniel, Hannah (married to Joseph Calef, of Boston), and Elizabeth, married to Humphrey Scamman, of Saco. Capt. Jordan was killed in the war of 1703 by the Indians, and his wife and family were carried to Canada. They were all restored by Mary Ann, to whom the name of Arabella was given by her French masters. She married in Canada, where she was living in 1760, and never returned. The eldest son, Dominicus, escaped after a residence there of several years, and was an active and useful man in the subsequent affairs of this part of the country. He was the progenitor of a numerous race, part of whom now occupy the paternal estate. Nathaniel also established himself on his hereditary estate, which was finally divided among the heirs in 1754. Samuel and Elizabeth lived in Saco, where their posterity still remain and hold respectable rank.

In April, 1728, Dominicus Jordan released, by a contract made with the proprietors of the town of Falmouth, all the ancient claim of the Jordan family to land on the north side of Fore River, about which so long a controversy had existed between his grandfather, Robert Jordan, and George Cleaves. He entered heartily into the views of the "new proprietors," was chosen on the committee to resist the claims of the "old proprietors" before the Legislature, and in January, 1730, was selected with John Perry, Joshua Woodbury, John East, and Moses Pearson to hear the proposals of the ancient proprietors. But a general arrangement could not at that time be effected. Warrants were obtained by both parties from John Gray, of Biddeford, in March and April, 1730, to call meetings, the result of which was that a "propriety" was established distinct from the town, the interests and doings of which were forever conducted separately, and recorded in books kept by their own clerk.

After the country had been desolated by the second Indian war, the progress of resettlement was slow for several years. In 1726, eight persons, several of whom had families, purchased a tract of land near Pond Cove, of Samuel Jordan. "They bound themselves in writing to stand by each other in peace and war, and the first thing they did, built a garrison for the good of the whole."†

FIRST MILLS IN CAPE ELIZABETH.

We find in a note to "Smith's Journal," that in 1722 the town of Falmouth granted Lawrence Creek, opposite Portland, and 100 acres of land to the men who would undertake to set up a corn-mill there. The first grist-mill was erected on this creek by Messrs. Sawyer and York, in 1726. "Smith's Journal," speaking of this, says, "They finished their grist-mill, which every way answered their expectations." This seems to have been the first mill of the kind in the entire settlement about Casco Bay, for the Journal adds, "The people before this sent their corn to Boston to be ground." The same parties subsequently built a saw-mill in the same neighborhood.

In 1749, Cape Elizabeth numbered 150 families, and 900 inhabitants.‡ Its population in 1870 was 5106.

* During a period of about thirty-six years Mr. Jordan officiated occasionally in the services of the Episcopal Church, until "silenced" by the government of Massachusetts.

† Smith's Journal.

‡ Ibid.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Cape Elizabeth, which had formerly been the second parish of Falmouth, was incorporated as a separate municipality or district, Nov. 1, 1765. Its charter conferred upon it all the rights and immunities of a town, except the right of sending a representative to the General Court, for which purpose it remained connected with Falmouth till the commencement of the Revolution. This restriction was in accordance with the instructions of the king to the governors, forbidding the incorporation of towns with the power of sending representatives, and making new towns, and parts of towns set off from old ones, simply districts. It is said that the people of Cape Elizabeth intended to give to their town the name of Portland, that being the earliest English name by which Bang's Island and the mainland were known, but at the time the district was set off, the government, which usually determined on the name, applied the title of the cape to the whole territory.

The first town- or district-meeting of Cape Elizabeth was held at the old parish meeting-house, on the 2d of December, 1765.

Capt. John Robinson, Sr., was chosen Moderator, and Mr. Thomas Simonton elected District Clerk; Thomas Maxwell, Capt. Samuel Skillin, and Mr. Jonathan Lovitt were chosen Selectmen; Peter Woodbury, Constable; Joseph Marriner, Clement Jordan, and Joseph Weston, Assessors; and Micah Dyer, Collector, till March ensuing. As a subject of curious interest, showing the variety of matters which had to be taken care of by the town in those early days, we give the list of officers chosen at the March meeting for 1766: Thomas Maxwell, Samuel Skillin, and Jonathan Lovitt, Selectmen; Thomas Simonton, District Clerk; Noah Jordan, Constable and Collector; Peter Woodbury, Treasurer; James Dyer, Clerk of the Market; Joshua Robinson, Peter Woodbury, Andrew Simonton, Samuel York, Fence-Viewers and Field-Drivers; Joseph Dingly, Ebenezer Sawyer, Noah Jordan, George Strout, Jr., John York, Samuel York, Thomas Fickett, Samuel Sawyer, and Simeon Armstrong, Surveyors of Highways; John Fundy, James Leach, Thomas Millet, Jacob Sawyer, John Armstrong, and Nathaniel Jordan, Hog-Reeves; Samuel Skillin, James Dyer, Stephen Randall, and James Leach, Sealers of Wood and Surveyors of Lumber; Joseph Cobb, Jr., Walter Simonton, and George Fundy, Cullers of Fish; Peter Woodbury and Ebenezer Sawyer, Sealers of Leather; Samuel Jordan and Nathaniel Skillin, Deer-Reeves; George Strout, Jr., and Joseph Weston, Wardens; Jacob Sawyer and Jeremiah Jordan, Tything-Men; James Dyer, Measurer of Corn; Job Sawyer, Pound-Keeper; Nathaniel Skillin and Capt. Nathaniel Jordan, Cullers of Hoops and Staves.

This town-meeting was held on Tuesday, March 18, 1766. The selectmen from that time to the present (1879) have been as follows:

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN.

1766-68.—Jonathan Lovitt, Samuel Skillin, Thomas Maxwell.*
1769.—Clement Jordan, Joseph Cobb, Jr., Samuel Skillin.

* In 1767 the selectmen were also assessors, and for the most part have continued to act in that capacity ever since.

1770.—Clement Jordan, John York, Jonathan Lovitt.
1771.—Joseph Marriner, James Dyer, George Strout, Jr.
1772.—Jonathan Lovitt, Joseph Sawyer, Patrick Maxwell.
1773.—Samuel Skillin, Jonathan Lovitt, David Strout.
1774.—David Strout, Clement Jordan, Samuel Skillin.
1775.—Samuel Skillin, David Strout, Joseph Marriner.
1776.—Joseph Cobb, David Strout, Benjamin Jordan.
1777-78.—Benjamin Jordan, Joseph Cobb, James Dyer.
1779.—Clement Jordan, George Strout, George Deake.
1780-81.—Nathaniel Staples, Stephen Randall, David Strout.
1782-86.—Benjamin Jordan, Stephen Randall, Barzillai Delano.
1787.—George Deake, Joshua Dyer, Barzillai Delano.
1788-89.—Benjamin Jordan, Barzillai Delano, Joshua Dyer.
1790.—Matthew Simonton, Nathaniel Dyer, Barzillai Delano.
1791-92.—Ezekiel Jordan, James Leach, Barzillai Delano.
1793.—Timothy Jordan, Samuel Calef, Ezekiel Jordan.
1794-95.—Ezekiel Jordan, Joshua Dyer, Barzillai Delano.
1796-97.—Mark Dyer, Ezekiel Jordan, John Mars.
1798.—Jacob Waterhouse, Ezekiel Jordan, Robert Dyer.
1799.—Ezekiel Jordan, Robert Dyer, Mark Dyer.
1800.—George Deake, Samuel Dunn, Seecomb Jordan.
1801.—Ezekiel Jordan, Elisha Jordan, Zebulon Trickey.
1802.—Ezekiel Jordan, Mark Dyer, Zebulon Trickey.
1803.—Morell Jordan, Lemuel Cobb, Zebulon Trickey.
1804-6.—Ezekiel Jordan, Mark Dyer, John Gould.
1807.—Daniel Skillin, Mark Dyer, Jacob Waterhouse.
1808.—Daniel Skillin, William Cobb, Jacob Waterhouse.
1809.—Mark Dyer, Ebenezer Thrasher, Zebulon Trickey.
1810.—Nathaniel Dyer, Ebenezer Thrasher, Samuel Dunn.
1811-13.—Ebenezer Thrasher, Nathaniel Dyer, William Cummings.
1814-15.—William Cummings, Lemuel Cobb, Ebenezer Thrasher.
1816.—Ebenezer Thrasher, Lemuel Cobb, Ephraim Broad.
1817-18.—William Cummings, Ebenezer Thrasher, Lemuel Cobb.
1819.—Ebenezer Thrasher, William Cummings, James Dyer.
1820.—Ebenezer Thrasher, John Armstrong, James Dyer.
1821.—Woodbury Jordan, John Armstrong, James Dyer.
1822.—Lemuel Cobb, James Dyer, William Cummings.
1823.—Charles Staples, John Armstrong, Micah Higgins.
1824.—Lemuel Cobb, Charles Staples, John Armstrong.
1825-26.—Micah Higgins, John Armstrong, William Cummings.
1827.—Micah Higgins, Woodbury Jordan, William Cummings.
1828.—Charles Staples, William Cummings, Woodbury Jordan.
1829.—William Cummings, Charles Staples, Micah Higgins.
1830-31.—Charles Staples, Nathaniel Dyer, William Cummings.
1832.—Charles Staples, Charles Hannaford, Randall Skillin.
1833-37.—Elliott Jordan, Charles Hannaford, Randall Skillin.
1838-40.—Charles Hannaford, Hiram Staples, Randall Skillin.
1841.—Aaron Bedell, Randall Skillin, Hiram Staples.
1842.—Ebenezer Thrasher, Aaron Bedell, Randall Skillin.
1843.—Randall Skillin, Reuben Higgins, Thomas Hannaford.
1844.—Thomas Hannaford, James Trickey, Hiram Staples.
1845.—Reuben Higgins, James Trickey, Elliott Wescott.
1846-47.—Thomas Hannaford, Dennis M. Skillin, Ebenezer Jordan.
1848.—Thomas Hannaford, Reuben Higgins, Milton Dyer.
1849.—Elliott Wescott, Reuben Higgins, Milton Dyer.
1850.—Elliott Wescott, James M. Robinson, Alfred Dyer.
1851.—Stephen Hubbard, James M. Robinson, Alfred Dyer.
1852.—Charles Hannaford, Stephen Hubbard, James M. Robinson.
1853-54.—James Trickey, Alfred Dyer, Andrew W. Peabbles.
1855.—James Trickey, Thomas E. Knight, Charles Barrell.
1856.—Benjamin W. Pickett, Thomas E. Knight, Woodbury Dyer.
1857.—James Trickey, Woodbury Dyer, Thomas E. Knight.
1858.—James M. Robinson, Dennis M. Skillin, Daniel Pillsbury.
1859.—James Trickey, Samuel Haskell, Andrew W. Peabbles.
1860.—James Trickey, Benjamin W. Pickett, Andrew W. Peabbles.
1861.—Dennis M. Skillin, David A. Sawyer, William R. Dyer.
1862.—Dennis M. Skillin, David W. Kincaid, Charles E. Jordan.
1863.—James Trickey, George W. Libby, Charles Peabbles.
1864.—James M. Robinson, George F. Henley, Cyrus Cole.
1865-66.—James M. Robinson, George F. Henley, Henry S. Jackson.
1867.—George F. Henley, Henry S. Jackson, Clement E. Staples.
1868.—James Trickey, George W. Libby, Michael Peabbles.
1869-71.—James Trickey, Joseph S. Fickett, Charles A. Tilton.
1872.—Charles A. Tilton, Thomas B. Haskell, Michael J. Peabbles.
1873.—Nathan R. Dyer, Thomas B. Haskell, Elisha N. Jordan.

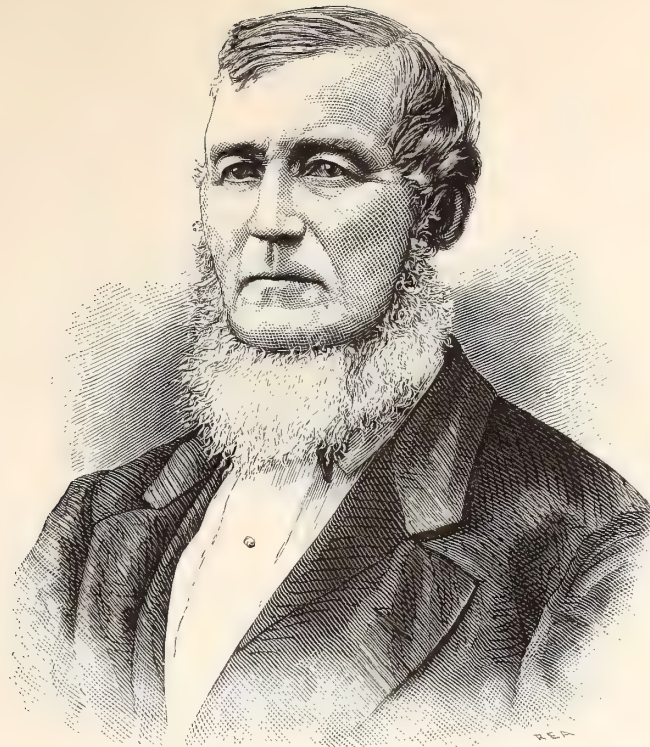


Photo. by Hendee, Augusta.

James Trickey

The Trickey family is among the oldest and first settlers of York Co., Me., and the ancestors of the subject of this narrative are traced to the early settlement of what is now the town of Kittery, in that county. The occupation of past generations has been agriculturists, lumbermen, and ship-builders.

Capt. Zebulon Trickey, his great-grandfather, removed from Kittery and settled in the town of Deering (now Falmouth), Cumberland Co., in 1735. He had two sons,—Zebulon and David, the former of whom settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandchildren. Zebulon's children are Eleanor, Rebecca, Mary, Zebulon, John, Lucy and Susannah (twins), and Eunice. The eldest son, Zebulon, father of the subject of this narrative, was born Feb. 7, 1767; married Lucy Skillin, Dec. 15, 1799. She was born in the town of Cape Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1779. Their children were Rebecca, born Feb. 15, 1801, died at the age of three years; Samuel, born May 20, 1803; John, born Jan. 17, 1806; James, born April 12, 1809; Edward, born May 16, 1814; Robert, born March 29, 1818; and Lucy, born Sept. 15, 1824. The father died Aug. 23, 1847; the mother died March 28, 1863. Of the children, all reside upon the old homestead except Edward, who is married and resides in Westbrook.

James Trickey received little education from books during his early life, but learned those lessons of self-reliance, economy, and industry, which many years ago laid the foundation for his present pleasant surroundings and opulence. His sound judgment, integrity in all his business relations, and correct habits in early manhood won the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and at the age of thirty-five, in the year 1844, he was chosen one of the selectmen of his town, which position he held for many years; and was also treasurer of the town for four years, and for two years its collector.

In 1846 he represented his Assembly district in the State Legislature, and again in 1856 he was honored with that position. After a respite of nineteen years he was elected a member of the State Legislature in the year 1875, and was re-elected in 1876.

Mr. Trickey is an unswerving member of the Democratic party, and continues to support the principles which, in the earlier history of the Republic, his father and grandfather advocated.

The Trickey brothers are among the most careful business men of the town in which they live, and their ability as such has given them a place among the careful financiers of the day.



1874.—Thomas B. Haskell, Frederick Hatch, Elisha N. Jordan.
 1875.—Thomas B. Haskell, Frederick Hatch, Nathan R. Dyer.
 1876-77.—Thomas B. Haskell, Elisha N. Jordan, Stephen Scamman.
 1878.—Thomas B. Haskell, Stephen Scamman, Edward F. Hill.
 1879.—Thomas B. Haskell, Stephen Scamman, Nathaniel Dyer.

TOWN CLERKS.

Thos. Simonton, 1765-71; David Strout, 1771-86; Ebenezer Sawyer, 1781-97; Timothy Small, 1797-1813; John Emery, 1813-23; Woodbury Jordan, 1823-24; James Dyer, 1824-42; Thomas Hannaford, 1842-44; James M. Robinson, 1844-47; Thomas Hannaford, 1847-53; Enos H. Dyer, 1853-54; John Fickett, 1854-59; Alfred Dyer, 1859-61; Joseph S. Fickett, 1861-63; Alfred Dyer, 1863-64; Joseph S. Fickett, 1864-65; Edward F. Flint, 1865-67; Henry H. Osgood, 1867-68; Charles A. Tilton, 1868-70; E. B. Prince, 1870-71; B. F. Pritchard, 1871-72; George Fickett, 1872-77; John F. Cole, 1877-79; Elisha N. Jordan, 1879.

TOWN TREASURERS.

Peter Woodbury, 1765-74; Henry Dyer, 1774-76; John Fickett, 1776-82; Ebenezer Sawyer, 1782-97; Ebenezer Thrasher, 1797-1806; Timothy Small, 1806-12; Mark Dyer, 1812-13; John Emery, 1813-23; Woodbury Jordan, 1823-24; James Dyer, 1824-42; Thomas Hannaford, 1842-44; James M. Robinson, 1844-47; Thomas Hannaford, 1847-53; Enos H. Dyer, 1853-54; John Fickett, 1854-59; Thomas E. Knight, 1859-61; Joseph S. Fickett, 1861-63; Alfred Dyer, 1863-64; Eben N. Perry, 1864-65; Joseph S. Fickett, 1865-67; James M. Robinson, 1867-68; Thomas E. Knight, 1868-69; Edward F. Hill, 1869-70; Elisha N. Jordan, 1870-72; James Trickey, 1872-77; Charles A. Tilton, 1877-79.

COLLECTORS OF TAXES.*

Noah Jordan, 1760; Robert Mitchell, 1767; Jeremiah Jordan, 1768-69; Samuel Skillin, 1770; Daniel Strout, 1771; John Armstrong, 1772; Charles Peabbles, John Armstrong, 1773; Andrew Simonton, 1774; George Strout, Jr., 1775; Barzillai Delano, 1776; George Strout, 1777; Jonathan Mitchell, George Strout, 1778-79; John Woodbury, 1780; Ephraim Robards, 1781; Timothy Jordan, 1782; Ephraim Robards, 1783; Tristram Jordan, 1784-85; Joshua Dyer, 1786; Noah Jordan, Jr., 1787; Matthew Simonton, 1788; Ebenezer Thrasher, 1789; Nathaniel Dyer, 1790; Jonathan McKinney, 1791; Noah Jordan, Jr., 1792; Dominicus Jordan, 1793; Noah Jordan, Jr., 1794-95; John Skillin, 1795; George Deake, 1796; Caleb Dyer, 1797; Robert Maxwell, 1798; Zebulon Trickey, 1799-1800; Samuel Dunn, 1801-4; Zebulon Trickey, 1804; David Sawyer, 1805; Morell Jordan, 1806; Micah Higgins, 1807-8; Ezekiel Dyer, 1808-15; Micah Higgins, 1815-23; Woodbury Jordan, 1823-28; Joseph Wescott, 1828; Jonah Dyer, 1829-32; Joseph Wescott, 1832; Richard Jordan, 1833; Charles Hannaford, 1834; Woodbury Jordan, 1835-39; Joseph Wescott, 1839; Dennis M. Skillin, 1840-42; Samuel Trickey, 1842; Chas. Hannaford, 1843; Joseph Wescott, 1844; Edward Trickey, 1845-48; James M. Robinson, 1848; Henry Bodge, 1849-50; Seth Higgins, 1851-55; Ezekiel Wescott, 1855; Seth Higgins, 1856; Samuel Barrell, 1857; A. P. Hillman, 1858; Thomas E. Knight, 1859-61; Eben N. Perry, 1861-65; Joseph S. Fickett, 1865-67; James M. Robinson, 1867; Edward F. Hill, 1868-70; Elisha N. Jordan, 1870-72; James Trickey, 1872-74; Lorenzo Reynolds, 1874-78; George Fickett, 1878-79.

REVOLUTIONARY MATTERS.

We find in the old records of Cape Elizabeth a complete copy of the Declaration of Independence, made shortly after its adoption, in pursuance of the following order by Continental Congress, in council July 17, 1776:

"Ordered, That the Declaration of Independence be printed, and a Copy sent to the ministers of each parish of every denomination within this State; and that they severally be required to read the same to the respective Congregations as soon as divine service is ended in the afternoon, on the first Lord's day after they receive it;

* Generally associated with the office of Constable.

and after such publication thereof, to deliver the said Declaration to the Clerks of their several Towns or Districts, who are hereby required to record the same in their respective town or District books, there to remain a perpetual memorial thereof."

Mr. David Strout, who was town clerk in 1776, recorded the Declaration according to the above order, in a plain, clear hand, giving especial prominence to the words:

"And for the SUPPORT of this DECLARATION, with a firm reliance in the PROTECTION of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge our LIVES, our FORTUNES, and our SACRED HONOR."
 "Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS."

"JOHN HANCOCK, President,

"Attest, "CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary."

March 17, 1777, Peter Woodbury, Stephen Randall, John Woodbury, Ebenezer Newell, and George Deake were appointed the town committee on correspondence, inspection, and safety.

On the 5th of November, 1777,—

"Voted, That this Town will comply with the Act of the General Court, directing towns to make effectual provision for the families of such non-commissioned officers and privates in their respective towns as have engaged in the Continental Service."

In pursuance of this vote, John Armstrong, Joshua Jordan, John Fickett, George Strout, and Matthew Simonton were appointed a "committee to supply said families according to said resolve."

In town-meeting Feb. 11, 1778, the inhabitants

"Voted, that this Town fully and cheerfully agree to the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union agreed on by the Honorable Congress of the United States of America."

The town voted a tax to support the war, and

"Ordered, That the Committee to supply Families, draw as much money out of the Town Treasury as they shall think proper to supply said families with necessities, agreeable to said resolve, until next March meeting."

Feb. 12, 1781,—

"Voted, That this Town will give one hundred and sixty *hard* dollars bounty, and ten dollars per month to the soldiers that shall enlist to recruit the army."

CHURCHES.

FIRST CHURCH IN CAPE ELIZABETH.†

The whole town of Falmouth remained one parish until 1733, when, by mutual consent, the people residing on the south side of Fore River were incorporated as a distinct parish by act of the General Court. The dividing line of the parishes passed up Fore River to a point half a mile south of Stroudwater River, and thence extended due west to the line of Scarborough; in other words, it corresponded with the boundary of what was afterwards made the town of Cape Elizabeth.

The members of the First Church dismissed to form the Second were John Armstrong, William Jameson, Robert Means, Robert Thorndyke, and Jonathan Cobb. On the 18th of September, 1733, the new parish held a meeting, at which they voted to build a meeting-house, and chose Rev. Benjamin Allen to be their minister. Mr. Allen accepted their invitation and was installed Nov. 10, 1734.

The meeting-house, which occupied the site of the present Congregational church of Cape Elizabeth, was erected

† Originally Second Parish in Falmouth.

in pursuance of the above vote, its frame being constructed of white-oak timber cut upon the ground. This meeting-house was afterwards enlarged by adding a piece of about fifteen feet to its width. This alteration left the pulpit in the middle of the floor, with galleries and pews behind it, in which form it was allowed to remain till 1801.

In 1736 some excitement prevailed in town on the subject of Presbyterianism, particularly in the Purpooduck parish. The Irish emigrants were all of that persuasion, and, although they were too few to support a separate establishment, they were enough to produce a sensation in a small parish. Elder Armstrong had continued a member of Mr. Smith's church until he was dismissed for the formation of a new church at Purpooduck; but he probably never relinquished the prejudices of his early education in favor of those peculiarities which his countrymen brought with them. At that early period this class of sectarians was numerous in this State, and controversies existed on the subject, which, now that the order is extinct among us, can hardly be imagined. In May, 1736, the neighboring ministers had a meeting at Purpooduck on the subject, but what was its result we have no means of ascertaining. In November the Rev. William McClanethan, a staunch Presbyterian from the north of Ireland, was installed at Purpooduck; but the people were unable to support him, and his labors among them were soon discontinued. He had been employed as a preacher to a large society in Georgetown in 1734, and was again hired there for a year in 1742. At another time he preached and kept school in Brunswick; but what finally became of him we do not know. On the death of Mr. Allen, in 1754, new troubles occurred in that society in supplying his place. Eleazer Holyoke, who graduated at Harvard College in 1750, preached there on probation; the church by a majority of one, and the society by a majority of two votes, invited him to be their pastor. But he not being militant enough to accept the call, William Wentworth and a number of others petitioned the General Court for a division of the parish, which was unsuccessful, and "the parish was in a sad situation, dismally divided and quarreling." In the midst of this confusion the Rev. Ephraim Clark came among them to preach, and so great was the interest taken in the neighboring parish that many persons went from Portland to hear him. He had lately been dismissed from the pastoral care of a church in Boston. Notwithstanding a very powerful opposition, he was invited to settle there and accepted the call; but the objections to him were urged so strongly that the council first called did not think proper to recommend him for installation. A new council, representing fifteen churches, was then summoned, which met in July, and which, after three days of "close, hot work," as Mr. Smith says, arrived at the same conclusion by a vote of 23 to 18 "and two neuters." Nevertheless, Mr. Clark commenced to preach. The opposition sought to ruin his reputation, and entered complaint against him for alleged lying. Rev. Mr. Smith entered in his journal, Aug. 14, 1755, "Our justices are at work contriving to take Mr. Clark in hand." And again, on the 18th, "Things are in a sad toss about Mr. Clark." He was tried by a jury, which acquitted him. The trial was one of great interest, and "thousands of people were

present." His friends stood by him, and, after repeated failures, finally succeeded in procuring an installing committee. The ceremony was performed "in Mr. Simonton's orchard, at Purpooduck, May 21, 1756." The opposition on the part of some became so virulent that it was even supposed an attempt had been made to get rid of Mr. Clark by poison. June 17, 1756, Mr. Smith wrote, "A terrible uproar about Mr. Clark's being poisoned by Mr. Lovit." Twenty-four members of the parish, refusing to pay their rates, were committed to jail, and the neighboring ministers held a private fast. For a long time contention reigned, but it at length subsided and left the minister strongly entrenched in his parish. The folly and absurdity of such opposition are shown by the fact that the leader of it, Col. Cushing, who had, in consequence, withdrawn from the parish, petitioned the General Court just prior to his death, in 1765, to be restored to it again, and sat quietly down under the preaching of the man he had so bitterly persecuted. Mr. Clark died Dec. 11, 1797, without issue, leaving behind him a reputation for piety and sincerity.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FERRY VILLAGE.*

There was no organized Methodism in Cape Elizabeth till 1839, though occasional meetings had been held by several preachers from Scarboro', Portland, and other places. In the spring of 1839, Rev. Jesse Stone, who is still living, was appointed to Cape Elizabeth. During the winter he held meetings at the "Point," about one mile from the Ferry, and organized a small society. The year following, Mr. Stone continued his labors in Cape Elizabeth, dividing his services between Point village, Brown's Hill, and the "Cape," now called Bowery Beach. In the fall of 1840 a church was built at Point village.

In 1841, Rev. G. D. Strout was appointed to the charges, dividing his labors between the places above named, and was returned to the same field in 1842. In 1843, J. L. Frazier was the pastor; in 1844, E. K. Colby; and in 1845 he was re-appointed, and preached at the Point all the time. In 1846, C. C. Covell was pastor at the Point, the people at the Ferry generally attending. In 1847, E. F. Blake; in 1848, S. S. Cummings; in 1849-50, J. W. Atkins; in 1851-52, U. Rideout.

Towards the close of his first year, the society at Ferry village commenced building the church, in which worship is now held.

Dr. E. Clarke gave them land, which was sold for \$300, and Mr. Cahoon gave them the two lots on which the church stands, and the church was completed, free of debt, the following year, and dedicated Jan. 25, 1853, by Rev. W. F. Farington.

In 1853, Rev. A. P. Hillman was pastor, and the meetings for public worship were from that time held in the new church at Ferry village.

In 1854, Mr. Hillman was re-appointed to Ferry village, holding occasional service in the evening in the old church at Point village.

In 1855-56, Rev. John Rice was pastor of Ferry village Church, and during the first year of his ministry the

* Furnished by Rev. S. F. Wetherbee.

old church at the Point was accidentally burned to the ground.

In 1857-58, Asa Green was pastor; in 1859-60, Chas. Andrews; in 1861, S. R. Bailey; in 1862-63, B. Freeman. During the ministry of the latter the church was repaired, and enlarged by the addition of 32 new pews, which were sold for enough to pay all the expenses.

In 1864-65, E. Robinson was pastor; in 1866, Thomas Powers, a local preacher, supplied the pulpit; in 1867, U. Rideout was pastor, but died during the year; in 1868, O. H. Stevens; in 1869, John Collins; in 1870, W. H. Foster; 1871-73, Benjamin Freeman; 1874-76, J. M. Woodbury. During the pastorate of Mr. Woodbury the vestry and parsonage was built, leaving an indebtedness on the society, secured by mortgage.

In 1877, G. W. Barbour was pastor, and in 1878-79, S. F. Wetherbee, who still has charge of the society. Soon after he became pastor he secured a subscription sufficient to thoroughly paint and repair the church, and it is now an ornament to the village, and the society is in a flourishing condition.

BOWERY BEACH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1839, Rev. Jesse Stone was appointed to Cape Elizabeth circuit, and so divided his labors as to preach occasionally at Bowery Beach, then called the "Pitch of the Cape."

In 1840 he was re-appointed to the Cape, and gave one-half of his labors to Bowery Beach.

This was the first pastoral service ever given to that neighborhood.

In 1841-42, Rev. G. D. Strout* was appointed to the charge, and he preached alternately at Brown's Hill (now called Cape Elizabeth Depot) and Bowery Beach. This was the first regular preaching at Brown Hill. Ferry village and the Point were set off and constituted another circuit.

Bowery Beach and Brown's Hill was supplied from year to year, as follows:

1843, John Frazier*; 1844-45, E. K. Colby; 1846, C. C. Covil; 1847, J. Rice; 1848, S. S. Cummings; 1849-50, J. Cobb; 1852, L. B. Knight; 1853-54, A. P. Hillman; 1855, J. Rice; 1856-57, B. Luffkin.

The charge was then divided, and the successive preachers were, viz.:

Bowery Beach: 1858-59, A. R. Sylvester;† 1860, J. Gibson; 1861, S. Payne; 1862-63, R. C. Bailey;* 1864, D. D. Speer; 1865, George Hoit; 1866, supplied by a local preacher; 1867, E. H. McKenney; 1868, supplied by a local preacher; 1869, S. V. Gerry; 1870-71, J. Fairbanks;* 1872-75, supplied by local preachers; 1876-77, J. Budden; 1878, B. F. Pease; 1879, A. Cook.

Brown Hill preachers: 1858-59, C. W. Blackman; 1860, John Rice; 1861-62, U. Rideout;* 1863, S. Ranks; 1864-65, G. W. Barbour; 1866-68, F. F. Ayer;‡ 1869

-70, K. Atkinson; 1871-72, C. C. Mason (new parsonage built); 1873-74, D. B. Randall; 1875-76, J. Collins; 1877-78, T. P. Adams; 1879, W. J. Murphy.

SCHOOLS.

The whole number of school districts in the town is 14, containing provisions for the education of 1843 scholars. Nos. 5, 6, 11, 12, and 13 are graded schools, No. 5 being divided into grammar, intermediate, first primary, and second primary; Nos. 6, 11, and 13 being divided into one grammar and one primary department each. Thus there are 5 grammar schools, 1 intermediate, 6 primaries, and 4 mixed schools, beside the high school or District No. 14, in which the higher branches and a course preparatory for college is pursued.

The whole number of pupils registered in all the schools is as follows: spring, 1119; average attendance, 975; fall, 1129; average attendance, 1006; winter, 1141; average attendance, 967. The pupils in the high school were for the spring term 100, with an average attendance of 92; fall term, 87; average attendance, 82; winter term, 89; average attendance, 80. The following is the school fund of the town for the year ending Feb. 1, 1879:

DISTRICT SCHOOL FUND.

Town appropriation.....	\$4100.00
Received from State (bank tax).....	1215.30
" " " (mill tax).....	1953.39
Total	\$7268.69
Per scholar.....	3.94

HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

Appropriated by town.....	\$900.00
Received from State.....	500.00
Received from tuition.....	6.00
Total	\$1406.00
Less overdrawn, 1878.....	92.35
Net amount.....	\$1313.65
Amount expended.....	920.83
Estimated cost of winter term.....	435.50

The schools of the town are all reported in a prosperous condition. The following respecting the high school we take from the last report of the committee on public schools:

"We have been fortunate in keeping Mr. D. W. Hawkes as principal. Miss H. M. Hawkes left us at the end of last year for higher wages and a smaller school, in Deering. We employed Miss Annie Nichols, of Searsport, as assistant, who has filled the position with thoroughness and efficiency. We believe this school has fully maintained its high rank for decorum and scholarship. It is an honor to the town, and is doing for our youth a precious work which cannot be estimated in silver and gold. During the spring term we procured a fine organ for the use of the school at a net cost of \$120, paying down \$25; the balance was to be paid in installments at our convenience. Twenty-five dollars additional have been paid by the high school scholars, leaving a balance still due of \$70. Probably another payment will be made before the end of this term.

"Appleton's New American Cyclopedia has been purchased by the school—a very valuable acquisition—at the very moderate price of \$25. The larger part of this was raised by subscription by the scholars. It is hoped to raise the balance before the close of the current year.

"A glance at the high school table will give an idea of the work done.

"It is to be understood that the second classes in arithmetic and English analysis in the spring term, and the classes in the same during the current term, are in review. By comparison with last year it

* The preachers thus marked are dead.

† During these two years a fine church was built and dedicated by Rev. W. F. Farrington, viz., 1858-59.

‡ During these three years the present fine church was built, and the name changed to Cape Elizabeth Depot.

will be seen that the school is steadily advancing, especially in the direction of the higher English studies."

The town-house, the second story of which is devoted to the high school, is a substantial three-story brick building, with a foundation of granite, and surmounted by a tower and bell. It was erected by the town in 1874, at a cost of over \$12,000. The first floor contains the town-hall and offices, a fire-proof vault and every convenience for the transaction of business, and there is a Masonic hall in the third story.

Committee.—J. W. Lowell, Chairman, E. A. Harlow, E. C. Reynolds.

POOR-HOUSE AND FARM.

For the care of the poor the town owns a farm and buildings valued at \$7500. The additional property on the farm is estimated at \$1832.80. The amount expended for out supplies, and for consumption on the farm during the year ending Feb. 1, 1879, was \$4410.61.

FINANCIAL.

The following is an account of the receipts and expenditures of the town of Cape Elizabeth for the year ending Feb. 1, 1879:

TAXES ASSESSED 1878.

For State tax.....	\$7,149.39
County tax.....	2,642.58
Schools.....	\$4100
Roads and bridges.....	4000
Town charges.....	3000
Support of poor.....	2500
Interest on town debt.....	4880
Collectors' commissions.....	600
Discount on taxes.....	900
Winter and spring bills.....	500
Reduction of town debt.....	3000
Free high school.....	900
Painting almshouse.....	150
David Griffin suit.....	500
Cape Elizabeth Diking Co.....	200
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	\$25,230.00
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	\$35,021.97
Overlays.....	1,343.63
Supplemental tax.....	171.54
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	\$36,537.14

VALUATION, 1878.

Real and personal estates.....	\$1,773,991
Supplementary valuation.....	4,445
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Total.....	\$1,778,436

Number of polls, 1145.

Rate of taxation, \$1.86 on \$100.

ASSETS OF THE TOWN, 1878.

Town-farm and buildings.....	\$7,500.00
Town-house and lot.....	15,000.00
Stock and personal property on farm.....	1,832.80
Gravel bank.....	2,500.00
Seven acres woodland.....	100.00
Ferry landing.....	5,000.00
High school furniture.....	600.00
Office furniture.....	100.00
Town-hall furniture.....	400.00
Police station and lot.....	690.00
Police station furniture.....	25.00
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	\$33,747.80
Balance L. D. Reynolds' tax bills, 1877.....	\$8,753.74
Balance Geo. Fickett's tax bills, 1878.....	8,866.89
Tax deeds held by treasurer....	469.89
Tax deeds held by selectmen....	1,200.00

Due from abutters on C and E Street sewers.....	46.47
Due from Portland.....	177.32
Due from Biddeford.....	51.85
Due from Yarmouth.....	6.00
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	\$19,572.16
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	\$53,319.96

TOWN LIABILITIES, 1878.

Town bonds issued 1863, due 1883.....	\$25,900.00
" " " 1864, due 1884.....	16,800.00
" " " 1865, due 1885.....	9,750.00
" " " 1871, due 1881.....	4,100.00
" " " 1872, due 1887.....	5,000.00
" " " 1874, due 1889.....	12,000.00
Town notes, Nos. 4 and 5, issued 1878, due 1879, for police station.....	600.00
Outstanding town orders.....	9,003.36
Balance due school districts.....	2,962.54
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	\$86,115.90

EXPENDITURES, 1878.

For schools.....	\$6,322.85
Town charges.....	3,128.83
Winter and spring bills, 1877 and 1878.....	630.70
Summer bills, roads, and bridges.....	4,131.70
Poor bills (out supplies).....	1,971.03
Poor bills (farm).....	1,371.32
Interest on town debt.....	4,724.25
Abatements.....	1,887.71
Free high school.....	1,013.18
Collectors' commissions.....	656.93
Discount on taxes.....	877.40
Reduction on town debt.....	4,999.00
Note, David Griffin suit.....	500.00
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	\$32,214.90

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1878.

Balance due the several school districts, 1877.....	\$1,478.22
Appropriations for schools, 1878.....	4,100.00
State school fund.....	1,022.75
State mill tax.....	1,953.39
Roads and bridges.....	4,000.00
Support of poor.....	2,500.00
Town charges.....	3,000.00
Interest on town debt.....	4,880.00
Collectors' commission.....	600.00
Discount on taxes.....	900.00
Winter and spring bills, 1877-78.....	500.00
Reduction of town debt.....	3,000.00
Free high school.....	900.00
Painting almshouse.....	150.00
David Griffin suit.....	500.00
Cape Elizabeth Diking Co.....	200.00
Overlays and additions.....	1,515.17
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	\$31,199.53

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

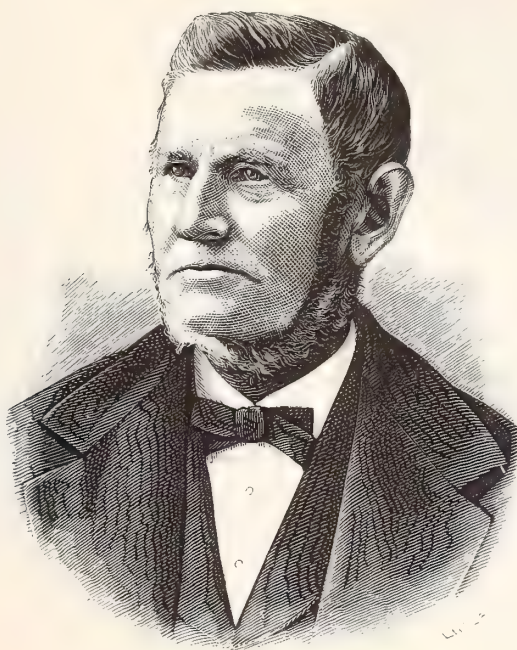
EBEN N. PERRY

was born in the town of Porter, Oxford Co., Me., June 3, 1832. His great-grandfather came to America from France in 1740, and settled in York County. Allen *Peirrie*, his son, was born in Shapleigh, York Co., in 1750, and moved to Parsonfield, same county, in 1775. Stephen (*Peare*), his son, was born in Parsonfield, in 1778, and married Martha Beacham in 1798. She was a daughter of Richard Beacham, the son of Lord Beacham, of England. Stephen Perry, grandfather of Eben N., was the first settler of the family in the town of Porter. His father, James R. (*Peary*), born in Parsonfield, April 2, 1801, married, Oct. 3, 1823, Almira, daughter of Charles Nutter, of Porter. She was born Feb. 15, 1808. His parents moved to Porter in 1821, and removed to Biddeford in 1842. Eben N. received a good business education during his minority.

He married, Oct. 5, 1851, Harriet M., daughter of Deacon William and Apha (Harmon) Libby, of Sweden, Oxford Co., Me. She was born June 15, 1832. Their children are Luella May (deceased), Florence M., and Herbert B.

From 1851 to 1854 Mr. Perry was engaged with D. E. Somes, Biddeford, manufacturing loom harnesses, and then went to Lewiston to superintend a manufactory in the same business for Mr. Somes. In 1856 he went into trade for himself in Lewiston, carrying on a general store, having associated with him in business his brother (E. N. & G. S. Perry). In 1859 he went to Cape Elizabeth, and for two years was engaged in farming. He was elected collector on the Republican ticket, and served the town 1861-63; and in 1864 he was collector and treasurer. He was

enrolling-officer during the late war for Cape Elizabeth and Scarboro', and was appointed by Governor Corry one of the general recruiting officers of the State. In January, 1865, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Cumberland County, holding the office for four years. Elected sheriff for 1869-70, and re-elected and held the office a second term. For two years following his service as sheriff he was a farmer. In April, 1875, with M. C. Foss (Perry & Foss) he opened a general commission store in Portland, but after one year Mr. Foss retired from the firm, and after continuing the business alone one year, Mr. Perry, in January, 1877, took in as partner Mr. F. T. Flint, and the firm of Perry & Flint, well established in business, continue as successful commission merchants in 1879.



Photo, by Lamson.

HON. W. B. HIGGINS.

HON. W. B. HIGGINS,

seventh child, and son of Capt. Sylvanus Higgins, was born in the town of Cape Elizabeth, May 29, 1814, on the farm formerly owned by his father, but now owned by him. He remained at home during his minority, and spent his time in the routine of farm labor and at school. He remained for eleven years after reaching his majority at home, and in 1842 married Irene M. Dyer, of Cape Elizabeth. The same year of his marriage he erected the house in which he now resides, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1864, when he was elected to the Legislature. This position, which he held for one term, he filled with satisfaction to his constituents, and with honor to himself. His re-election was urgently sought by his many friends, but he declined further public honor. He is interested in local and national legislation, and a supporter of all enterprises tending to benefit his fellow-citizens. In politics he is a Democrat, and is known as a man who looks as well to the

man as to the principles he represents. Since his connection with public matters, he has given his attention almost wholly to the interests of his farm.

SILAS SKILLEN,

son of Daniel, and grandson of Samuel Skillen, was born in the town of Cape Elizabeth, May 17, 1801. The farm upon which he resides was deeded to his paternal ancestor in the year 1681, and has remained in the family since.

Mr. Skillen was reared on the farm, and received only a common-school education. His reliability as a citizen, his good judgment, and careful business management, have, through many years as a farmer, gained for him a competence, which places him beyond the apprehension of want. He married in July, 1836, Maria, daughter of Nathaniel

and Lucy Ward, of Kennebunkport. She was born July 1, 1811. Of this union were born eight children,—Lucy, Daniel, John J., Hezekiah, Edwin A., Silas E., Augusta E., Franklin A.

Mrs. Skillen died Feb. 23, 1860. For his second wife



Photo. by Lamson.

SILAS SKILLEN.

he married, in 1864, Catharine, daughter of Moses and Mary Fickett, of Cape Elizabeth. She was born April 7, 1820. Mr. Skillen, now nearly fourscore years of age, enjoys the esteem of all who know him, and is surrounded with the fruits of many years of labor and industry.

A. W. PEABBLES,

son of Charles and Anna Peabbles, was born Aug. 27, 1815, on the farm where he now resides in the town of Cape Elizabeth, his grandfather having resided on the same farm during his life. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the town.

Mr. Peabbles was youngest in a family of eight children, and received a fair common-school education while young. In 1839 he married Miss Mehetabel Mitchael, of Cape Elizabeth, and the same year assumed control of the old homestead. Aside from his farming, he for many years carried on a grist- and saw-mill. His parents remained with him until their death. His father died at the age of twenty-nine, and his mother at the age of ninety.

Mr. Peabbles is known as an unswerving member of the Democratic party, and has been honored with the offices of selectman and overseer of the poor for several years by the citizens of his town.

In church institutions he is interested, and has been a member of the Congregational Church for twenty years, and for several years a deacon of that church.

REUBEN HIGGINS,

son of Michael Higgins, was born in the town of Cape Elizabeth, Feb. 11, 1811. His grandfather, Reuben Higgins, came to Cumberland County from Cape Cod, and met an untimely death by being drowned while capturing sea-cows. Mr. Higgins received a common-school education during his boyhood. At the age of seventeen he embarked on a coasting vessel, and remained in the service for three years. He went to Bangor, Me., where he learned blacksmithing and the edge-tool trade, and was engaged in this business until 1830, when he sold out to his brother, Arthur, and returned to Cape Elizabeth, where he remained one year, and for the next three years was engaged in the grocery trade in Portland. In 1839 he married Calista L. Smith, of Newmarket, N. H. He removed to Androscoggin County, and remained three years, during which time his father died, and he, purchasing the interest of the other heirs of the estate, settled on the old homestead in Cape Elizabeth. He has been honored with various offices of trust in his town. In 1843 he was elected selectman and overseer of the poor, and held these offices for six years. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and held the office one term. Following 1851, for eight years he was clerk on a steamer plying between Portland and Boston. In 1861 he was elected county commissioner, and remained in that office three years, and the same year was again elected to the Legislature, and served one year. For several years he has acted as justice of the peace in the town, and continues to discharge the duties of that office to the satisfaction of his fellow-townsmen and with honor to himself.

Mr. Higgins is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and a supporter of church and kindred interests. He is a man of acknowledged integrity and correct habits.

JONAH DYER

is the son of Nathaniel and grandson of Nathan Dyer, who was a native of Cape Cod, and settled in Cape Elizabeth during the early history of that town. Jonah Dyer was born Dec. 25, 1794. His minority was spent in the routine of school life and on the farm, receiving, however, limited opportunities for obtaining an education from books. For three years after reaching his majority he was engaged on a sailing vessel. Returning home, he purchased sixty acres of land, agreeing to pay therefor one thousand dollars, but having at the time of purchase only one hundred and fifty dollars. By industry, economy, and a judicious management of his affairs, he has not only completed the payment for his first purchase, but has added to it much other real estate, sufficient for himself and children. In 1824, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth Roberts, of Cape Elizabeth. They have three children,—George T., Mrs. William B. Higgins, and Nathaniel. His wife died Aug. 6, 1878. He and his wife

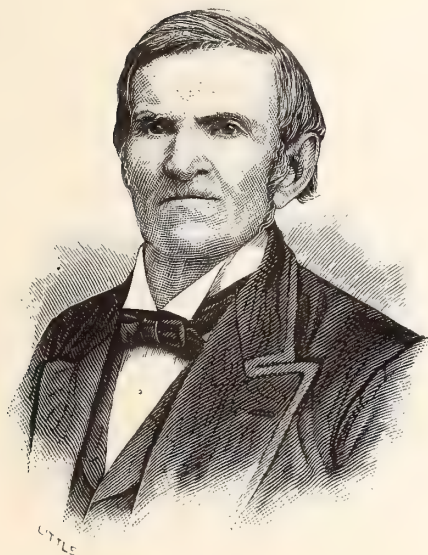


REUBEN HIGGINS.

Photos. by Lamson.



MRS. REUBEN HIGGINS.



JONAH DYER.

Photos. by Lamson.



MRS. JONAH DYER.



A. W. PEABBLES.

Photos. by Conant.



MRS. A. W. PEABBLES.



were consistent members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He will be remembered for his charity to the poor, and his support of enterprises benefiting his fellow-citizens. He ranks among the wealthiest of his town.

EDWARD F. HILL

is eldest son of Edward Hill, of Eaton, N. H., was born in Portland, June 14, 1834, and now resides on the farm in the town of Cape Elizabeth, formerly owned by his mother, Eunice Jordan. He was educated in the common school and at Yarmouth Academy. At the age of eighteen he became a teacher, teaching school during the winter terms, and working on the farm summers.

For four years following 1864 he was associated with his father-in-law, Mr. Chamberlain, as proprietor of the Ocean House, on Cape Elizabeth. In 1856 he was elected a member of the school committee, and was active in establishing the high school in Cape Elizabeth. In 1868 he was elected treasurer and collector of the town, and held these offices for two years. In 1878 he received the appointment of inspector of public works on river and harbor improvements, on Richmond Island Breakwater, under Gen. George Thom, and continues to hold the same position. He married, Dec. 3, 1865, Miss Sibyl M. Chamberlain, of Cape Elizabeth, and has two children, viz.: Henry C.,

born Oct. 1, 1866, and George E., born Sept. 10, 1876. Mr. Hill is a thrifty and successful farmer, and a man of



Photo. by Lamson.

Edward F. Hill

sterling integrity in all his business relations. In politics, Democratic.

C A S C O.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE town of Casco was formed from the northwestern half of Raymond, by act of incorporation approved March 18, 1841. An effort had been made to divide the town as early as 1825, and, in 1838, Edward Mayberry, Samuel Jordan, and John Cook were elected a committee to designate the division line. In 1831, '32, and '34, there were two collectors elected for Raymond, which was divided into the Eastern and Western Districts. Casco is bounded on the north by Poland and Thompson Pond, on the east by Raymond, on the south by Sebago Lake, and on the west by Naples and Otisfield. It is bordered by five great ponds, and contains seven smaller ones within its limits. The surface is rolling, forming continuous ridges, and rising to its highest point in Rattlesnake Mountain,—a peak comprising 450 acres,—on the eastern border of the town.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Capt. Joseph Dingley, the first settler in Casco and Raymond, was born in Duxbury, Mass., Nov. 28, 1729. He

selected the lot on which he lived, had it recorded in the proprietors' book at Beverly, Mass., Sept. 24, 1770, and arrived in what is now Casco, Nov. 28, 1770, after a spirited race from Massachusetts against Mr. Jordan, whom he out-traveled by taking a boat and crossing Great Sebago Pond in the night. This race was for the 100 acres of land to be given the first settler in the town. Capt. Dingley proceeded to erect a saw- and grist-mill at the outlet of Thomas Pond, for which he received a reward of 100 acres of land from the proprietors. The grist-mill stood on the Raymond side of the outlet. Thomas Lewis and William Dingley selected lots the same year. The first deed of land in the town was given by George Williams, Esq., John Gardner, gentleman, George Dodge, merchant, and Stephen Abbott, Esq., of Salem, Mass., agents, to Lewis Gay, of Raymond, for 100 acres, lot 13, range 4, March 28, 1784, in consideration of 5s., lawful money. This is the well-known Gay Homestead, in South Casco. Mr. Gay came from Buxton, Mass., in 1786. He lived to become a leading citizen, was deputy sheriff for many years, and died June 29, 1823.

Among the thirty deeds drawn for the first settlers of Raymond and Casco, March 29, 1704, were those of John Mitchell, near Lewis Gay's place; Aaron Goodwin, Moses Whitney, and Zachariah Jordan, on and near Crooked River; Joseph Dingley, on the lot including the mills and South Casco burying-ground; John Ring, Widow Jane Mitchell, and Samuel Dingley, around Kettle Cove; and Peter Staple, half a mile northwest of Dingley's mill. Among the later arrivals were Horatio Wight, north of Webb's mill, in 1813; Ed. and Richard Mayberry, Eliakim Maxfield, and Peter Graffam, west of Panther Mountain, in 1814; Elijah Varney, William Jackson, Jeremiah Alexander, and Henry Hooper, in the north part of the town, in 1817; John and Daniel Barton, on Great Rattlesnake Pond, in 1822; and Obadiah Gould, on Quaker Hill. Richard Manning, of Salem, son of one of the proprietors, came in 1800, and opened a blacksmith-shop across the road from Capt. Dingley's place, in front of the burying-ground. He was proprietors' agent for many years.

It was a common practice of the early settlers to draw their goods to their new homes on hand-sleds, over blazed paths too rough and narrow for loaded teams. To have a frame house was a sign of prosperity the settler would have, if he had to carry the boards for its building upon his back. Corn was hoed in on new lands without plowing, and the green ears, with milk and game in summer, or rye and Indian corn and pork in winter, formed the chief diet, aside from the regular weekly baked beans.

A back town, somewhat off the main routes of travel, Casco developed a people peculiar to itself, hardy and industrious. Gathering in parties of 20 or more to roll the blackened logs of a fallow, after a fire had consumed the smaller and drier branches, a day's hard rolling and lifting would transform half a dozen acres of blackened trunks into huge blazing fires at night-time; and in place of he who passed the jug of rum all day, the fiddler would form the centre of attraction, the ragged and blackened heroes of the logging leading maidens clothed in homespun through the quiet dance, or indulging in wild frolic of which the older men still love to tell. It was no uncommon event to run afoul of a bear on the way home. These pests were very plenty, and levied their toll upon sheep or swine with a regularity which caused many a man to wear tow shirts, flax being a sure crop and taking the place of wool. Meetings were a higher recreation. Whole families came on horseback from miles around, the pillory—a small carriage without wheels, riding as part of the saddle—containing numerous children and the lunch-basket. Preaching was had in the morning, a two or three hours' discourse lasting until noon; then a general picnic and gossip, a long afternoon sermon, and perhaps baptism in the clear waters of the lake, when all would disperse for their homes, just in time to complete the day by doing the chores, and partaking of the very common supper of hasty-pudding and milk.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The residence of Capt. Joseph Dingley, in South Casco, was at the north end of the bridge. The old house, which stands upon the first land occupied by a white man in Casco, forms a part of the present residence of C. Murch.

Across the road, the residence of A. Libby was the headquarters of the land-proprietors of Raymond in 1800. A few rods below is the old mill where Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author and poet, is said to have written his "Recollections of a Busy Life." Back of the mill, in the field, is the old burying-ground where are gathered the remains of the early pioneers of Raymond and Casco. A thick slab of slate marks the resting-place of Capt. Joseph Dingley, the first settler of Raymond, who died Nov. 23, 1806, aged seventy-seven; Capt. Samuel Dingley, died 1825, aged sixty-eight; Peter Staples, one of the first settlers "of this town," died 1846, aged ninety-five; and Sarah, his wife, died 1854, aged ninety-nine; Lewis Gay, who was the first resident freeholder, died 1823, aged seventy-six; and his wife died 1850, aged one hundred and one; Ichabod Manning, formerly of Salem, died 1831, aged forty-seven. Among the later dead in the neat cemetery at Casco village are the remains of Capt. Oliver Mayberry, John Sawyer, Esq., and John Holden. On the Pinkham place are the graves of Ester Skinner, died 1874, aged ninety; Ephraim Cook, died 1853, aged ninety-three; Edmond Pinkham, died 1860, and his wife, died 1865, each aged ninety-three. The old red town-house, erected, moved, and finished by an undecided people, who could not determine where it should stand, finally became stationary in the grove of pines a short distance to the south.

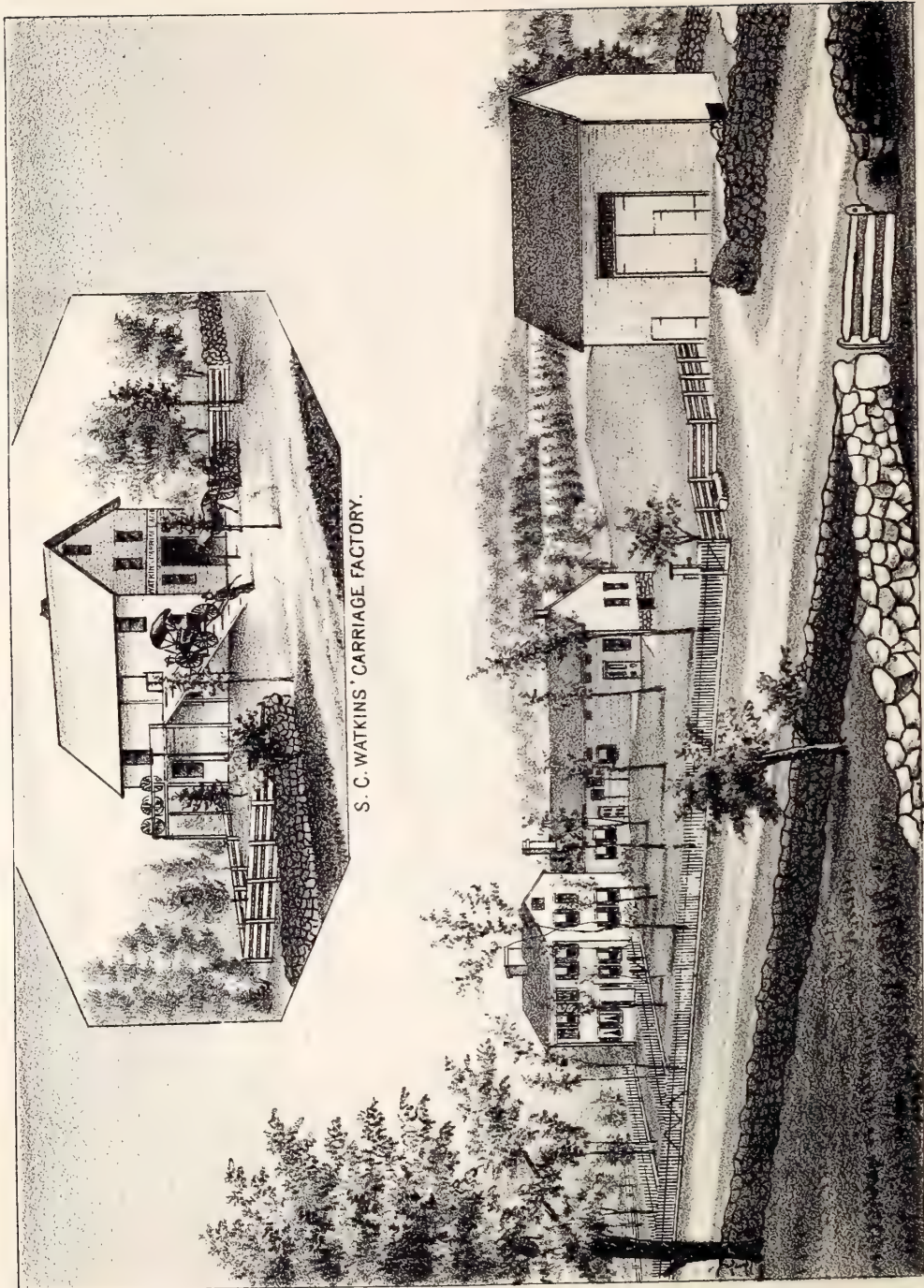
Upon a shady hill-side towards Casco village is still another graveyard, made historic by the repose of Deacon Hezekiah Cook, died 1863, aged ninety; Capt. T. Wight, Stephen T. Jilson, Capt. Richard Mayberry, surrounded by the families of Pinkham, Holden, Lombard, and Eastman. Here also is the grave of Mark Leach, Esq., who died in 1841, aged seventy.

Songo River, whose waters wash in a picturesque maze of curves the western border of the town, is the outlet of a beautiful chain of lakes, which has been a fruitful theme for the poet and artist for more than a century. Its shores are still free from the desecration of modern improvement, save an occasional farm.

VILLAGES.

CASCO VILLAGE.

Beside the little bay formed by the south end of Pleasant Pond, Casco village extends in a long line, running parallel with the western shore, bordered by bare, cultivated hills, rising gradually towards the west, while to the east the land is more broken and covered with forest. To the south, Packer's Pond empties its black waters through an opening in the stone causeway at the head of Pleasant Pond. The village contains 30 dwellings, the store of S. Decker, established by Nathan & S. Decker, in 1845; R. B. Bangs, general merchandise, established 1876; grist- and saw-mill, established by John Holden, 1837, and purchased by Richard Mayberry, who added a shook- and shingle-mill, and in 1879, a box-factory; Chas. W. Winters, blacksmith-shop; a fine school-house, and a church. The Portland Packing Company's buildings, erected in 1869, were burned in 1878. Mails are daily by stage, between Portland and Bolster's Mills, R. B. Bangs, postmaster.



S. C. WATKINS' CARRIAGE FACTORY.

RESIDENCE OF S. C. WATKINS, SOUTH CASCO, MAINE.
MANUFACTURER OF FINE LIGHT CARRIAGES TO ORDER, OF ALL STYLES, ALSO REPAIRING DONE WITH DISPATCH.

WEBB'S MILLS,

between Great Rattlesnake and Dumping Ponds, was a mill settlement previous to 1850, its products finding an easy outlet by way of Panther's Pond and Jordan Bay. The place occupies high ground, between hills, and contains a fine large school-house, erected for joint use as school-house and church; the store of S. S. Browne, established 1859; hardware-store of J. H. Sawyer, established 1872; Tripp & Co.'s axe-handle factory, with a capacity of 30,000 to 35,000 handles annually, established 1865; shook- and stave-mill of J. F. Strout, established 1873; M. F. Winslow, grist- and shingle-mill, established by John Small as a merchant-mill, and reduced because of the small production of grain. Mails are tri-weekly to Mechanics' Falls and Bolster's Mills, alternately, by stage; S. S. Brown, postmaster. A mile east is David Duran & Co.'s stave- and shook-mill, established 1860.

SOUTH CASCO

comprises a cluster of dwellings around the Hawthorne Church, in Raymond, and half a mile distant, in Casco, a hamlet of 16 buildings, including the clothing-manufactory of F. A. Dingley, established 1859, and employing 50 operatives, many of whom receive the work at their homes; the store of William Dingley, Jr., in the same building; S. C. Watkins' wagon- and smith-shop, established 1877; and South Casco Post-Office, Wm. Dingley, Jr., postmaster.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The first town election of Casco was held at the Friends' meeting-house, March 30, 1841. Daniel M. Cook was chosen moderator of the meeting; Alpheus S. Holden was elected Town Clerk; Isaiah Gould, Richard Cook, Frederick Nutting, Selectmen, Assessors, and Overseers of the Poor; William Cook, Treasurer; Stephen Cook, Collector and Constable; James Webb, Stephen Hall, Isaiah Winslow, Daniel Barton, William Jordan, James Knight, Zachariah Cook, Stephen Cook, George Strout, John Ring, Nathan Mayfield, Job Mitchell, Clark Watkins, Mark Dingley, Peter Graffam, James Hobson, and John Holden, Surveyors of Highways; Obadiah G. Cook, Johnson W. Knight, John Small, Ebenezer Buzzell, Solomon Mayberry, Geo. W. Dingley, Surveyors of Lumber, Wood, and Bark; Obadiah G. Cook, Ebenezer Buzzell, Isaiah Gould, School Committee. Six hundred dollars were voted to pay town charges, \$700 for highways, and the full amount allowed by law for schools. The following is a list of the principal town officers:

SELECTMEN.

- 1841.—Isaiah Gould, Richard Cook, Frederick Nutting.
 1842.—Potter J. Mayberry, James Knight, Daniel M. Cook.
 1843-44.—William Webb, Isaiah Gould, George W. Dingley.
 1845.—William Webb, Levi Holden, Daniel Murch.
 1846.—Isaiah Gould, George W. Dingley, John Small.
 1847.—William Webb, Frederick Nutting, Levi Holden.
 1848.—Isaiah Gould, Potter J. Mayberry, Daniel Walker.
 1849.—Alpheus S. Holden, Potter J. Mayberry, Lewis Gay.
 1850.—Richard Mayberry, Aaron B. Holden, William Maxfield.
 1851.—Alpheus S. Holden, Anson Jordan, William Dingley, Jr.
 1852.—Alpheus S. Holden, William Rolf, William Dingley, Jr.
 1853.—William Rolf, William Dingley, Jr., Aaron B. Holden.
 1854.—Alpheus S. Holden, William Rolf, John C. Jacques.

- 1855.—William Dingley, Jr., Spencer Decker, David Duran.
 1856.—Alpheus S. Holden, Lewis Gay, Potter J. Mayberry.
 1857.—Richard M. Webb, Lewis Gay, Oliver M. Cook.
 1858-59.—Spencer Decker, David Duran, William Dingley, Jr.
 1860-61.—Daniel M. Cook, Potter J. Mayberry, Aaron Mann.
 1862.—Potter J. Mayberry, Samuel S. Browne, William Hall.
 1863.—Daniel M. Cook, Aaron Mann, John Small.
 1864.—Spencer Decker, Elmer Brown, James Chute (2d).
 1865.—Daniel M. Cook, Benjamin C. Gay, William H. Hodgdon.
 1866.—Daniel M. Cook, Elmer Brown, William Dingley, Jr.
 1867.—Daniel M. Cook, David Duran, Andrew Libby.
 1868.—Albion Cobb, James H. Lombard, Benjamin C. Gay.
 1869-70.—Richard Cook, Jr., Potter J. Mayberry, Wm. Dingley, Jr.
 1871.—Potter J. Mayberry, Andrew R. Gay, Samuel S. Browne.
 1872.—Samuel S. Browne, Alpheus S. Holden, Lewis Gay.
 1873.—William M. Cook, David Duran, Andrew R. Gay.
 1874-76.—William M. Cook, David Duran, Fred. A. Dingley.
 1877.—Samuel S. Browne, Solomon M. Gay, Addison Shaw.
 1878.—David Duran, William Dingley, Jr., Joshua C. Cook.
 1879.—Spencer Decker, Josiah Webb, John H. Sawyer.

TOWN CLERKS.

- Alpheus S. Holden, 1841-45; Richard M. Webb, 1846-47; Daniel M. Cook, 1848-54; Moses S. Eastman, 1855-57; Daniel M. Cook, 1858-61; Moses S. Eastman, 1862-63; William F. Cook, 1864; Lyman W. Holden, 1865; William F. Cook, 1866-67; Lyman W. Holden, 1868-73; Edwin A. Barton, 1874-76; George F. McQuillan, 1877; Edwin A. Barton, 1878; Lyman W. Holden, 1879.

TREASURERS.

- William Cook, 1841; Levi Holden, 1842; Barclay Wight, 1843; Obadiah G. Cook, 1844; Barclay Wight, 1845; Potter J. Mayberry, 1846; James Knight, 1847; James J. Knight, 1848-50; Aaron B. Holden, 1851-53; Moses S. Eastman, 1854; Richard Mayberry, 1855; Clark Stone, 1856; Richard Mayberry, 1857-59; Alpheus S. Holden, 1860; Samuel S. Browne, 1861; Spencer Decker, 1862; Alpheus S. Holden, 1863; Richard Mayberry, 1864; Ephraim Brown, 1865; Richard Mayberry, 1866-67; Lewis W. Houghton, 1868; William F. Cook, 1869-70; Alpheus S. Holden, 1871; William F. Cook, 1872-76; Daniel C. Smith, 1877-79.

COLLECTORS AND CONSTABLES.

- Stephen Cook, 1841; Levi Holden, 1842; Barclay Wight, 1843; Obadiah G. Cook, 1844; Barclay Wight, 1845; Jacob S. Watkins, Richard Mayberry (vacancy), 1846; Richard Mayberry, 1847-49; Obadiah G. Cook, Moses S. Eastman, 1850; Edward Mayberry, 1851; John Cook, 1852-55; Richard Mayberry, 1856; Luther Edwards, Daniel M. Cook (vacancy), 1857; John Small, 1858; Freedom Chute, 1859; Lewis Gay, 1860; Cyrus K. Holden, 1861; Lewis Gay, 1862-64; Benjamin C. Gay, 1865-66; Benjamin F. Cook, 1867; Edwin A. Barton, 1868-69; Lewis Gay, 1870; Clark N. Maxfield, 1871-72; Nathan C. Pinkham, 1873-74; Clark N. Maxfield, 1875-77; R. C. Gay, 1878-79.

CHURCHES.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Obadiah Gould, the first member of the Society of Friends, came to Raymond in 1801. Meetings were held in the neighborhood now known as "Quaker Hill," at the houses of Mr. Gould and Daniel and Elijah Cook, who were also members of the monthly meeting at Windham as early as 1811. The present meeting-house was built near the house of Daniel Cook, south of Casco village, in 1814. Ephraim Cook also joined the meeting. The younger members have become scattered through the surrounding country, but meetings are still held. The members belong to the society organization at Windham. Isaiah Gould succeeded his father, Obadiah Gould, as clerk in 1826, and was succeeded by William Hall, present clerk, in 1864.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in Casco, Dec. 10, 1827, with 12 members, Ichabod M. Gay and wife, Hezekiah Cook and wife, Daniel Mayberry and wife, Lewis Gay and wife, Nathaniel Strout, Peter Staples, Jr., Mary Proctor, and Sarah Cook. Hezekiah Cook and Ichabod M. Gay were the first deacons. The church was organized by Revs. Zachariah Leach and Zachariah Jordan. Rev. Joseph White was made pastor in 1833, and Joseph Phinney, 1844. Peter Staple was ordained in the "Gay meeting-house" in Casco, on the site of the "old Western Church of Raymond," Sept. 23, 1834, and was pastor three years. The meeting-house was finished afterwards, and dedicated Nov. 17, 1836, by Rev. John Stevens, of Limington. Rev. Austin Wheelon and Rev. T. D. Burnham held revival meetings in 1839, and were succeeded by Revs. Almon Libby and J. H. Phinney in 1840, Daniel Clay, 1842-43, and H. Chandler, 1848. Clerks: Peter Staples to 1833; S. D. Burnham, 1834-43; John Cook, 1843-58.

The old building has been abandoned since 1865, and is falling into decay. A reorganization of the society was effected by Rev. John Pinkham, Sept. 12, 1876, and Colby Jordan was made clerk, Josiah Winslow and Stephen S. Welch, deacons. John D. Spiller and wife, James E. Tripp and wife, Alonzo Small and wife were leading members. Present membership, 17. Meetings are held in Webb's Mills school-house.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH OF RAYMOND

was organized in Casco at the house of John Cash, Dec. 23, 1813. The first members were Keziah Cash, Christian Strout, Elie Cash, Regia Duran, Martha Brigham, John Cash and son, Louis Gay, Prince Strout, Levi Brigham, and Samuel Duran. Rev. Jacob Herrick was first pastor, Deacon Levi Brigham, clerk, Samuel Duran, deacon. Nathaniel Cash was made deacon in 1852. A church library was established in 1825 by the Rev. Elliott Kellogg. Rev. T. P. Richardson was made pastor in 1834, D. Shepley, 1857. A new organization was effected at Casco village, Sept. 19, 1864. Moses S. Eastman was chosen clerk; Rev. T. T. Murry, E. M. Wight, and M. S. Eastman were chosen committee to revise the creed; Tarbel Moors, treasurer; Richard Mayberry and E. M. Wight, deacons. Rev. T. T. Murry was succeeded as pastor by Rev. Leonard Green (1866), Rev. George F. Tewksbury, B. H. Osgood, L. C. Mann, E. R. Osgood. Services are held in the Union church, Casco village.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A class was formed at Webb's Mills in 1844, with Levi Small, leader, and Barclay Wight, recording steward. Oliver Mayberry and wife, Amos Jordan and wife, Joseph, Olive, and Betsey Wight, Anna Ricker, Joseph and Mary Strout, and Betsey Small were members. Meetings are held in the Webb's Mills school-house. Rev. T. J. True has been pastor since 1878. This class is a part of the Raymond charge.

SCHOOLS.

The school fund was divided by the act of incorporation, and the town clerk, selectmen, and treasurer were made an

ex-officio board for its future management. Eleven school districts were organized in 1845, and additional school-houses erected. In 1878 the school property, consisting of five good and three inferior school-houses, in eight districts was valued at \$4000. The town contained 333 school-children, of whom 212 attended school. School superintendent for 1879, Augustus Mann.

ASSOCIATIONS.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Pleasant Pond Lodge, No. 168, organized July 23, 1878, with Augustus E. Mann, W. C. T.; Lizzie Jipson, W. V. T.; Frank H. Mayberry, W. Sec.; James M. Eastman, F. Sec.; James Jipson, Treas.; Charles W. Winters, Marshal; Richard Mayberry, Chap.; Joseph Beatty, P. W. C. T. Officers 1879: Joseph Beatty, W. C. T.; Lizzie Jipson, W. V. T.; Hattie R. Mayberry, W. Sec.; John W. Beatty, Rec. Sec.; George W. Burges, Treas.; Charles W. Winters, W. M.; Richard Mayberry, Chap. Meet at Casco village.

SOUTH CASCO TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB.

Organized Nov. 3, 1875. Andrew R. Gay, Pres.; Daniel Lombard, Vice-President; Llewellyn Welch, Sec. 1879, Hezekiah Lombard, President; William M. Mitchell, Sec. Meetings are held in the Hawthorne House, Raymond.

MERCHANTS, ETC.

Past merchants of Casco have been Joseph Brown, 1840-50; Levi Holden, 1830-45; Holden & Mayberry, Edward Mayberry, 1853; M. S. Eastman, 1852-65. William Webb, 1847; Jordan & Webb, Anson Jordan, 1852-60; Randall Barton, 1861; David Duran, 1867; Webb & Browne, S. S. Browne, Webb's Mills. William Rolf, 1847-56; Otis Watkins, 1847; Dingley & Watkins, 1851; William Dingley, Jr., 1867-79, South Casco.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Joseph Wight, 1796-1848; Dr. John Eastman, 1827-54; Dr. Pascall Ingalls, Dr. B. M. Wight, 1864; Cyrus K. Bowker, 1857-64; Dr. Albion Cobb, 1868-79; Charles H. Young, 1868-79.

George F. McQuillan, 1874, Lawyer.

Among the leading men of Casco, are Andrew Libby, Alpheus Holden, Richard Mayberry, Isaiah Gould, Clark N. Maxfield, Potter Mayberry, Lyman W. Holden, Capt. John Small, David Duran, and Samuel S. Browne.

MILITARY.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Dr. Joseph Wight, surgeon; Capt. Richard Mayberry and his son, William Mayberry, who served him as waiter, and was with him at the battle of Bunker Hill.

WAR OF 1812.

James Jordan, Samuel Dingley, William Chane, Peter Graffam, Peter Skinner, Louis Hancock, David Decker, Ephraim Brown, John Nash, James Welch, Jr.



MRS. ALBION COBB.



Albion Cobb, M.D.

{ PHOTOS. BY LAMSON. }



RESIDENCE OF ALBION COBB, M.D., WEBB'S MILLS, ME.



The subject of this sketch was born in that part of the town of Raymond which now forms the town of Casco, in 1811. He was the son of John and Polly Holden. John, his father, was the eldest son of John and Sibyl Holden, and Polly, his mother, was the eldest daughter of Dr. David and Eunice Ray. His parents and grandparents were born in Wrentham and Woburn, Mass. His youth was spent in acquiring a thorough academic education, and many winters of his early life were employed in teaching. In this vocation he was highly successful, and hence extremely popular. Though fitted by education and natural ability to have attained to eminence in any calling or profession in life, he has occupied himself with the cultivation and management of his large and beautiful farm, near Casco village.

Mr. Holden has always been noted as an upright, intelligent, liberal, and public-spirited citizen, ever ready to promote the prosperity of his native town, and its advancement in education, morals, and religion. He lately renovated and beautified the church edifice at Casco village, at a cost of



A. S. HOLDEN.

more than one thousand dollars, and he was largely instrumental in promoting the building, in the same village, of the handsomest, most commodious, and best-appointed school-house to be found in a circuit of many miles.

His reputation for intelligence, capacity, and integrity has led to his being often chosen to offices of public trust. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1843 and in 1865, of the State Senate in 1845-46, and of the Executive Council in 1856. So long as he could be induced to bear the burden, the municipal affairs of the town were confined almost exclusively to his care; his fellow-citizens resting assured that, so long as their business was under his management, the best thing would always be done in the best manner.

Mr. Holden has always been in easy circumstances, and has managed his private business with shrewdness and tact. He is unmarried. Few persons have earned or enjoyed more universal respect and good-will among his townsmen or the public generally than has Mr. Holden.



RESIDENCE OF HON. A. S. HOLDEN, CASCO, ME.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID DURAN,

son of Nathaniel and Mary Duran, was born in the town of Casco, Cumberland Co., Me., in 1823. His boyhood was spent on the farm and attending school. Upon reaching his majority he took charge of his father's farm, and the



Photo. by Starbird, Augusta.

David Duran

care of his aged parents. In the year 1846 he married Adeline Gerry, of Cumberland County. They have a son and daughter. Mr. Duran has ever been interested in local and State politics. In the year 1855 he was elected a selectman, and served nine years. In 1868 he was elected to the Legislature, and served one term. In 1877 he was elected State Senator, and re-elected to that office in 1878 and 1879. Mr. Duran is a Republican in politics, and is prominently identified with the orders of Masonry, Odd-Fellows, and Knights of Pythias.

RICHARD MAYBERRY,

son of Daniel Mayberry, of Windham, was born in the town of Casco (then Raymond) in the year 1811. His minority was spent at home on the farm and in lumbering. For ten years after reaching his majority he followed peddling on the road. He then purchased a farm, upon which he now resides. In 1844 he married Catharine M. Knight, of Otisfield. Their children are Florence J., Cyrus C., and Frank P. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in his vicinity, and has taken a somewhat active part in politics. In 1843 he was appointed deputy sheriff by

N. L. Woodbury, and held the office for ten years, and during that time he was appointed postmaster, and held the offices of selectman, collector, and treasurer of the town.



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

RICHARD MAYBERRY.

In 1860 he was elected a representative of the State Legislature, and held the office one term, discharging the duties of that position to the satisfaction of his constituents, and with credit to himself. Since that time he has been engaged almost wholly in agricultural pursuits and in the lumber trade. He has been a member of the Congregational Church for many years, and is a deacon of that church.

ALBION COBB, M.D.,

was born in Westbrook, Cumberland Co., Me., Dec. 22, 1824, and was the eldest son of Asa and Nancy D. Cobb, whose family of eight, with one exception, attained adult age, and were noted for their scientific and literary attainments. Dr. Cobb's advantages for instruction in early life were meagre in the extreme, and were only attainable by the most severe effort. The district school, which was his almost sole resource, was two miles distant, over an unfrequented road, extremely subject to be blockaded by snow; yet this, and two terms of eleven weeks each at Westbrook Seminary, constituted the whole of his school opportunities, aside from professional teaching. His studies have been carried on without instructors or assistance of any kind, yet in knowledge of ancient and modern languages, natural science and literature, few persons, even with the advantages of a university education, excel him. He began the study of medicine in August, 1847, and graduated from the Medical School of Maine, at Bowdoin College, in the class of 1851, having in the mean time attended one term at the Medical Department of the University of New York. In May, 1852, he began the practice of his profession at Bolster's Mills, in the town of Harrison, Me., where he remained in active practice for over seven years, when, after having

spent a little over a year in his native town, he removed to Webb's Mills, in the town of Casco, where he has since resided. In 1862 he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the 4th Maine Volunteers, and had usually the sole medical and surgical charge of the regiment till he was mustered out with it in July, 1864. In November, 1863, at Bristow Station, Va., he received a severe wound, from which he is still disabled. From August, 1864, till June, 1865, he was acting assistant surgeon United States Army, and stationed at Harewood Hospital, near Washington, D. C. In November, 1851, he married Miss Louise A. Stockman,

daughter of Mr. Robert Stockman, of Poland, Me. He has now living four sons, viz., Albion E. Cobb, M.D., a graduate of Dartmouth College Medical School, now practicing medicine at North Windham; Carolus M. Cobb, engaged in teaching; and Ernest O. Cobb and Anson A. Cobb, who, though still boys, have attained a good reputation as scholars. Mrs. Cobb, wife of the doctor, has for many years been employed in teaching, in which profession she is eminently successful, having taught more than fifty terms of school, and winning, in every instance, the highest approbation.

CUMBERLAND.

INCORPORATION AND BOUNDARIES.

THE town of Cumberland was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Maine, dividing the town of North Yarmouth, passed March 19th and approved March 28, 1821. The new town included all the lands lying to the eastward of a line beginning at the sea-shore at the southeast corner of the John Dabney farm, granted in 1735, on the dividing line between the lands of Alexander Barr and Reuben Loring, and extending northerly to the southeast corner of 120-acre lot 1; north, 26° west on the lot lines to the north corner of lot 5; south, 65° west on the line between lots 5 and 6, crossing lot 6 and following the south line of lot 7 to its south corner; following the western line of the 120-acre divisions west of Royal River north, 26° west to the gore annexed in 1734; following the original town line south, 64° west to the easterly corner of 450-acre squadron No. 2, and northwest to the Gray line, together with all the islands belonging to North Yarmouth, except Cousin's, Little John's, Lane's, Great and Little Mosier's. All persons dwelling on lands joining the division line were granted the liberty to elect in which town they should belong, with their lands, within ninety days of the passage of the act. From this privilege there resulted a long series of petitions and transfers from one town to the other. The town is eight miles long and three miles wide. It is bounded on the northeast by North Yarmouth and Yarmouth, on the southeast by Casco Bay, on the southwest by Falmouth, and on the northwest by Gray. The islands belonging to the town are Great Chebeague, Crotch, Broken Cave, Hope, Smooth Clapboard, Basket, Bates, Ministerial, Stove, Bangs, Sturdivant, Goose, Crow, Sand, and Jewell's Islands.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

John Phillips, a native of Wales, was the first settler in the town of Cumberland, on a point of land fifty feet above the mussel-beds which line the shore projecting from the hard, half-bared hills which rise a quarter of a mile farther inland. A beautiful stream finds its way through from the

level meadows nine miles farther back, and falls in a series of cascades from the projecting land into the little cove. Here he erected a stone house, or garrison, and traded with the Indians. He sold his garrison to George Felt, of Malden, Mass., in 1640. Mr. Felt made his home here, and in 1643 completed his title by repurchase of Thomas Gorges. He had two sons born here, George, who was killed by the Indians on Munjoy's Island in 1676, and Moses, who was born here in 1650, and removed to Chelsea about 1733. Mr. Felt returned to Malden, after the Indian outbreak of 1676, at the age of seventy-six years. Capt. Walter Gendall lived near the shore, next the Falmouth line, as early as 1665. John Plaice bought a piece of land between Gendall and Felt extending north to the creek. His deed, dated Nov. 12, 1670, says, "joining John Koleman." These titles were lost, or merged in the general confusion attendant upon the Indian outbreak of 1676. Capt. Gendall, the first to return after the peace of 1678, built a strong house of heavy timbers, loop-holed for defense, and calculated to withstand the assault of the savage foe if occasion should again require. Displaying an intrepid bravery and keen business faculties, Capt. Gendall was made the chief of a committee, appointed by order of Thomas Danforth, Esq., president, Sept. 22, 1680, to determine the place of resettlement, and lay out homes for settlers in a manner most capable of defense against any future Indian outbreak. In 1681, Anthony Bracket and George Pearson were appointed to lay out for him, near to the Falmouth line, "where he had builded a house and begun a plantation," a farm not to exceed 200 acres. In those days there was more variation of chain than of compass, liberal allowance being made for bad lands, hills, and bogs. With the 200-acre school lot, an eighth of a mile north, as a basis, this tract, running beyond Duck Cove, must have contained about 500 acres. The main settlement on Royal River furnished what employment there was aside from the slow work of clearing land. Capt. Gendall was engaged in sawing lumber at the falls from 1681 until he lost his life in



RESIDENCE OF CAPT. JOSEPH BLANCHARD, CUMBERLAND, ME.





Photo. by Conant, Portland.

Joseph Blanchard

CAPT. JOSEPH BLANCHARD was born in the town of Cumberland, on the farm where he now resides, June 17, 1803. He is the youngest child of Nathaniel and Christian (Loring) Blanchard, natives of Cumberland County. The Blanchards are of French and the Loring of English descent. His father followed the sea the greater part of his life, and was drowned, at the age of fifty-eight years, at Jewel's Island.

Capt. Joseph Blanchard received a good common-school education, and at the age of fourteen went to sea, with his brother Nathaniel, aboard the coasting schooner "Telegraph." After four years he became second mate of the vessel for one year, two years first mate of the brig "Echo," and then as captain of the vessel he made a trip from Portland to Charleston; thence with a load of rice to Cowes, on the Isle of Wight, for orders; thence to Antwerp.

Upon his return he made a trip with the brig "Rebecca" to Trinidad, Isle of Cuba, followed by two voyages in the brig "Catherine" to Europe. His next trip was with the brig "Echo" to Havana. On his return he was wrecked on Cape Cod, near the Highland Lights, with a total loss of the vessel, cargo, and one man. For nine years he ran the brig "Freighter" to Point Peter, Guadeloupe, followed by two trips to Europe. With the ship "John Cadmus" he made four voyages to Europe and two coast voyages, followed by two voyages in the "Freighter" to Guadeloupe, and two voyages in the ship "John Cadmus" to Europe. He next made four voyages to the West Indies, and one coast voyage in the bark "Agnes." He made one trip to France in the ship "Helen Augustus" during the famine in Ireland. He made two voyages to Europe in the ship "Element," during which time he contracted to build the ship "Cornelia," and upon his return with the "Element" he took charge of the ship "Cornelia," and sailed her eight years to Europe. He made a sail from Gun Key Light-House, near Havana, to Boston in five days with his ship "Cornelia." He also had charge of the "Vincennes" for one trip to Point Peter. He

built the ship "United States," commanded her two voyages, then chartered her in London for the East Indies, and put aboard as captain his cousin, John D. Blanchard, who made a successful voyage. Capt. Blanchard returned home, and with the ship "Cornelia" made three trips to Europe. At this time the Rebellion broke out, and he retired from a seafaring life, putting Adam Woodside aboard his vessel as captain.

Since he retired from the sea he has taken charge of the old farm formerly occupied by his father in the town of Cumberland, and enjoys the quiet of life on terra-firma surrounded by his many friends, although he is still interested in navigation. He has been little connected with local matters at home, but has devoted nearly his whole time to the interests of navigation. His success as a business man has given him rank among the strong financiers of the county. He is a stockholder in the Merchants' Bank, Portland. He is said to have made more trips to the West Indies than any other seagoing man in Maine, having made eighty-four, being on the sea for upwards of forty years, during which time he made thirty voyages to Europe.

His many visits to foreign countries have made him familiar with the customs and language of other nations, and particularly in the French he is a ready and fluent conversationalist.

Capt. Blanchard is a man of remarkably fine physique, sociable, and he possesses that resolution and force of character to carry forward to a successful completion whatever he conceives to be for his benefit. He married, on Oct. 4, 1829, Albertine Prince, of Cumberland. Their children living are Helen, Sarah F., wife of Royal W. Doughty, of Boston, Henrietta, and James A.

In politics Capt. Blanchard formerly belonged to the Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party became a staunch supporter of its principles. He is a supporter of church and charitable interests.



CAPT. REUBEN BLANCHARD.



MRS. REUBEN BLANCHARD.

CAPT. REUBEN BLANCHARD,

son of Beza and Prudence (Rideout) Blanchard, was born in the town of Cumberland, Aug. 24, 1794. He is the eldest in a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living in 1879.

He spent his youth at home until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to sea, first as a common sailor. In 1821 he took charge of a schooner in the coasting trade, which he commanded for two years. He then became one of four persons in building the brig "Morgiana," which, after its completion, he commanded in the European trade. He had charge of this vessel for four years, during which time he made two trips to the West Indies. For a time he sailed alternately to Europe and the West Indies. In 1845 he made a voyage to South America, and in the latter part of the same year he commanded the ship "Blanchard," of Yarmouth, and lost her on the coast of Virginia. He was shipwrecked in the first vessel he commanded ("The Union"), and, of

the eleven on board, all were lost but himself and the mate. Upon his return from South America he retired from the sea and settled on the farm where he now resides.

Feb. 15, 1821, he married Christiana, daughter of Solomon Loring, of North Yarmouth. Their children are Enos O., Horatio S., Frederick P., and Francis W.,—all living.

Since his retirement from the sea, Capt. Blanchard has interested himself in local and State matters, and taken an active part in religious and kindred interests. He was selectman of the town of Cumberland for four years, and in 1853 represented it in the Legislature.

Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church of Cumberland, and he has been a supporter of church and town interests for sixty-three years. In 1871, Captain and Mrs. Blanchard celebrated their golden wedding, an event seldom occurring in the history of married life.

1688, while heroically relieving a besieged band of his workmen. The settlement was soon after abandoned. Benj. Larrabee sold to Henry Bibber 100 acres of land, with ten rods front on Broad Cove, in 1712; but, like other titles of that day, it appears to have had no real value. Persons began to return and occupy lands soon after, awaiting their chances to obtain some definite title.

In 1723, William Scales (son of William Scales, who was killed in 1678) had re-occupied Scales' Point on Broad Cove, and erected a strong garrison for the defense of himself, James Buxton, Matthew Scales, Joseph Felt, Francis Wyman, and James Niccols. The same year a petition was presented to the General Court, asking for soldiers to defend the garrison. William Scales, Jr., father of Deacon Thomas and Matthew Scales, was killed on the Scales farm (lot 59, Broad Cove); Joseph Felt was killed at Royal River soon after, and his family taken captives. The Indians had hoped to surprise the settlement. One of them remarked to Mrs. Felt, after her capture, "Husband much tough man! shot good many times,—no die! Take scalp off alive; then take knife, and cut neck long 'round!" He also told her how he lay beside the fence upon which she stood, while pouring feed to her hogs, some days before. Capt. Peter Weare recovered the family four years after.* Joe Weare, his son, grew up with a deadly enmity against the savages, which afterwards made him famous as an Indian scout and fighter.

The Gendall farm was regranted to John Smith, of Boston. John Powell built a saw-mill at the falls (now known as Felt's Falls), near the old stone fort of Mr. Phillips.

Previous to the laying out of lots by Phineas Jones, in 1732, a school-lot and two farms for John Powell and John Dabney had been preserved on Broad Cove, comprising the farms now occupied by W. Russell and S. Loring. The balance of the coast, except the Gendall farm, had been laid out in lots of ten acres each by Capt. Jeremiah Moulton and Benj. Flagg; those back to, and including the Grand Trunk Railroad, containing more land, because of poorer quality, and back from the shore. The main part of the town is comprised in the "one-hundred-acre lots west of Royall's River," laid out by Phineas Jones in 1732, and drawn June 20, 1733. Five of these ranges of lots run nearly the length of the town, and are divided by three roads, the first of which, to the southward, was opened in 1761.

In the drawing the former proprietors were first allowed to select lots; the remaining names were then put into a hat; the remaining numbers into another hat, the drawers pledged to the authority of the committee. The number following each name in the drawing was the number of the lot so chosen.†

Benjamin Prince*	80	1	Ephraim Craft*	9	7
John Holman†	72	2	Barnabas Hatch†	21	8
Samuel Smith	27	3	Robert Johnson*	16	9
Thomas Dogget*	32	4	William Bond	34	10
Thomas Craft*	48	5	Francis Wyman*	87	11
George Monk*	56	6	Samuel York†	47	12

* Capt. Weare was a son-in-law of Mr. Felt.

† The first column of figures gives the number of the one-hundred-acre lots, the second of the home or ten-acre lots. Names marked with a star (*) became settlers, those marked with a dagger (†) were former settlers or their descendants.

Phineas Jones*	54	13	William Scales†	64	59
Capt. Jere. Moulton*	36	14	Richard Flagg*	57	60
Col. William Dudley...	63	15	Thomas Smith, Jr.	19	61
Benjamin Flagg†	58	16	Seth Mitchell*	75	62
Richard Bray*	44	17	Thomas Stearns†	29	63
Gilbert Winslow*	17	18	Job Lewis*	33	64
Samuel Fisher*	82	19	Jedediah Southworth*	30	65
Jonathan Watson*	74	20	Abiah Wadsworth*	12	66
John Butters	37	21	John Smith	83	67
John Smith	86	22	John Smith	53	68
John Main†	1	23	Hugh Blinning	99	69
John Smith	96	24	John Powell	95	70
James Parker*	94	25	Samuel White*	10	71
Amos Stevens†	14	26	Joseph Bartlett	62	72
Peter Blackman†	55	27	John Smith, Jr.	68	73
John Stevens*	77	28	John Butolph*	22	74
Isaac Larrabee†	65	29	School Lot	200A	75
William Larrabee†	46	30	Margery Stevens†	76	76
Capt. Steph. Larrabee†	58	31	Joseph Mitchell*	35	77
Thomas Larrabee†	15	32	James Mackfadden	100	78
Samuel Larrabee†	89	33	Barna. Seabury*	24	79
Henry Coombs†	73	34	Jonas Rice*	11	80
John Provender†	3	35	Joseph Chandler*	79	81
William Ashfell†	93	36	Perez Bradford	88	82
Benjamin Larrabee†	92	37	Isaac Little*	49	83
Roger Edwards†	66	38	Nathaniel Brewer*	43	84
Ministerial Lots	51	39	Col. William Tailer	71	85
Joseph Harris†	52	40	Barnabas Winslow*	40	86
Ministers' Lots	103	41	John Smith	2	87
Tobias Oakman†	145	42	David Seabury*	5	88
Gershom Rice*	41	43	Thomas Fish	67	89
Joseph Harris	25	44	John Atwell*	38	90
"Old" John Harris†	101	45	Jacob Mitchell*	85	91
Thomas Southworth*	84	46	Peter Walton	90	92
Thomas Bloughfield†	18	47	Byfield Lyde	6	93
Cornelius Soule*	98	48	John Allen	78	94
John Powell*	91	49	Samuel Brown*	59	95
Henry Deering	33	50	Samuel Seabury	4	96
Joseph Malem	39	51	John York†	61	98
Samuel Baker*	8	52	William Coombs*	81	97
Daniel Watts	35	53	Bartholomew Flagg	26	99
Ephraim Fenno*	23	54	James Buxton*	20	100
Edward Shove*	13	55	James Pitson	42	101
George Felt†	69	56	Middlecut Cook*	97	102
Moses Felt†	7	57	J. Gendall's farm	102	103
Robert Starford*	50	58	Sampson Salter*	104	—

The inhabitants, whose chief occupation was hunting, fishing, or furnishing lumber for the coasting vessels, complained that the best timber was sent away, and that their lands near the water were unfit for farms. All charges were met by tax upon the home lots. A home surveyor was employed that he might more readily be paid in home products. Wolves succeeded Indians. In 1738 six pounds bounty was paid for killing them.

Building of garrisons began again in 1740. In 1744, Jacob Mitchell and Edward King distributed the town's stock of ammunition and flints to the inhabitants, and sentries were kept in the watch-boxes upon the walls.

June 16, 1746, Nathaniel Blanchard, who was riding near the Falmouth line, had his attention drawn to a thicket by the barking of his dog. Raising his rifle, he kept it turned upon the point until out of sight. Half an hour later Joseph Sweat, of Falmouth, was shot from the same point and scalped, the Indian, who was in sight of the man in the watch-box, shaking the scalp in full view, then disappearing in the forest. Indians were troublesome until after 1760. The settlers were compelled, for safety, to live near together, and go armed to their work, which was commonly done in company, going from one man's field to another.

The soldiers, both of the Revolution and 1812, were a part of the quota of North Yarmouth.

In the fall of 1780 the schooner "Rhoda," Captain Gray, anchored in Broad Cove, near Anderson's Rocks, leaving two boys, John Barr and Perez Drinkwater, to keep ship while the crew all went ashore. Next morning the "Rhoda" was missing. Arming themselves with whatever could be

used as weapons, the inhabitants took an old sloop and started outside. Passing Deer's Point, Chebeague, the two boys were found in the small boat of the "Rhoda" and taken aboard. About eleven o'clock the night before, a boat from an English cruiser had slipped the cable and taken them off. The boys had overheard the mention of Monhegan. Steering for that place, by a pretended accident they ran into the prize, boarded her, and set sail for home. Falling in with a large English schooner off Sequin, the next morning, they captured her and proceeded to Portland, where they exchanged their prize for the more-needed substantial of life.

GREAT CHEBEAGUE ISLAND

contains 1800 acres of land. The first sale was from Mr. Rigby, an English proprietor, to Walter Merry. In 1743 it was owned by the First Church of Boston, Mass. The island is thickly settled, and supports two schools, two churches, and the store of Simeon Hamilton, who is also postmaster. Mails are received daily by Portland steam-boat. In 1865 it was voted that the islands be a separate ward, for general elections, but the Legislature did not approve the act.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Cumberland Centre, a beautiful village of 25 dwellings, contains also the town-house, built in 1832; church, Agricultural Hall, and stores of Blanchard Bros., established by M. Rideout & Son; C. H. Blanchard's post-office and store; Dillingham Sisters, fancy goods; S. M. Rideout, wagons; B. W. True, smith. A mile distant is the Cumberland Depot. In the north are James Leighton's carding-mill, built as early as 1800; shingle-mill; saw-mill, built by Geo. Hicks in 1817; grist- and saw-mill, H. R. Montfort, built 1865. L. H. Wilson, West Cumberland, postmaster, mails daily to Falmouth; office in the store of Leighton & Wilson; store opened in 1854. Poland Corners, eight miles from Portland, on lot 61, in the east of the town, is a scattered hamlet of some 20 dwellings, centering around the site of Charles Poland's old storé, opened in 1842, and now owned by John E. Dunn, and the Cumberland station on the Grand Trunk Railway, J. N. Dunn station-agent and postmaster.

The old burying-ground beside the church at Cumberland Centre is the oldest, and contains most of the early dead, and the tomb of Eliphalet Greely, founder of Greely Institute. That in the west, at the Methodist church, was opened in 1814. There is another on the Falmouth line, near the shore, and one on Chebeague Island. These are town property, in charge of a superintendent of burying-grounds.

TOWN-MEETING.

At the first town-meeting, held in the Congregationalist meeting-house, Monday, April 9, 1821, David Prince, Esq., was chosen Moderator, and Rev. Cyrus Cummings opened the meeting by prayer. James Prince was elected Town Clerk, and sworn before Rev. Cyrus Cummings, Justice of the Peace; David Prince, William Buxton, and Beza Blanchard were elected Selectmen, Assessors, and Overseers of the Poor; Capt. Ephraim Sturdivant, Treasurer; Ammi

R. Prince, Nathaniel Sweetser, Levi Sweetser, Benjamin Prince, John Marston, Jr., Simeon Clough, Nicholas Rideout, Jr., Jeremiah Shaw, John Wyman, Elijah Allen, Nathan Titcomb, Solomon Loring, David Spear, Surveyors of Highways; Benjamin Sweetser, Constable; Nathaniel Sweetser, Collector; David Spear, Joseph Smith, John Clough, John Pride, Joseph W. Collins, Surveyors of Boards and Lumber; James Prince, Joshua Wyman, John Blanchard, Fence-Viewers; John D. Blanchard, Benjamin Sweetser, Levi Sweetser, David Buxton, William Merrill, Jr., Andrew Leighton, Alexander Barr, Moses Stubbs, Tything-Men; John M. Warren, Sealer of Leather; Joseph Sturdivant, Harbor-Master. For the Island of Chebeague,—Ambrose Hamilton, Collector and Tything-Man; Wentworth Ricker, Jonathan and Ambrose Hamilton, Fence-Viewers.

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN.

- 1821.—David Prince, William Buxton, Beza Blanchard.
- 1822.—William Buxton, David Prince, Beza Blanchard.
- 1823.—William Buxton, David Prince, Nicholas Rideout, Jr.
- 1824-29.—William Buxton, Nicholas Rideout, Jr., James Prince.
- 1830.—Nicholas Rideout, Jr., David Buxton, Tristram Sanborn.
- 1831-32.—Nicholas Rideout, Jr., James Prince, Tristram Sanborn.
- 1833.—Ephraim Sturdivant, James Prince, Tristram Sanborn.
- 1834.—James Prince, Ephraim Sturdivant, Moses Leighton.
- 1835.—James Prince, Moses Leighton, Andrews Blanchard.
- 1836.—James Prince, Moses Leighton, Reuel Drinkwater.
- 1837.—Nicholas Rideout, Jr., Reuel Drinkwater, James Prince.
- 1838.—Tristram Sanborn, Moses Leighton, Reuben Blanchard.
- 1839.—Tristram Sanborn, Reuben Blanchard, Joseph Smith.
- 1840.—Reuel Drinkwater, Joseph Smith, William Reed.
- 1841.—Tristram Sanborn, Reuben Blanchard, Nicholas Rideout, Jr.
- 1842.—Nicholas Rideout, Jr., Reuben Blanchard, James Prince.
- 1843.—Nicholas Rideout, Jr., Ephraim Sturdivant, James Prince.
- 1844-45.—Nicholas Rideout, Jr., Reuben Blanchard, James Prince.
- 1846.—Reuben Blanchard, Sewall Blanchard, Matthias Morton.
- 1847.—Sewall Blanchard, Matthias Morton, Joshua M. Rideout.
- 1848.—Sewall Blanchard, Alvan Sturdivant, Joshua M. Rideout.
- 1849.—Matthias Morton, Alvan Sturdivant, Moses Leighton.
- 1850.—Matthias Morton, Alvan Sturdivant, Ebenezer Hill.
- 1851-54.—Moses Leighton, Asa Greely, Ebenezer Hill.
- 1855.—Alvan Sturdivant, William Buxton, Stephen Orr.
- 1856-57.—Joshua M. Rideout, Nicholas L. Humphrey, Saml. Ross, Jr.
- 1858.—Joshua M. Rideout, Nicholas L. Humphrey, Elijah Soule.
- 1859-60.—Joshua M. Rideout, William L. Prince, Stephen Orr.
- 1861.—Moses Leighton, Robert Dyer, Eben Hill.
- 1862.—Joshua M. Rideout, Sewall Blanchard, Stephen Orr.
- 1863.—Robert Dyer, Asa Greely, Daniel Stowell.
- 1864.—Robert Dyer, Willard Clough, David Stowell.
- 1865.—Willard Clough, Asa Greely, Samuel Ross.
- 1866.—Josiah M. Rideout, Charles Wyman, Ebenezer Hill.
- 1867.—Josiah M. Rideout, William Russell, Samuel Ross, Jr.
- 1868.—William Russell, Robert H. Rogers, Samuel Ross, Jr.
- 1869.—William Russell, Robert H. Rogers, Donald M. Smith.
- 1870-71.—Nicholas L. Humphrey, Ferdinand C. Blanchard, Robert Hamilton, Jr.
- 1872.—Nicholas L. Humphrey, Asa Greely, Reuben Hill.
- 1873.—Charles E. Herrick, William S. Blanchard, Reuben Hill.
- 1874.—William S. Blanchard, Asa Sawyer, Stephen B. Hamilton.
- 1875-76.—William S. Blanchard, Asa Sawyer, Ammi R. Littlefield.
- 1877-78.—Daniel R. Allen, Nelson M. Shaw, Ammi R. Littlefield.
- 1879.—Nelson M. Shaw, Hollis Doughty, Ammi Littlefield.

TOWN CLERKS.

James Prince, 1821-36; Col. Joseph Smith, 1837; Nicholas Rideout, Jr., 1838-39; Reuben Rideout, 1840-41; Alvan Sturdivant, 1842-44; Daniel R. Allen, 1845; Reuben Rideout, 1846-51; Samuel True, 1852-54; Amasa S. Sweetser, 1855-59; Daniel R.



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

Ephraim Sturdivant

CAPT. EPHRAIM STURDIVANT was born in the town of North Yarmouth, Cumberland Co., Me., Feb. 14, 1782. He was third son of David A. and Jane (Greely) Sturdivant, who were of German descent but of New England birth.

Capt. Sturdivant met the usual obstacles to success in early life with that resolution and energy that characterized his manhood. The first twenty-eight years of his life, beginning at the age of twelve, were spent on the sea, and before he reached his majority he commanded a vessel, and ever afterwards until he retired from the sea. In 1810 he imported a cargo of Merino sheep from Portugal, being the first ever landed in Maine. He then settled upon the farm now owned and occupied by his widow, Mrs. Mary T. Sturdivant, whom he married Nov. 5, 1843, she being his third wife. His first marriage occurred Jan. 12, 1809. Of this union were born nine children, of whom seven are living,—Mrs. George Clark, of Virginia; Mrs. William Sparrow, of Deering, Me.; Mrs. Stephen Allen, of Hallowell, Me.; Mrs. Josiah Sawyer, of Alna, Me.; Mrs. Joshua A. Gray; Henry, of Freeport, Me.; and Mrs. John W. Smith, of Nagasaki, Japan.

His second marriage occurred Dec. 31, 1834, to Dolly S. Taylor. Of this union were born four children, two of whom are living, viz.: Mrs. Henry

Newbegin, of Defiance, Ohio, and Mrs. Walter Wells, of Portland.

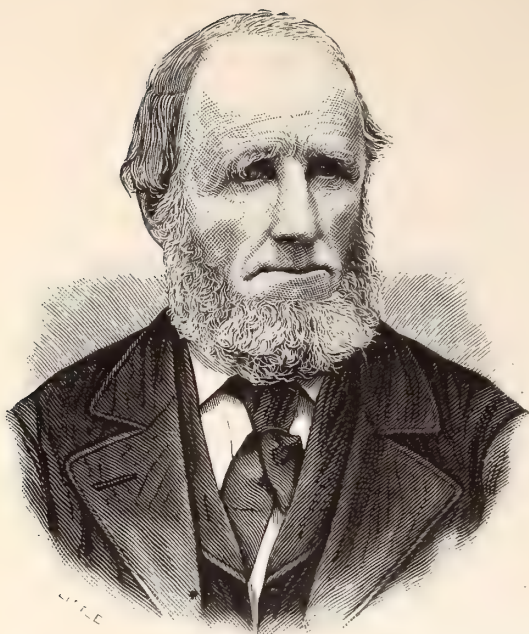
Of his third marriage, to Mary T. Greely, were born four children,—Sumner; Mrs. Marcellus Lowe, of Cumberland; Mrs. John E. Dunn, of Cumberland; and Clara S.

Capt. Sturdivant took an active part in local and State legislation, and as a member of the Democratic party was a strong advocate of its principles. He was selectman of his town for many years, and also treasurer.

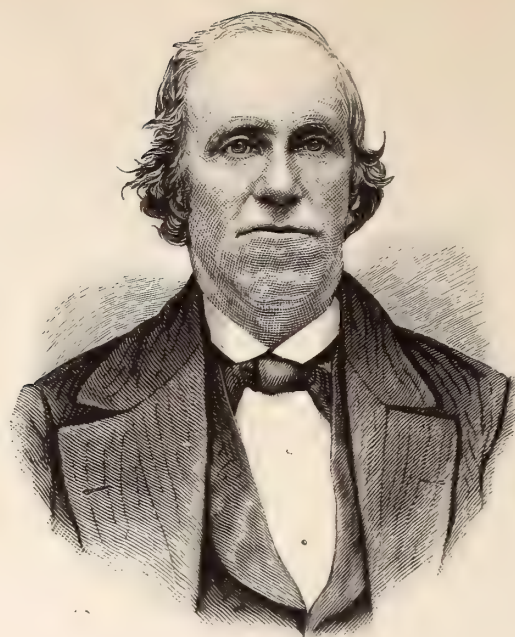
For several years he represented his town in the Legislature, and for two years was State Senator. Capt. Sturdivant was continually before the public, and was a man of undoubted integrity, and high moral worth. In conjunction with Judge Preble, he bought the right of way for the Grand Trunk Railroad. Religiously he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a liberal contributor to church and kindred interests.

He received a limited common-school education while young, but his life was one of constant application and reading, and his general intelligence only limited by his opportunities. His sound judgment and ability was generally acknowledged, and he retained the confidence of all who knew him. He died Aug. 31, 1868.





MOSES THOMES.



JOSEPH THOMES.

Photo. by Conant, Portland.



RESIDENCE OF MOSES THOMES, CUMBERLAND, MAINE.



ROBERT H. THOMES.

MOSES THOMES.

His father, Moses P. Thomes, was born Dec. 18, 1780, in Gorham, Me., and was the only son of Deacon Ebenezer Scott Thomes, who was born in Portland, and among its pioneers.

Moses P. Thomes was a farmer by occupation. He first married Jane Hasty. Their children were Abigail, Jane, Ebenezer S., Joseph, Moses, Robert H., Margaret A., and Mary.

He married, second, in 1830, Abigail, widow of Jacob Blanchard. Of this union was born one daughter, Harriet S., wife of Albert Rideout. He was a member of the First Congregational Church. He died March 28, 1870. His first wife died in 1825; his second wife died Dec. 18, 1858.

Moses Thomes was third son of Moses P. and Jane (Hasty) Thomes, and was born in Cumberland, Jan. 19, 1815, to which town his parents had removed from Scarborough in 1814. He received a fair education during his minority. Has spent his life as an agriculturist, except eight years which were spent at sea.

In December, 1845, he married Sarah A., daughter of Benjamin Whitney, of Cumberland. She was born in June, 1819. In politics Mr. Thomes, like his ancestors, is a Democrat. He is a member of the First Methodist Church of Cumberland.

Joseph Thomes, a brother of Moses Thomes, was born in Scarborough, May 10, 1812, and spent his life as a farmer, except three years at sea. He was a supporter of church and like interests, but never became a member of any church. He died Sept. 19, 1876. He was never married.

ROBERT H. THOMES.

Robert H. Thomes, fourth son of Moses P. Thomes, was born in Cumberland, June 16, 1817. His early life was spent at home on the farm and at school. Upon reaching his majority he went to Missouri, and after two years began his journey to the far West, crossing the Rocky Mountains in 1841. He was among the first to undertake this, then, hazardous journey. On arriving at San Francisco (then nothing but commons) he engaged in building houses and real-estate operations. In 1844 he took up

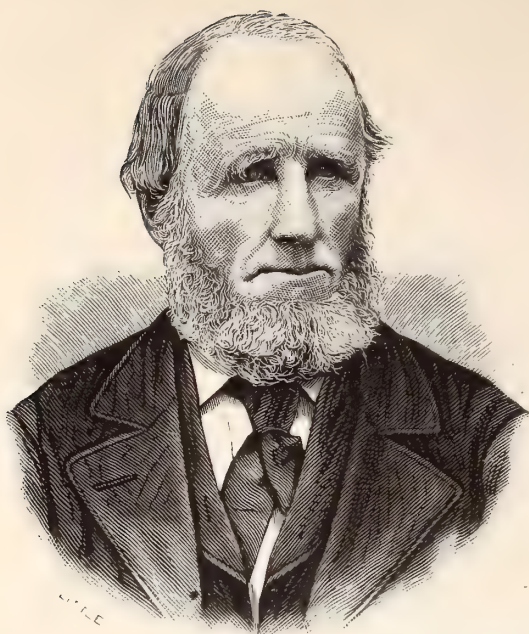
land, receiving deeds from the Mexican government which were afterwards ratified by the United States government. He paid particular attention to raising fine-bred horses and cattle, and at one time owned a herd of ten thousand cattle. He became the owner of twenty thousand acres of land, and amassed a large fortune. Prior to his death, March 26, 1878, he made large sales of his land to stock-growers, and sold the land where the village of Tahama (six hundred population) now is. He had no great desire for political notoriety, and cast his vote with the Republican party. He was a supporter of religious interests and of good society. His remains are buried in Tahama Cemetery, the spot being marked by a beautiful polished granite monument. His portrait accompanying this sketch is a contribution from his sister Jane. He was never married.

OREN S. THOMES.

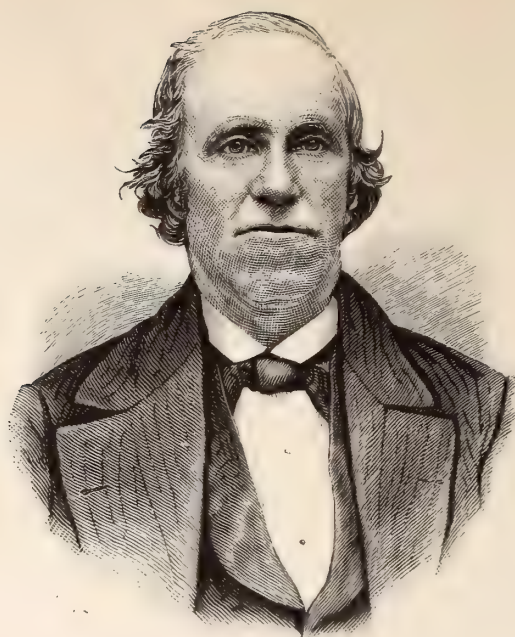
His father, Ebenezer Scott Thomes, son of Moses P. and Jane (Hasty) Thomes, was born in the town of Cumberland in 1810, and died in 1837. He married Dolly Rideout, a native of the same town; received only a common-school education, and spent several years at sea. His wife died in 1847, leaving an only son,—Oren S.,—who was born May 24, 1827. His early manhood was spent with John Blanchard, working at the carpenter and joiner's trade. He afterwards engaged in general merchandise trade, with the firm-name of Thomes & Blanchard, at Cumberland Centre.

In the fall of 1877 he disposed of his interest in the business to attend to the settlement of the affairs of his uncle, Robert H., who died in California, leaving a large estate. In 1878 he returned from California, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married, Jan. 15, 1861, Abbie, daughter of Levi and Elizabeth Kempton Eveleth, of New Gloucester.

Mrs. Thomes is a native of Farmington, Me., being born Sept. 23, 1842. They have two children,—Robert S. and John B. Mr. Thomes is a Republican. Is now town treasurer, and has been president and secretary of the Cumberland Insurance Company for five years. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Cumberland, and holds the office of deacon in that church.



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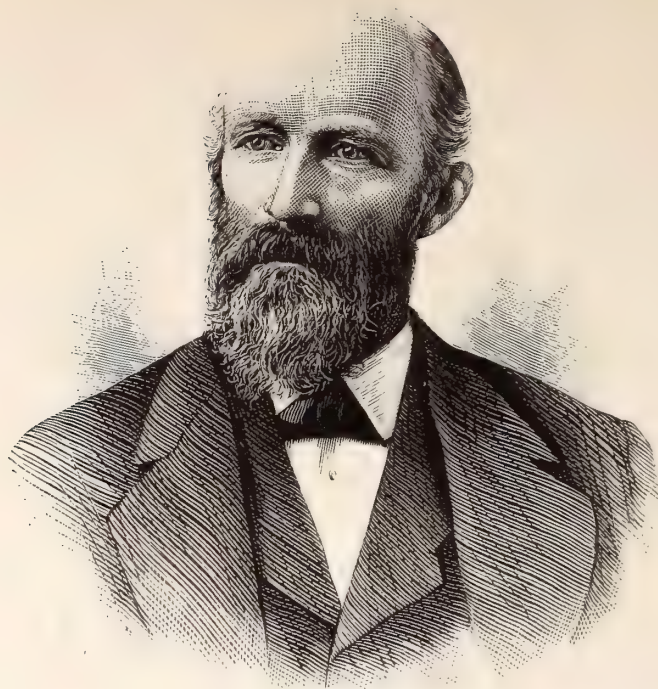
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Photo, by Conant, Portland.

O. S. Thomas,



FORMER RES. OF. AND STILL OWNED BY OREN S. THOMES.



RESIDENCE OF OREN S. THOMES, CUMBERLAND, MAINE.

Allen, 1860-61; Amasa S. Sweetser, 1862; Daniel R. Allen, 1863-65; David L. Blanchard, 1866; Amasa S. Sweetser, 1867-79.

TREASURERS.

Ephraim Sturdivant, 1821-32; William Buxton, 1833-36; Joseph Sturdivant, 1837; Jonathan Greely, 1838-41; Ephraim Sturdivant, 1842-43; Jonathan Greely, 1844-54; Nicholas D. Humphrey, 1855-60; Willard Clough, 1861; Nicholas D. Humphrey, 1862; Willard Clough, 1863-67; Charles Wyman, 1868-69; Nathaniel L. Humphrey, 1870; Asa Sawyer, 1871-73; Solomon T. Merrill, 1874-77; William R. York (Lyman P. Sturdivant, vacancy), 1878; Orrin S. Thomas, 1879.

CONSTABLES.

Benjamin Sweetser, Jr., 1821; Benjamin Sweetser, Jr., Wentworth Ricker, 1822; Benjamin Sweetser, Jr., Stephen Bennett, 1823; Benjamin Sweetser, Jr., John Blanchard, Wentworth Ricker, 1824; Benjamin Sweetser, Nathaniel Sweetser, Wentworth Ricker, 1825; Benjamin Sweetser, Levi Sweetser, Jonathan Hamilton, 1826; Levi Sweetser, Jonathan Greely, Barnewell Johnson, 1827; Levi Sweetser, Benjamin Sweetser, John Chandler, 1828; Levi Sweetser, Moses Leighton, Wentworth Ricker, Reuben Rideout, Jr., 1829; Levi Sweetser, James Hamilton, 1830; Reuben Rideout, Jr., Matthias Morton, Daniel Morse, 1831; Levi Sweetser, Daniel Morse, 1832; Levi Sweetser, Charles Hill, 1833; Judah Chandler, Benjamin Sweetser, Jr., 1834; Benjamin Sweetser, Charles Hill, 1835; Benjamin Sweetser, Jr., Benjamin Mitchell, Jr., 1836-37; Joseph Waterhouse, Ebenezer Hill, 1838; Benjamin Sweetser, Jr., James Hamilton, 1839; Benjamin Sweetser, Jr., Samuel Ross, Levi Sweetser, 1840; Daniel Morse, Jr., 1841; Benjamin Sweetser, Daniel Morse, 1842; Benjamin Sweetser, Daniel Morse, Jr., 1843; Benjamin Sweetser, Jr., Ebenezer Hill, 1844-46; Benjamin Sweetser, Jr., James Hamilton, 1847; Benjamin Sweetser, Daniel Morse, Jr., 1848; Joel Prince, Jr., William Littlefield, 1849-50; Joel Prince, Jr., Jacob Sawyer, 1851-52; Joel Prince, Jr., James Hamilton, 1853; William Clough, Jacob Sawyer, 1854; William D. Sweetser, Albert Worden, 1855; William D. Sweetser, James M. Hamilton, 1856; Reuben Rideout, Samuel N. Brackett, 1857; Reuben Rideout, Robert Hamilton, 1858-59; Reuben Rideout, Robert Hamilton, 1860; Willard Clough, William Bennett, 1861; Reuben Rideout, William T. Littlefield, 1862; Willard Clough, Isaac Strout, 1863; Reuben Rideout, William T. Littlefield, 1864; Levi Lufkin, William T. Littlefield, 1865; Reuben Rideout, William T. Littlefield, 1866; Levi Lufkin, Horace Henley, 1867; Levi Lufkin, James Johnson, 1868-70; William S. Blanchard, John A. Hamilton, 1871-72; Levi Lufkin, John A. Hamilton, 1873-79.

COLLECTORS.

Nathan Sweetser, 1821-22; William Reed, Jr., 1823; Levi Sweetser, 1824-25; Zenas Prince, 1826; Levi Sweetser, 1827-28; George Hicks, Jr., 1829; Beza Blanchard, 1830; Zenas Prince, 1831-32; Simeon Clough, 1833; Zachariah Field, Jr., 1834; Simeon Clough, 1835; Levi Sweetser, 1836-37; Joseph Waterhouse, 1838; George Hicks,* 1839; Levi Clough, 1840; Beza Blanchard, 1841; Charles Poland, 1842-45; Willard Clough, 1846; Robert Leighton, 1847-48; Reuben Blanchard, 1849-52; Samuel True, 1853-60; Willard Clough, 1861; Samuel True, 1862; Jo-

* George Hicks died at Cumberland, on Sunday morning, Sept. 21, 1879, at the age of ninety-nine years and seven months. If he had lived till February next he would have completed his century of life. He had for many years been the patriarch of the whole community, easily remembering a time when not a living inhabitant of the town was born. His powers of mind and of body were wonderfully preserved, excepting only that his hearing of late years has been impaired. He was remarkably straight and wonderfully vigorous, easily reading without glasses. His whole life, or nearly all of it, had been spent in Cumberland. He was a very industrious and a strictly upright man in all his dealings,—a kind friend and obliging neighbor. He served for some time as a fifer in the war of 1812, and was a pensioner at the time of his death. A short time before his death a friend said to him, "I hope you will live to be a hundred." Mr. Hicks replied, "I don't think I shall; I do not wish it."

seph M. Drinkwater, 1863-65; Samuel A. Sweetser, 1866-70; Asa Sawyer, 1871; Charles M. Farwell, 1872-73; Alvan Leighton, 1874-76; Charles M. Farwell, 1877; Charles E. Herrick, 1878-79.

SPECIAL COLLECTORS FOR GREAT CHEBEAGUE AND THE ISLANDS.

Ambrose Hamilton, 1821; Stephen Bennett, 1823; Alexander Barr, 1824; Joel Ricker, 1828; John Hamilton, Jr., 1829; James Mitchell, Jr., 1830; Enoch Littlefield, 1833; Richard Hutchinson, 1834; Judah Chandler, 1835; Richard Hutchinson, 1836-38 and 1839; Ebenezer Hill, 1843-44 and 1847; Stephen Orr, 1852; James M. Hamilton, 1856.

CHURCHES.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN NORTH YARMOUTH,

now the Congregational Church of Cumberland, was organized at the house of Mr. Bethuel Wood, Sept. 3, 1793. It was recognized by an ecclesiastical council, Nov. 27, 1793. The original members were Ozias Blanchard, Benjamin Buxton, David Prince, Thomas Pratt, Joab Black, Stephen Harris, Asa Chase, Bethuel Wood, Jeremiah Blanchard, Samuel York, William Sweetser, Samuel Baker, Jr., William Blanchard, James Prince, Samuel Bacon, Nathaniel Lufkin, John Shaw, William Hamilton, Nathaniel Blanchard, Jr., Eliah Mitchell.

A "Mr. Gregg"—probably Rev. William Gregg—and a Rev. "Mr. Porter"—probably Rev. Nathaniel Porter—preached here for a short time, and Rev. Rufus Anderson for some time before the organization of the church. Rev. Rufus Anderson was pastor from Oct. 22, 1794, to Oct. 1, 1804; Rev. Amasa Smith, from Oct. 22, 1806, to May 1, 1820; Rev. Samuel Stone, from May 9, 1821, to Nov. 21, 1829; Rev. Isaac Weston, from Oct. 20, 1830, to June 10, 1840; Rev. Joseph Blake, from March 3, 1841, to April 18, 1859; Rev. Ebenezer Jordan, acting pastor from Sept. 15, 1859, to May, 1870; Rev. Uriah Small, acting pastor from April, 1870, to April, 1871; Rev. Gilbert B. Richardson, from Aug. 27, 1871, to April 22, 1874; Rev. Freeman S. Perry, acting pastor from July 26, 1874, to the present time.

Deacons.—William Sweetser, Asa Chase, Jeremiah Blanchard, David Prince, Salathiel Sweetser, Levi Sweetser, Nicholas Rideout, Jr., Reuben Rideout, Nicholas L. Humphrey, Benjamin B. Sweetser,† Rufus Sweetser, Ezra K. Sweetser,† Oren S. Thomas.†

The present members number 136.

The first meeting-house was built during the summer of 1792, but was not entirely finished until the summer of 1798. The date of dedication is not known.

The second meeting-house, nearly on the site of the first, was dedicated Nov. 8, 1831. It was remodeled during Mr. Jordan's pastorate, and refitted and frescoed in 1877.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist class was formed in West Cumberland about the year 1800. A society was formed in 1813, with Edmond Allen, clerk, and a meeting-house erected by Ozmi Harris, Hezekiah Winslow, and Jonathan Pearson,

† Present officers.

committee. Rev. James Jaques was regular pastor in 1825, with a church of 15 members, including John Marston and wife, Sarah Wilson, and members of the Jordan, Brackett, and Winslow families. This church became a separate appointment in 1844, and has since been under the appointment of the following pastors:

Revs. J. S. Rice, 1844; J. Clough, 1845-46; David Copeland, 1847; J. Lord, 1848-49; S. S. Cummings, 1850-51; S. Ambrose, 1852; L. B. Knight, 1853; N. Hobert, 1854; Jesse Stone, 1855-56; N. D. Centre, 1857-58; Asa Green, 1859; W. C. Stevens, 1861; I. E. Baxter, 1863; R. C. Bailey, 1864; S. V. Gerry, 1866-68; J. W. Howes, 1869; John Sanborn, 1870-71; E. Sanborn, 1873; J. Sidstone, 1874; E. Sanborn, 1875; C. S. Mann, 1876; M. Harriman, 1877; E. Gerry, Jr., 1878; G. W. Barber, 1879.

A parsonage was built near the meeting house in 1843.

The house of worship was rebuilt in 1848, and dedicated by Rev. Joseph Jenne.

The present membership is 35. Officers: C. H. Blanchard, Jesse Treat, Class-Leaders; C. H. Blanchard, Moses Thomes, M. Huston, Stewards; N. B. Wilson, C. H. Blanchard, M. Thomes, M. Huston, G. Purington, J. Treat, A. J. Dearborn, Trustees.

The Cumberland and Falmouth Methodist Episcopal Society was formed as the result of meetings held by Rev. Joel Winch, in the school-house near the present church, in 1808. Edward Whittle, Martin Ruter, and Rev. Joshua Taylor also preached before a class was organized. In 1826 a class of twelve was organized by Rev. Mr. Taylor, and a church formed in 1831. The meeting-house was erected on the town-line, by a corporation of persons who were not members. Among the first members were Ammi Prince, Joseph York, Jr., Alvan, Cyrus, and Ephraim Sturdevant, Edward Small, Jane Titcomb, Lucy Barr, and Rachel Sturdevant. The pastors have been Revs. A. J. Webster, 1843; Joseph Hawkes, Jr., 1845; Benjamin Burnham, 1846. The pastors of the West Church have been Silas M. Emerson, 1847-49; Charles Muger, 1850; Uriel Rideout, 1853; Swarton Banks, 1854; Ezekiel Smith, 1855; Jesse Stone, 1857; John Rice, 1858; Charles Blockman, 1860-61; John Cook, 1863; S. Banks, 1864; Alvah Cook, 1865-66; Alpha Turner, 1867-68; O. H. Stevens, 1869; Ezra Sanborn, 1870-71; H. F. A. Patterson, 1872; O. H. Stevens, 1873-74; B. Pease, 1875-76; Charles Andrews, 1877; E. K. Colby, 1878-79.

The present membership is 51.

John Newman, Elisha Duran, Class-Leaders; E. H. Ramsdell, Recording Steward; L. D. Wells, L. Morton, George Blackman, Stewards.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

In 1764, Nathan Titcomb, blacksmith, gave the ground for a school-house on his land (lot 61, now Poland), and David Mitchell taught school. The treasurer and selectmen were made trustees of the school fund of \$1231, by the act of incorporation, in 1821. There were then seven districts on the main, with Nicholas Rideout and Rev. Samuel Stone committee; and two on Chebeague Island, Ambrose Hamilton and Wentworth Ricker, committee.

Greely Institute was founded by Hon. Eliphalet Greely, a native of the town, who bequeathed \$7000 to erect a building, \$20,000 as a fund for its support, and \$1000 to purchase a library. The selectmen of the town are *ex officio* trustees. The principals of this institute have been Thomas J. Emery, 1867-68; Charles Chamberlain, Isaac Quimby, George M. Seiders, H. Hemmingway, John M. Hawkes, Charles T. Hawes, and D. B. Fuller, 1878-79. There are now 10 districts in the town, with 412 scholars, and \$5600 worth of school property. Supervisor of schools, Lyman P. Sturdivant.

The town has had no lawyers.

Its physicians have been Frank L. Hall, M.D., located at Cumberland Centre, in 1867, succeeded by his brother, W. W. Hall, M.D.; and in June, 1879, by C. T. Moulton, M.D. These were all graduates of Bowdoin Medical College.

Among the prominent men of the town were Walter Gendall, John Powell, Seth Mitchell, Alexander Barr, Onesiphorous Fisher, Nathaniel Blanchard, Ephraim Sturdivant, David Prince, Col. Joseph Smith, Col. Samuel True, Nicholas L. Humphrey.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALBERT RIDEOUT,

son of Joshua and Elizabeth S. (Clough) Rideout, was born in the city of Portland, Feb. 28, 1830. His parents were natives of the town of Cumberland, where he now resides. His great grandfather, William, first settled in Cumberland upon the farm now owned and occupied by him, and was succeeded in possession of this farm by his grandfather, Reuben, and by his father, Joshua. The family of Rideout was among the first settlers of the town, and this time-honored homestead has been in the family for four successive generations, a view of which may be seen on another page of this work. The original purchase was some eighty acres, but now contains one hundred and fifty acres.

At the age of nine years he went with his parents from Portland and settled on this farm, where he has resided since. In 1860, February 2d, he married Harriet S., daughter of Moses P. and Abigail (Pratt) Thomes, of Cumberland. They have had three children, two of whom are living, viz., Elmer E. and Oscar L. Mr. Rideout ranks among the representative agriculturalists of Cumberland County, and is known as a citizen of reliability and integrity in all of his relations in life. He is a member of the Republican party, and a promoter of all enterprises tending to the good of his town or its citizens.

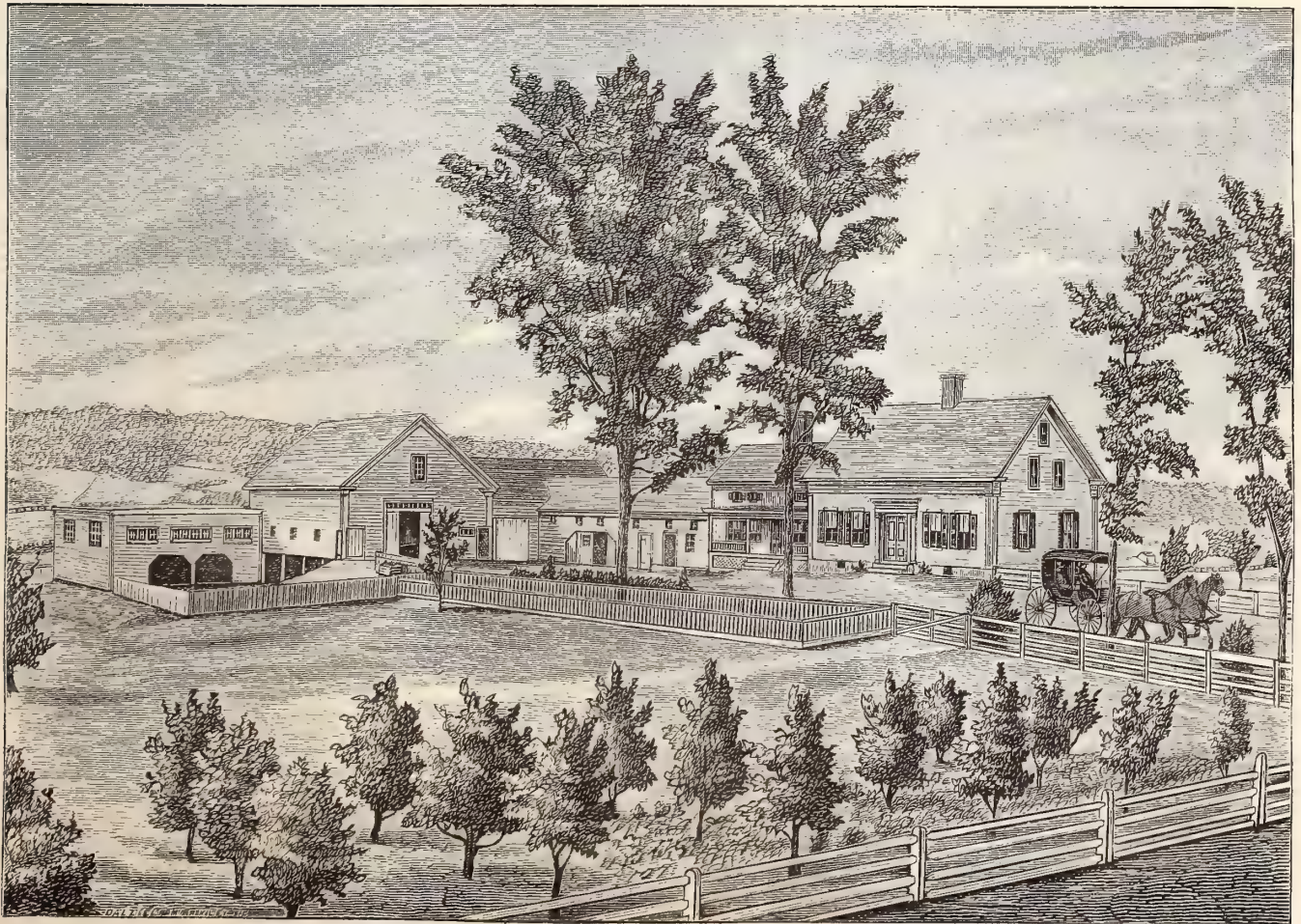
ANDREW R. BASTON,

son of Daniel and Olive (Ring) Baston, was born in the town of North Yarmouth, May 31, 1820. He received only a common-school education, and upon reaching his majority started in life for himself by working on a farm. In 1844 he purchased a farm in North Yarmouth, and the same year married Lucy, daughter of Nehemiah and Be-



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

Albert Rideout



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT RIDEOUT, GUMBERLAND, MAINE.





Andrew R. Baston



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE ANDREW R. BASTON, CUMBERLAND, ME.

thiah (Maxfield) Lufkin, of that town. Their children were eight, four of whom are living, viz., Olive R., wife of Capt. Frederick Crickett, who is now at sea commanding the ship "Bertha;" Sewall, of North Yarmouth; Lucy Jane, and Isabel. Sewall Baston married Laura F. Swett, of Cumberland, June 14, 1874.

In 1856, Mr. Baston sold his farm and purchased the one now owned and occupied by his widow in the town of

Cumberland, a view of which may be seen on another page of this work under his portrait.

Mr. Baston spent his life as an industrious farmer, never aspired to any publicity or political office, was identified with the Republican party, and known as a man of correct habits and integrity in all his business relations. He was a promoter of good, and a supporter of church and like interests. He died May 17, 1877.

F A L M O U T H.

BOUNDARIES AND NAME OF THE TOWN.

FALMOUTH originally embraced all the territory now included in the towns of Cape Elizabeth, Westbrook, Deering, Falmouth, and the city of Portland. The limits of the town were described in a general way in the compact of submission to Massachusetts made in 1658, but they were afterwards to be more particularly marked out by the inhabitants themselves, or in case of their neglect to do so, the next County Court was authorized to appoint commissioners for that purpose. The people not having fixed the boundaries, the General Court, at its session in 1659, appointed Capt. Nicholas Shapleigh, Abraham Preble, Edward Rishworth, and Lieut. John Saunders to run the dividing lines of Falmouth, Saco, and Scarborough. This committee attended to the service, and reported "that the dividing line between Scarborough and Falmouth shall be the first dividing branches of Spurwink River, from thence to run up into the country until eight miles be expired; and that the easterly bounds of Falmouth shall extend to the Clapboard Islands, and from thence shall run upon a west line into the country till eight miles be expired." The western boundary corresponded precisely with what is now the western boundary of Cape Elizabeth, the latter town having been taken from it in 1765. The eastern line as at first run corresponded with the exterior line of the State as then claimed by Massachusetts, but this line was afterwards changed so as to run northwest from the white rock opposite Clapboard Island, referred to in the survey of the eastern line of the province by Massachusetts. The east and the west lines were thus made parallel, both running north forty-five degrees west, a distance of over eight miles from the sea. The rear line was a few rods over ten miles long, and thus the original tract contained, besides the islands included in it, over eighty square miles. It embraced also Richmond Island and the other islands opposite to it along the coast.

Such was ancient Falmouth, which up to the time of its erection as a town went by the name of Casco, the general name applied to the settlements along the bay. It was reduced to its present dimensions by the separation of Cape

Elizabeth in 1765, Portland (or the Neck) in 1786, and Westbrook (including Deering) in 1814. "The name which was given to this town was borrowed from that of an ancient town in England, standing at the *mou*th of the river *Fal* in Cornwall, and hence called *Falmouth*. This river, after passing through a part of Cornwall, discharges into the British Channel, forming at its mouth a spacious harbor."* Several of the early settlers were from that place, and naturally enough gave the name of their old home to the new settlement.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first occupation of any part of Falmouth by a European was of Richmond Island, by Walter Bagnall, in 1628. He occupied the island without any title, living entirely alone, and for several years carrying on a lucrative trade with the Indians. His cupidity brought upon him the vengeance of the natives, and they put an end to his life on the 3d of October, 1631.

Within two months after the death of Bagnall a grant was made by the Council of Plymouth, bearing date Dec. 1, 1631, to Robert Trelawny and Moses Goodyear, merchants of Plymouth, England, which included this island and all the present town of Cape Elizabeth. The patentees appointed John Winter, who was then in this country, their principal agent. A copy of the grant was immediately sent to him, and on the 21st of July, 1632, he was put in possession of the tract by Richard Vines, of Saco, one of the persons appointed by the grantors for that purpose.

George Cleaves and Richard Tucker had previous to this, in 1630, established themselves on the cape, near the mouth of the Spurwink River. They had selected one of the most valuable spots in the grant, and claimed to hold against Winter 2000 acres of land and their improvements. They were, however, forcibly ejected, and Cleaves and Tucker became the first settlers on the Neck, now Portland. Cleaves, in 1640, after a regular court had been established by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, brought action of trespass

* Willis' History of Portland, p. 63.

against Winter to recover damages for his removal. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of the house and four acres of land adjoining, £80 damages, and 12s. 6d. for cost of court. Winter soon built a ship upon the island, established a place for fishing, and engaged in commerce and agriculture quite extensively.

"The fish were undoubtedly cured on the islands and neighboring main, and must have afforded employment to a large number of men.

"Winter died in 1645, leaving a daughter, Sarah, the wife of Robert Jordan. Jocelyn says of Winter, that he was 'a grave and discreet man;' and his management of the plantation proves him to have been an enterprising and intelligent one. He had much difficulty with George Cleaves respecting the right to the soil both on the Spurwink and on the north side of Casco River, which, although suspended during the latter part of Winter's life, was revived by his successor.

"In 1636, Cleaves went to England, and procured of Gorges, who had acquired a title to the province of Maine, then called the Province of New Somersetshire, a deed to himself and Tucker of a large tract in Falmouth, including the Neck on which they had settled. This deed was dated Jan. 27, 1637, and was in the form of a lease for two thousand years: it conveyed, in consideration of £100 sterling and an annual quit-rent, the following-described tract:

"Beginning at the furthestmost point of a neck of land called by the Indians Machegonne, and now and forever from henceforth to be called or known by the name of Stogummor, and so along the same westerly as it tendeth to the first falls of a little river issuing out of a very small pond, and from thence over land to the falls of Pesumsca,* being the first falls in that river upon a strait line, containing by estimation from fall to fall, as aforesaid, near about an English mile, which, together with the said Neck of land that the said George Cleaves and the said Richard Tucker have planted for divers years already expired, is estimated in the whole to be 1500 acres or thereabouts, as also one island adjacent to said premises, and now in the tenor and occupation of said George Cleaves and Richard Tucker, commonly called or known by the name of Hogg island."

"Possession was given by Arthur Macworth, by appointment of Gorges, to Cleaves and Tucker, June 8, 1637.

"While Winter was pursuing his commercial speculations on the Spurwink, and Cleaves and Tucker were enlarging their borders on the north side of Casco River, another settlement was set on foot within the limits of Falmouth, at the mouth of Presumpscot River. The head of this enterprise was Arthur Macworth. He must have commenced his undertaking as early as 1632, for we find by a deed to him from Richard Vines in 1635, that he is described as having been in possession there *many years*; which could hardly be said of a shorter term than we have supposed. The deed is as follows, leaving out the formal parts: 'This Indenture, made March 30, in the eleventh year of Charles I., between Richard Vines, of Saco, Gent., for and in behalf of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Knight, by authority from him, bearing date Sept. 10, 1634, on the one part, and Arthur Macworth, of Casco Bay, Gent., on the other part, witnesseth, that said Vines doth give, grant, &c., to said Macworth, all that tract of land lying in Casco Bay, on the N. E. side of the river Pesumsca, *which now and for many*

years is and hath been in possession of said Macworth, being at the entrance of said river, *where his house now standeth*, upon a point of land commonly called or known by the name of *Menickoe*, and now and forever hereafter to be called and known by the name of *Newton*, and from thence up the said river to the next creek below the first falls, and so over land towards the great bay of Casco, until 500 acres be completed, together with one small island over against and next to his house.' The deed was witnessed by George Cleaves, Robert Sanky, and Richard Tucker.

"Macworth was one of the most respectable of the early settlers, and is believed to have arrived at Saco with Vines, in 1630." He continued to live upon his grant on the east side of Presumpscot River until his death. His widow remained there with the family who settled around her till the breaking out of the Indian war in 1675, when she moved to Boston, and died there.

Two other settlers in Falmouth previous to 1640 were Thomas Wise and George Lewis, though it is uncertain where they came from, or the exact date of their arrival. Lewis, previous to 1640, had received a grant of 50 acres of land at Back Cove from Cleaves and Tucker, upon which he lived. In 1657 he received an additional grant of 50 acres, and his son John one of 100 acres adjoining. Here Lewis lived and died. "On the 29th of September, 1640, Cleaves and Tucker conveyed to Thomas Wise and Hugh Mosier 200 acres of land, 'beginning at a little plot of marsh, west side, to the northeast of their *now dwelling-house*, and next adjoining land of widow *Hatwell*, thence along the water-side until they come to the western side of the marsh, and so far as the well in the creek by *George Lewis*', and thence to run northwest into the woods.'"

Widow Hatwell (or properly Atwell) here referred to had land upon Martin's Point. She afterwards married Richard Martin, from whom the point received its name.†

Wise and Mosier continued a few years upon their grant. Mosier left it first, and went farther down the bay, where he died, leaving two sons, James and John. James administered upon the estate in 1666.

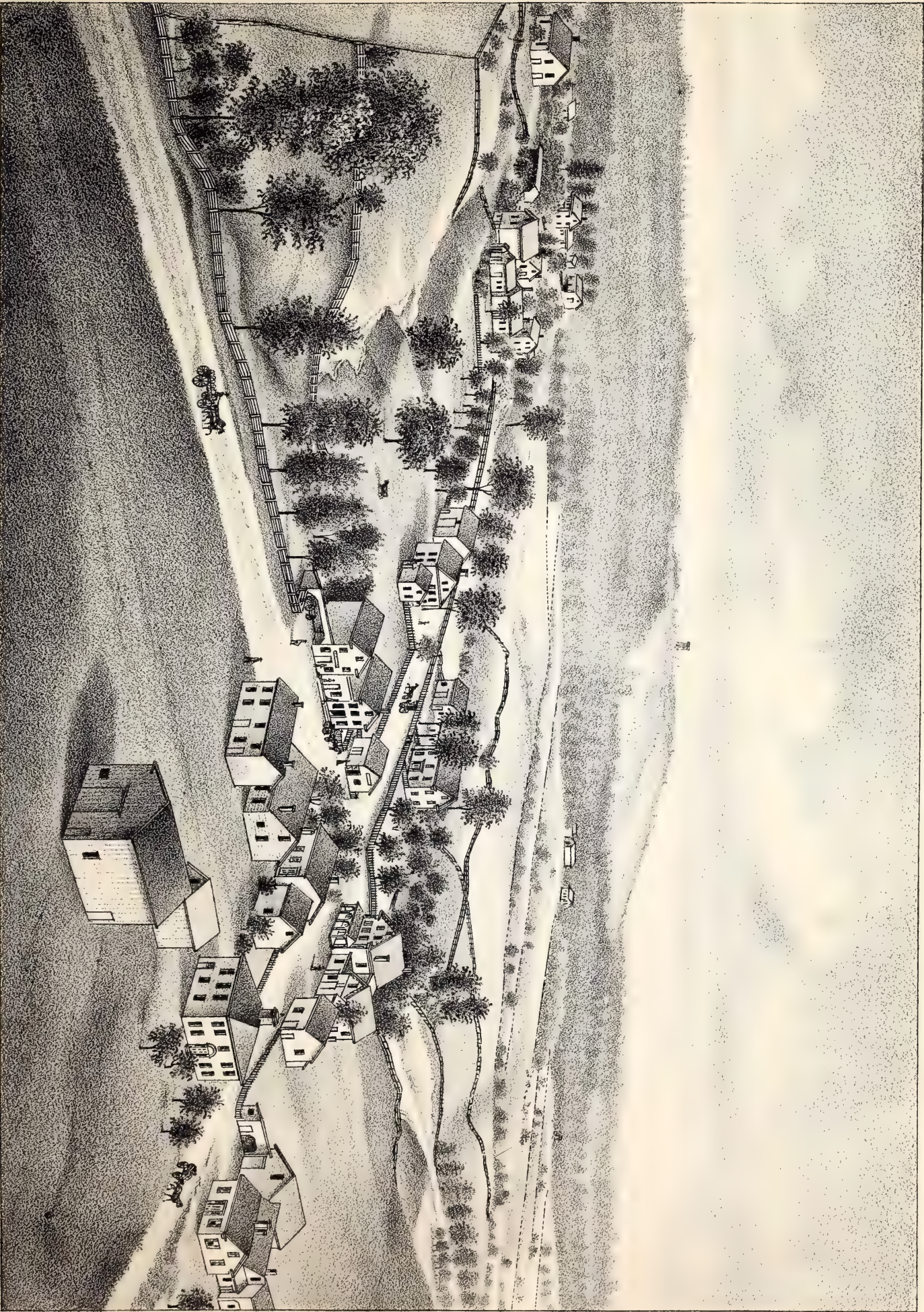
The two brothers occupied two islands, now in Freeport, called Great and Little Mosier's, but since, by corruption, the Moges.

Wise was an early inhabitant of Saco, from which place he came to Falmouth. He also moved farther down the bay, and sold his land to Nathaniel Wallis in 1658. Willis, in his "History of Portland," says, "We are thus able to show, upon indisputable authority, that as early as 1640 there were at least *nine families* in Falmouth, viz., Atwell, Cleaves, Lewis, Macworth, Mitton, Mosier, Tucker, Winter, and Wise, of whom four were settled at Back Cove, three upon the Neck, one east of Presumpscot River, and another on Richmond's Island; in addition to whom were Robert Jordan, who, we suppose, was not yet married to Winter's daughter, and the numerous persons employed by Winter in his business, and the persons employed by other settlers."‡

† Willis' Hist. Portland, p. 38.

‡ Richard Bradshaw had lived at Spurwink, where he had been put in possession by Capt. Walter Neale, of Piscataqua, in 1630, but he had sold to Tucker previous to the grant to Winter.

* Presumpscot River.



WEST FALMOUTH, MAINE.



At this time there was but one store of goods or general place of traffic in the settlement; that was kept by Winter, on Richmond's Island. At the first court, established by Gorges in 1640, Winter was presented by the grand jury, consisting of twelve persons, of whom were Cleaves, Macworth, and Tucker, for irregularity in his dealings. He was charged with keeping down the price of beaver and exacting too much profit upon his liquor and powder and shot. It appeared in evidence that he paid £7 sterling a hogshead for brandy, and sold it at 20 pence a quart, which would be about £33 sterling for a hogshead, and powder at three shillings a pound, for which he paid but 20 pence. A detail of this case may be interesting. The return of the grand jury is as follows:

"We present John Winter, of Richmond island, for that Thomas Wise, of Casco, hath declared, upon his oath, that he paid to John Winter a noble for a gallon of *aquavitae* about two months since, and that he hath credibly heard it reported that said Winter bought of Mr. George Luxton, when he was last in Casco bay, a hogshead of *aquavitae* for £7 sterling, about nine months since. Mr. John Baley hath declared, upon his oath, that about eight months since he bought of Mr. J. Winter six quarts of *aquavitae* at 20*d.* the quart; he further declared he paid him for commodities bought about the same time about six pounds of beaver, at 6*s.* the pound, which he himself took at 8*s.* the pound; John West also declared that he bought of J. Winter a pottle of *aquavitae* at 20*d.* the quart, and shot at 4*d.* a pound. Richard West, one of the great inquest, declared that Thomas Wise, of Casco, coming from Richmond island, and having bought of Mr. J. Winter a flaggott of liquor, *aquavitae*, for which he paid him as he said a noble, asking myself and partner if we would be pleased to accept a cupp of noble liquor, and how that he saw Mr. Winter pay aboard Mr. Luxton's ship, for a hogshead of the same liquor, £7 sterling when he was last in Casco bay. Michael Mitton, upon oath, declares that he hath bought divers times of Mr. J. Winter powder and shott, paying him for powder 3*s.* and for shott 4*d.* the pound, and likewise for *aquavitae*, 6*s.* 8*d.* the gallon. And he further declareth that he hath heard Mr. Richmond declare in the house of Mr. George Cleaves and Richard Tucker that he sold powder to Mr. Winter for 20*d.* or 22*d.* the pound. He further declared that he hath heard by the general voice of the inhabitants in those partes grievously complaining of his hard dealing both in his great rates of his commodities and the injury to them in thus bringing down the price of beaver. . . ."

At the next session the parties entered into the following agreement for referring all their controversies: "SACOE, June 28, 1641. Whereas divers differences have heretofore been between Mr. George Cleaves, and Mr. John Winter, the parties have now agreed to refer themselves to the arbitration of Mr. Robert Jordan, Mr. Arthur Macworth, Mr. Arthur Brown, and Richard Ormesby, for the final ending of all controversies, and bind ourselves each to the other, in an assumpsit of £1000 sterling, to stand to the award of these arbitrators, and if these arbitrators shall not fully agree, Mr. Batchelder chosen to be an umpire for a final ending of the same." The same day the following award was made: "June 28, '41. An award made between George Cleaves, Gent., and John Winter, made by the arbitrators within named. Whereas the jury have found £80 sterling damage, with 4 acres of ground, and the house at Spurrink for the plaintiff—hereunto granted on both parties, that the house and land shall be due unto Mr. Winter, and £60 sterling to the plaintiff, presently to be made good. Whereas there hath been found by the jury in an action of interruption of a title of land for the plaintiff, the same I ratify: whereas, also, there is a scandal

objected by Mr. Winter against Mr. Cleaves, from words of defamation, it is ordered of said Mr. Cleaves, shall christianly acknowledge his failing therein against Mr. Winter his wife for present before the arbitrators, and afterwards to Mrs. Winter. Stephen Batchelder. Agitated by us, Robert Jordan, Richard Ormesby, Arthur Macworth, Arthur Brown."

This award probably had the effect of suspending hostilities; but after Winter's death the controversy for the title on the north of Fore River was revived, and strenuously maintained, by Robert Jordan.*

Before the submission to Massachusetts, in 1658, besides the thirteen persons who subscribed to the compact, a number of others had settled in the town. We give the names and places of the settlers at this date, from Willis, as follows: "On the east side of Presumpscot River, lived James Andrews, Jane Macworth, Francis Neale, and Nathaniel Wharff. On the west side of that river, Robert Corbin, John Phillips, Richard Martin, the settler at Martin's Point, opposite Macworth's Point; at Back Cove, George Ingersoll, George Lewis, John Lewis, and Nath'l Wallis. On the Neck, lived George Cleaves, Michael Mitton, and Richard Tucker. At Purpooduck, Joseph Phippen, Sampson Penley, Thomas Staniford, Nicholas White, and probably John Wallis,—Robert Jordan is the only name we meet with from Spurrink; Francis Small lived at Capisie, on a tract of land he purchased of the Indians."

FIRST MILLS IN FALMOUTH.

On the 10th of August, 1657, George Cleaves conveyed to John Phillips 50 acres of land on the southwest side of the Presumpscot River, adjoining the last falls in that river, and "between said *mill falls* and Richard Martin's land." On the 3d of June, 1658, he conveyed to him 50 acres more, "adjoining the now dwelling-house of Phillips." In the latter deed Phillips is described "of Casco Bay, *millwright*." In 1662, Cleaves confirmed to Phillips his former conveyances, speaking of them as containing 250 acres, with "mill-privileges," etc. Phillips was a Welshman, and had previously lived on Broad Bay, in North Yarmouth, on a place which he sold before 1643, to George Felt. It is presumed that he purchased this mill-privilege for the purpose of pursuing his occupation, and established here the first mills ever erected in any part of Falmouth. Mills were erected on no other part of the Presumpscot River for many years afterwards, until they were in operation at Capisie and at Barberry Creek, in Cape Elizabeth.

The first notice of mills in this town which we have met with is in a deed dated June 8, 1646, in which is the following statement: "I, John Smith, and Joane my wife, now living at *Casko Mill*, under the government of Mr. George Cleaves, sell to Richard Bulgar, of Boston, all that dwelling-house which said John Smith hath in dowry with his wife, Joane, situated in Agamenticus." The deed was "sealed and delivered unto Mr. George Cleaves and Richard Tucker for the use of Richard Bulgar." Mr. Willis thinks that the mill designated as "*Casko Mill*" was situated at the lower falls of the Presumpscot.†

* See History of Cape Elizabeth.

† History of Portland, p. 70.

SETTLERS IN FALMOUTH AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF
THE FIRST INDIAN WAR, 1675.

In Falmouth previous to the war there were rising of 40 families, distributed as follows: on the east side of Presumpscot River, James Andrews, Humphrey Durham, George Felt, Jane Macworth, Francis Neale, Richard Pike, John Wakely, Jenkin Williams, and Rebecca Whor, who had recently lost her husband. On the west side of the river were Benjamin Atwell, John Cloice, Sr., Robert Corbin, Peter Housing, Robert Nicholson, John Nicholson, and John Phillips. Around Back Cove, Anthony Brackett, George Lewis, John Lewis, Philip Lewis, Phineas Rider, James Ross, Thomas Skillings, Nathaniel Wallis, Thomas Wakely, and Matthew Coe's family. At Capisic, Thomas Cloice, George, George, Jr., John, and Joseph Ingersoll, and Richard Powsland. On the Neck (now Portland), Thomas Brackett, Thaddeus Clark, George and John Munjoy (Elizabeth Harvey at this time a member of Thomas Brackett's family). On the south side of Fore River were Lawrence Davis, probably Isaac Davis, Joel Madiver, Sampson Penley, Joseph Phippen, John Skillings, Thomas and Robert Staniford, Ralph Turner, and John Wallis. At Spurwink were Walter Gendall, Robert Jordan, and probably John Gray, Jordan's servant. Besides these, there were some whose locations cannot be definitely fixed: Nathaniel and John Cloice, Jr., Henry Harwood, a shoemaker, Nathaniel White, and Rev. George Burroughs.*

NEW CASCO.

After the second Indian war, and before any settlement had been revived on the Neck, a fort was established on a point east of Presumpscot River, on a farm which had formerly belonged to James Andrews. The fort and settlement here were named New Casco, to distinguish it from the Neck, where Fort Loyal stood, which was then called Old Casco. The fort at New Casco was erected in 1700, was intended principally as a trading establishment to accommodate the Indians, and was supported by government in pursuance of the late treaty. In accordance with a resolution of the General Court, passed July 8, 1700, a "smith was kept there to mend the hatchets and firearms of the Indians at a reasonable price." Settlers soon gathered in the vicinity of the fort, among whom was David Phippen, son of Joseph Phippen, an ancient settler in Purpooduck, whose house stood by the gully, on the east side of Presumpscot River, nearly opposite Staples' Point. A Mr. Kent and Samuel Haywood also lived in the same neighborhood.

On the breaking out of the war between France and England in 1702, apprehensions were entertained by the government of Massachusetts that the eastern Indians would again commence hostilities. To prevent this calamity, Governor Dudley, in the summer of 1703, visited the coast as far east as Pemaquid, and held conferences with the Indians. On the 20th of June a grand council was assembled at the fort in New Casco, attended by the chiefs of the *Norridgewock*, *Penobscot*, *Penacook*, *Ameriscoggin*, and *Peguakett* tribes.

*Burroughs graduated at Harvard in 1670, and probably commenced his ministry here about 1674, although there was no church then gathered. See Scarbrough.

The chiefs were well armed and generally painted with a variety of colors; those of the *Ameriscoggin* tribe were accompanied by about 250 men in 65 canoes.

The meeting was conducted in the most friendly manner. The natives assured the Governor "that they aimed at nothing more than peace; and that as high as the sun was above the earth, so far distant should their designs be of making the least breach between each other." As a pledge of their sincerity, they presented him with a belt of wampum, and each party added a great number of stones to two pillars which had been erected at a former treaty, and called the *Two Brothers*, in testimony of their amicable arrangement. The Indians, however, proved treacherous, and under the instigation of the French soon brought on another destructive war.†

FALMOUTH PROPRIETARY.

In 1730, Moses Pearson, Samuel Proctor, and ten others, styling themselves "Twelve of the Proprietors of the common and undivided lands of the township of Falmouth," held a meeting under a warrant from John Gray, of Biddeford, justice of the peace, and organized themselves into a proprietary, under the statute, against the dissent of nineteen other proprietors. They went on making grants of the common lands, appropriating money, admitting persons to common rights, and assuming the whole power over the common domain of the town. The books containing the doings of the proprietors are now deposited in the office of registry of deeds for this county. In October, 1730, they voted to sell enough of the common lands to raise £800 to pay the town debts. The proprietary has never formally been dissolved, but it has died out for the want of common land on which to subsist. The last proprietors' clerk regularly chosen was Nathan Winslow, of Westbrook, who died in 1827. He was for many years the factotum of the company. They held their last meeting in 1826, a short time previous to which, in the same year, they sold at public auction for a trifling sum the remnant of the common property.

TOWN OFFICERS.

We give a list of the selectmen and other town officers of the old town of Falmouth, complete up to the date of the separation of Portland. The records since have been destroyed by fire, leaving a blank till 1870; we give those who have been elected since that date:

SELECTMEN.

1718-86.—John Wass, William Scales, Dominicus Jordan, five years; John Prichard, two years; Benjamin Skillin, four years; Samuel Moody, seven years; Benjamin Larrabee, Richard Collier, John Sawyer, five years; Matthew Scales, two years; Daniel Ingersoll, two years; William Roberts, Samuel Buckman, James Armstrong, Benjamin York, four years; Samuel Cobb, four years; Benjamin Ingersoll, three years; John Brown, John East, six years; John Perry, Joshua Woodbury, Thomas Haskell, Moses Pearson, seven years; John Coy, John Tyng, Henry Wheeler, five years; Edmund Mountford, James Buxton, James Brickle, Robert Thorn-dike, three years; Joseph Cobb, Gowen Wilson, two years; Joshua Moody, two years; James Gooding, eleven years; Thomas Westbrook, two years; James Noble, two years; Joseph Thomson,

† See French and Indian War, in the general history.



Photo. by Conant.

John Noyes

JOHN NOYES was born in the town of Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Me., Nov. 27, 1809. His ancestors were among the early settlers of that town, and of English descent. He was the youngest in a family of seven sons and one daughter of Josiah and Susannah (Knight) Noyes, both of whom were natives of Falmouth. Mr. Noyes received a fair education in early life, and became impressed while young with habits of industry and economy. From 1831 to 1835 he was engaged in a ship-yard, and was subsequently wrecked off Salem harbor, and lost his left arm by the falling of the mast of the vessel.

This misfortune necessitated his engaging in other business, and for eight years he was a dealer in wool and pelts. In 1845 he engaged in general merchandise trade, and continued this business until 1861. He was in partnership with George Gallison, under the firm-name of Noyes & Gallison, from 1851 to 1854, and from 1855 until the close of his mercantile life he was in partnership with John O. Lufkin.

Mr. Noyes has held various positions of trust in his town, and has discharged the duties incumbent upon him with fidelity and a personal interest.

Beginning with 1846, he was clerk for twenty-four years, and for twenty-two years treasurer of the town of Falmouth. He has been selectman and assessor of the town for three terms.

From 1851 to 1858 he was president, treasurer, and one of the directors of the Falmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and for ten years, from 1851 to 1861, he was postmaster at West Falmouth.

Mr. Noyes' integrity in all his business transactions, his correct habits and prompt business ability, have won for him the esteem of all who know him. He was first married, June 4, 1846, to Harriet Merrill. Of this union were born four children, three of whom are living, viz., Elizabeth C., John D., and Arthur S.

George E. died March 26, 1868. His wife died Aug. 28, 1856. He was again married, Dec. 23, 1858, to Hannah Whitney, who died May, 1869.



three years; Nathaniel Noyes, six years; John Waite, four years; Charles Frost, two years; Joseph Noyes, four years; Robert Mitchell, Ezekiel Cushing, nine years; James Merrill, four years; Phineas Jones, Jeremiah Riggs, three years; James Milk, sixteen years; Christopher Strout, eight years; Enoch Freeman, three years; John Merrill, John Robinson, five years; Stephen Randall, two years; John Snow, five years; Joseph Thomson, six years; William Cotton, thirteen years; George Berry, two years; Samuel Skillin, two years; William Buckman, six years; Enoch Moody, three years; William Simonton, two years; John Waite, three years; Isaac Ilsley, two years; Humphrey Merrill, fifteen years; David Strout, four years; Joseph Mariner, William Slemmons, nine years; Ephraim Jones, four years; Stephen Waite, four years; Samuel Cobb, Benjamin Winslow, Nathaniel Carle, ten years; Jeremiah Pote, Benjamin Mussey, John Bracket, William Owen, Nath. Wilson, two years; John Johnson, Jr., two years; Joseph Noyes, nine years; Pearson Jones, Daniel Dole, three years; Benjamin Titcomb, three years; Richard Codman, two years; Solomon Haskell, two years; Bracket Marston, Joseph McLellan, Samuel Freeman, Enoch Ilsley, Joshua Freeman, Stephen Hall, Thomas Child, five years; Daniel Ilsley, James Frost, two years.

Since 1870.—B. F. Hall, Albert Winslow, S. D. Norton, 1870; P. E. Hall, Joseph Newman, C. Knight, 1871; Smith Barbour, E. H. Starbird, Bela Blanchard, 1872; Smith Barbour, E. C. W. Winslow, G. D. York, 1873; C. W. Winslow, G. D. York, John Noyes, 1874; B. F. Hall, Columbus Knight, Samuel Bell, 1875; B. F. Hall, Samuel Bell, George D. York, 1876; B. F. Hall, George D. York, L. S. Washburn, 1877; John Noyes, George D. York, L. S. Washburn, 1878; Silas Skillin, George D. York, L. S. Washburn, 1879.

TOWN CLERKS.

1719-20, Joshua Moody; 1720-23, Samuel Cobb; 1723-26, Joshua Moody; 1726-27, Peter Walton; 1727-30, Samuel Cobb; 1730-31, Moses Pearson; 1731-33, Samuel Moody; 1733-34, Moses Pearson; 1734-44, Samuel Moody; 1744-45, Joshua Moody; 1745-47, Samuel Moody; 1747-50, Moses Pearson; 1750-73, Stephen Longfellow; 1773-80, Nathaniel G. Moody; 1780-86, John Frothingham.*

John Noyes was town clerk in 1856-57, also 1870-72; he was followed by D. F. Small, 1872-79.

TOWN TREASURERS.

1719-21, Samuel Moody; 1721-22, Samuel Cobb; 1722-28, Samuel Moody; 1728-30, Benjamin Ingersoll; 1730-31, John East; 1731-33, Joshua Moody; 1733-35, Henry Wheeler; 1735-36, Moses Pearson; 1736-37, Thomas Westbrook; 1737-38, James Gooding; 1738-39, the selectmen; 1739-40, Joseph Noyes; 1740-43, Ezekiel Cushing; 1743-44, John Waite; 1744-45, Joshua Moody; 1745-46, John Waite; 1746-55, Enoch Freeman; 1755-56, John Waite; 1756-61, James Milk; 1761-66, Benjamin Waite; 1766-68, Ephraim Jones; 1768-73, James Milk; 1773-74, Ephraim Jones; 1774-75, Stephen Waite; 1775-76, Smith Cobb; 1776-86, John Waite.

Joseph Newman was town treasurer in 1871, John D. Noyes in 1872, F. D. Small, 1873-79.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

1719, William Scales; 1720, Samuel Moody; 1721, none; 1722, Dominicus Jordan; 1723, none; 1724, uncertain; 1725, Maj. Moody; 1726, Samuel Moody; 1727-29, none; 1730-33, uncertain; 1734, Dominicus Jordan; 1735-36, uncertain; 1737, Moses Pearson, Phineas Jones; 1738, uncertain; 1739, Phineas Jones; 1740, Moses Pearson; 1741, Joshua Bangs; 1742, uncertain; 1743, Samuel Moody; 1744, Samuel Waldo; 1745, Jabez Fox; 1746, uncertain; 1747, Jabez Fox; 1748, Enoch Freeman; 1749, Moses Pearson; 1750-52, Jabez Fox; 1753-54, Jedediah Preble; 1755, Charles Frost (deceased), Enoch Freeman; 1756, Enoch Freeman; 1757-61, Samuel Waldo; 1762-63, Francis Waldo; 1764-65, Samuel Waldo; 1766-71, Jedediah Preble; 1772-73, William Tyng, Jedediah Preble; 1774, Enoch Freeman.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

1775, Samuel Freeman; 1776, Jedediah Preble, Joseph Noyes, Samuel Freeman, John Waite; 1777, Jedediah Preble, Joseph Noyes; 1778, Joseph Noyes, Samuel Freeman; 1779, none; 1780, Jedediah Preble, Joseph Noyes, Stephen Hall; 1781, Stephen Hall; 1782-83, Joseph Noyes; 1784-85, Joseph Noyes, Benjamin Titcomb; 1786, Joseph Noyes, J. Frothingham.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF NEW CASCO.†

The First Parish in Falmouth was that now known as the First Parish Church in Portland; the Second Parish was the predecessor of the present Congregational Church of Cape Elizabeth, organized in 1733, when that town was a part of the domain of ancient Falmouth. In September, 1753, Nathaniel Noyes, Ichabod Clark, and fifty others petitioned the General Court "to be set off as a distinct parish." The First Parish assented to the prayer of the petitioners, and having amicably agreed upon the division line, an act of separation passed Dec. 18, 1758, defining the boundary line as follows: "Beginning at the North Yarmouth line near the sea, and from thence running by the bay to Presumpscot River, and thence up said river as far as the westerly side of Mr. James Winslow's sixty-acre lot of land, on which his dwelling-house stands, and from thence to run a northwest line to the head of the township, including Maeworth's Island, Clapboard Island, and Little Chebeague." The number of families within these lines at the time of the erection of the parish was 62.

In 1752 the First Parish had called a meeting to determine whether or not they would set off the people of New Casco into a parish, "agreeable to the frame which is set up for a meeting-house near James Wyman's dwelling-house, or so many as see cause to join in settling a minister to preach the gospel near or at said place." This object of the meeting was not then affirmatively agreed upon, but it was voted "that the inhabitants on the eastward of Presumpscot River have their parish-rates for this present year remitted to them so long as they have a minister to preach the gospel to them." It appears from this that they had erected a meeting-house, or at least a frame for one, in 1752, and had preaching as early as that date. This was probably by the two candidates, David Mitchell, a graduate of Harvard in 1751, and Isaac Noles, who had preached on probation, but were not accepted. Their first settled minister was John Wiswall, well known subsequently as the first minister of old St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Falmouth Neck, now Portland. Mr. Wiswall had graduated at Harvard College, and after settling on the Neck had taught a school in the First Parish, preaching occasionally to the people of New Casco. In 1756 he was invited to become their pastor, and was ordained November 3d of that year.

By this time considerable disaffection had arisen in the First Parish, and a large number of its influential members repaired to Mr. Wiswall's church at New Casco. Their leanings being towards the Church of England, and being desirous (as they afterwards did) of establishing a church of that order in Falmouth, they for some time entertained the belief that Dr. Wiswall would bring over the whole

* Also clerk of the town of Portland till 1796.

† Third Parish of Falmouth.

body of his people, or at least a majority of them, to episcopacy. But in this they were disappointed. The church stood firmly fixed in the principles and doctrines of Congregationalism upon which it had been founded. Mr. Wiswall accepted the call of the Episcopalians to become their minister in 1765, who, meantime, had separated from the old parish, formed a new society, and started a subscription to build a church edifice. He preached in the town-house several Sabbaths, when, in October, he proceeded to England to procure ordination at the hands of the Lord Bishop of the Church of England.*

The first meeting-house at New Casco was built near where the road to the bay crosses the Squitterygusset Creek.

Rev. Ebenezer Williams succeeded Mr. Wiswall as pastor. He graduated at Harvard College in 1760, and settled over the parish Nov. 6, 1765, continuing till his death in 1799.

At a parish-meeting, held April 3, 1799, it was voted to allow the late pastor's salary to continue six Sabbaths from his death. Rev. Mr. Gragg preached a short time, and it was then resolved to discontinue meetings and raise a fund with which to erect a new house of worship. Daniel, James, Moses, Joshua, and James Merrill, Jr., Benjamin Marston, and Walter Bucknam, were made building committee. In response to a petition from ten freeholders, a parish-meeting was held June, 1802, which resulted in the appointment of Rev. William Miltimore as pastor. The first recorded meeting was held in the new meeting-house in September, 1803; after which both the old and new ones were occupied until the close of the year, when the old meeting-house was abandoned and torn down.

The following have been pastors of the church since Rev. Mr. Williams: Rev. William Miltimore, July, 1802, to June, 1833; Rev. Samuel Stone; Rev. Charles Dame, called May 29, 1839; dismissed Aug. 11, 1853, but continued to supply until June, 1854. He was succeeded by Rev. Amory H. Tyler, who was ordained June 6, 1855, and dismissed Dec. 15, 1858; Rev. J. H. Adams became acting pastor in 1858, from which position he was relieved by the installation of Rev. Arthur N. Ward, Feb. 25, 1879.

Deacons.—Luke Worcester, George Knight, 1799; Joshua Merrill, 1822; Enoch G. Sargent, Augustus Williams, 1832; Ephraim Merrill, 1839; present deacon and church clerk, Alfred B. Marston; deacon, David Wyman; parish clerk, Arthur Bucknam.

In 1812 the records of the parish show the names of 98 communicants, 34 of whom had joined previous to 1776, 2 in 1777, 10 in 1778, and the remainder previous to 1797. One hundred and fifty-eight additional members were admitted during the next thirty years.

The name was changed from the "Third" to the "First Congregational Church of Falmouth," at a meeting held for that purpose, May 26, 1835. A house of more modern design was erected about 1849, and the old, or second one, which was still sound, was abandoned. A neat chapel was built near the church in 1859. The parish also owns 80 acres of woodland near the village.

FIRST SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The following extracts from "Smith's Journal," and other sources, give us some information respecting the introduction of the principles of the Friends or Quakers, and the serious alarm which it caused in other churches.

"July 30, 1740.—The church kept a day of fasting and prayer on account of the spread of Quakerism. Mr. Jeffrey and myself prayed A.M. Mr. Thompson preached. Mr. Allen and Mr. Lord prayed, and Mr. Willard preached, P.M.—*Sm. Jour.* Judge Sewall in his diary gives an account of the Hoegs of Newbury, who, in 1711, became Quakers. In 1714 a fast was held in Newbury, on account of the spread of that "pestilent heresy."—*Coffin.*

"Descendants of these young Hoegs visited our town last summer, and by their venerable appearance, and the unchanged simplicity of their dress, carried us back to the dark day when their ancestors took their lives in their hands and ventured all things for the faith, as they believed, once delivered to the saints."

The first meeting for religious worship established by the Friends in this State was at Kittery, in 1730. In 1742 a meeting was held at Berwick, and the same year they appeared in Falmouth, the singularity of their dress and manners attracting universal attention. In 1743 a few families in Falmouth had adopted the opinions of that sect, and a meeting for worship was then first established in the town, James Winslow being the first to join the society. Mr. Winslow came from Plymouth Colony before 1728. He was a man of great influence in the neighborhood, and rendered important support to the society. Among others who joined in 1743 were Benjamin Ingersoll, Nathan Winslow, and Enoch Knight. In May, 1751, a monthly meeting was established for the Friends in Falmouth and Harpswell, the male members of which were James Winslow, James Goddard, and Benjamin Winslow, from Falmouth, and Edward Estes, Thomas Jones, Ebenezer Pinkham, and Lemuel Jones, from Harpswell. Accessions were made continually to the society, and particularly from that part of Falmouth in which James Winslow resided.† Preachers occasionally visited them from abroad, and several of their own people "received certificates to travel on truth's account," among whom were Patience Estes and John Douglass. In 1750, Mary Curby, from England, and Elizabeth Smith, from West Jersey, came here as traveling preachers.

In 1768 a meeting-house was built near the Presumpscot River, in that part of the town which still retains the ancient name. It was 40 feet long and 32 feet wide, and stood on the same spot where their first house (a small building) had been erected in 1752.

The following names of the subscribers to the new house will probably show all the adult males belonging to the society in this vicinity, viz.: Benjamin Winslow, Benjamin Ingersoll, Hatevil Hall, James Goddard, Enoch Knight, Stephen Morrell, Samuel Winslow, Nathaniel Hawkes, James Torrey, Job Winslow, Elijah Pope, John Robinson, Elisha Purinton, Benjamin Winslow, Jr., David Purinton, William Winslow, James Winslow, Nicholas Varney, Jacob

* See history of old St. Paul's, Portland.

† James Winslow had a grant of land on Fall-Cove Brook, at Back Cove, to erect a mill on in 1728, but this falling within an ancient grant, he removed northerly to the Presumpscot River, near where its course is turned southerly by Black-Strap Hill. He died respected, leaving a large posterity, in 1773.



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

Grenville Hall

Jeremiah Hall



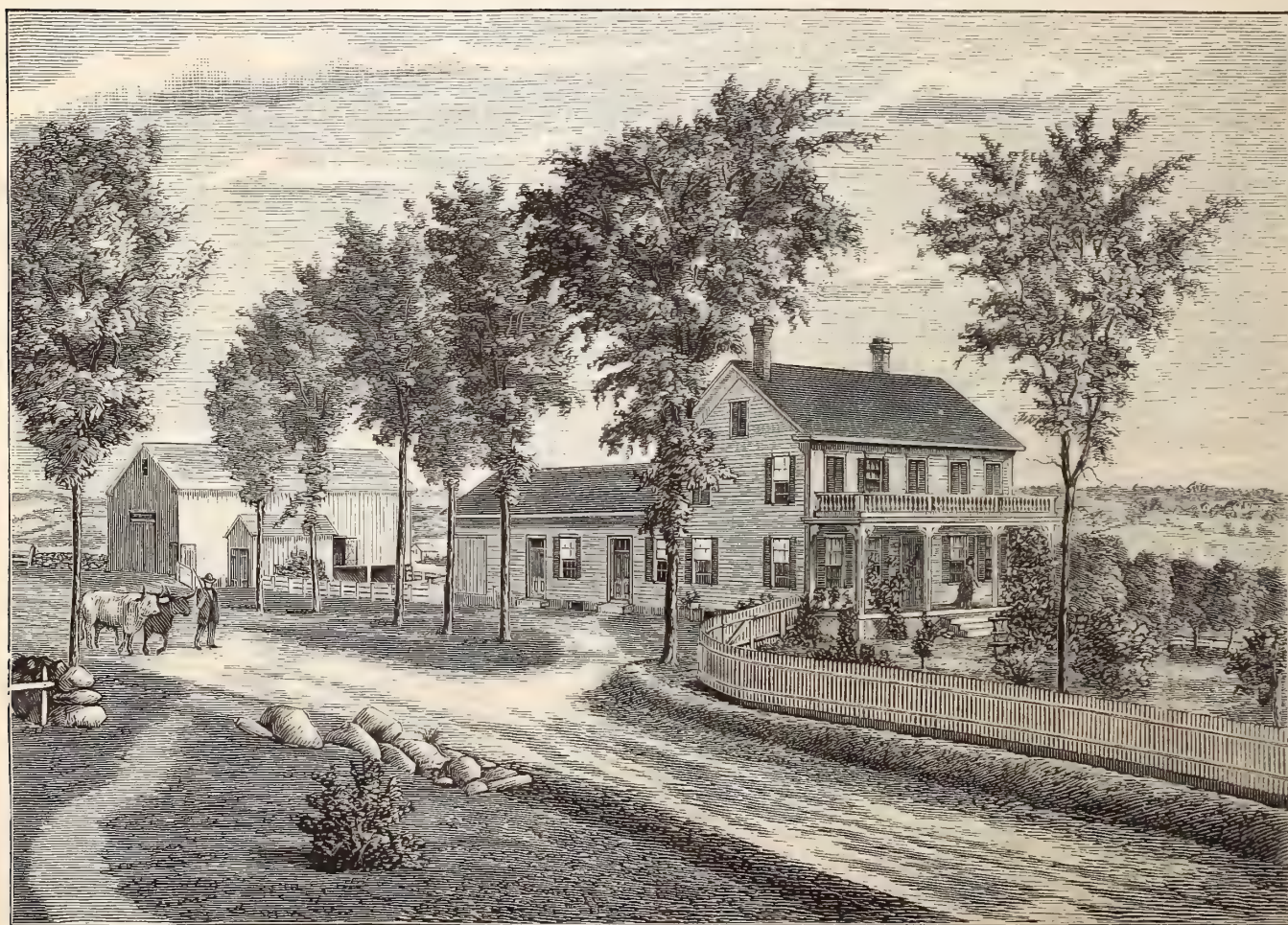
RESIDENCE OF GRENVILLE HALL, FALMOUTH, MAINE.





Photo. by Conant, Portland.

BENJAMIN F. HALL.



RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN F. HALL, FALMOUTH, MAINE.

Morrell, Elijah Hanson, Jonathan Hanson, Benjamin Austin, Daniel Hall, Pelatiah Allen, William Hall, Nathan Winslow. Some of these lived in Windham.

Previous to 1774 the Quakers had been required to pay taxes for the support of the ministry of the First Parish, but at their annual meeting in that year the parish passed the following vote :

"Voted, That the following professed Quakers, living within the bounds of the parish, be exempted from parish rates the current year, viz. : Benjamin Austin, Nathaniel Abbott, Samuel Estes, James Goddard, Benjamin Gould, Solomon Hanson, Robert Houston, Daniel Hall, Enoch Knight, John Knight, John Morrill, Stephen Morrill, Jacob Morrill, Elijah Pope, James Torrey, Ebenezer Winslow, Benjamin Winslow, Job Winslow, William Winslow, Oliver Winslow, John Winslow, Samuel Winslow, and James Winslow."

A later organization of Friends existed in the northern part of the town, near Duck Pond, who paid their regular tax to the Third Parish of Falmouth till 1804, when, by action of the parish, they were exempted. They continued to hold meetings until as late as 1829, but have gradually submitted to the influence of emigration, settlement, and intermarriage with other sects, until nothing remains but their memory, and the spirit of thrift inherited by their descendants. David Allen, father of Josiah Allen, was a leading spirit among them in 1825. Their meeting-house, near Duck Pond, remained some years after.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1823, Mary, wife of Capt. Jedediah Leighton, who had made a profession of religion in 1802, and four other ladies started a series of prayer-meetings, which were continued four years; during this time two persons were converted, and baptized by Elder William Woodsum. In the winter of 1829, Mrs. Leighton and others were baptized by Rev. Hubbard Chandler, who, with the assistance of Elder Zachariah Leach, organized a church of about 30 members, at the Popple Ridge school-house, May 6, 1829. The first members of the winter previous were Peter Pride, who was made clerk, Samuel Hicks, Mary Leighton, Franklin and Barbara Merrill, Hannah Cressey, and Lindsey Frye, who was made deacon. The society was joined to the Gorham quarterly meeting, and a house of worship erected at West Falmouth during the pastorate of Rev. Charles Bean. Capt. Jedediah Leighton was baptized into this church on his eightieth birthday, a hole being cut through the ice on Piscataquis Brook in midwinter for this purpose. A division occurred through Advent doctrines, which nearly suspended work between 1863 and 1873. The church has now 46 members.

The pastors have been Revs. Hubbard Chandler, G. P. Ramsey, S. Shaw, and Charles Bean, to 1840; Levi Hersy, C. Bean, Seth W. Perkins, Levi Hersy, 1845; James Crockett, 1848-49; Lowell Parker, 1850; George W. Gould, 1853; S. Warren, 1855; A. Hobson, 1860; H. Whicher, 1862; O. F. Russell, 1874-78; H. H. Acterian, 1879.

Deacons.—Daniel Hobbs, 1829 to his death, June 5, 1865. Lindsey Frye, 1829 to 1879.

Clerks.—Peter Pride, John Lambert, and since 1850, Seward Frye.

SCHOOLS.

The town of Falmouth comprises twelve school districts, with 498 scholars. Of this number 125 attended school during the year ending March, 1879, without a half-day's absence. The town appropriation for that year was \$2000; State, \$519.20; school and bank tax, \$276.35. The schools are well conducted, and school-houses substantial. Many of them are built of brick. The school supervisor for 1879 is Miss Julia M. Thompson.

A wooden academy building was erected on the farm of Mr. David McGregor, and an academy incorporated in 1834. An attempt was made to secure a donation of lands from the State. This failing, the building was afterwards moved to Falmouth Corner, where it was occupied for a period of ten years as a high school. The building has not been used since 1864. Dr. Tewksbury, William Richards, David Young, and Amory H. Tyler were the last trustees.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

OAK GROVE LODGE, NO. 161,

organized Aug. 13, 1866, with 30 members and the following officers: S. Dwight Stone, W. C. T.; Miss P. Stone, W. V. T.; M. L. Merrill, P. W. C. T.; George G. Watts, W. Sec.; Leonard S. Locke, W. F. S.; George T. Lord, W. Treas.; C. S. Merrill, W. Marshal; M. C. Merrill, W. Chaplain. Present officers: Cyrus W. Poole, W. C. T.; Enos E. Adams, W. V. T.; Lucy J. Colley, W. Sec.; Harlan P. Merrill, W. F. Sec.; Albert H. Mastin, W. Treas.; David U. Young, W. Chap.; Charles K. Richards, W. Marshal. Present membership, 98.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

NEW CASCO,

in the east corner of the town, is a beautiful little village of 45 dwellings, extending a mile along the shore of Casco Bay, from the Cumberland line to near Mill Creek, and is a favorite resort for summer visitors. The business of the place consists of the store of Sargent & York, opened by George D. Sargent, in 1871, near that abandoned by S. D. Norton, in 1860; the grist-mill of Stevens & Co., on Mill Creek; a tide-mill, erected by True & Burgin, who also repacked salt, in 1866; E. S. Dow & L. D. Wells, blacksmiths and carriage-works; George D. Sargent is postmaster; mails daily *via* Falmouth Station.

FALMOUTH,

a station on the Grand Trunk Railway, five and a half miles from Portland, comprises 30 dwellings, the church and chapel of the First Congregationalist Parish, school-house, the abandoned academy building, and the following business interests: grocery and provision store, Perry & Rose, established by Abner S. Perry, at the old stand of Albert L. Mitchell, in 1876; custom shoe-shop, A. C. Miller, established 1875; tinware manufactory, and peddlers' supply-shop, M. S. Locke, established 1858; wagons, Samuel H. Anderson, established 1868; blacksmithing, George W. Merrill, established 1878; brickyard, James Lucas; painter, L. O. Bean, established 1871; general mason, Charles B. Husted; Lucian Ingalls, postmaster; mails daily by rail.

PRESUMPSCOT FALLS,

a mile distant on the west bank of the river from which it takes its name, is a scattered hamlet half hidden by the mound-like hills upon which it is built. It contains a dozen dwellings; the cutting-shop of Chase, Knight & Co., shoe manufacturers, of Portland, the hand work of which is delivered to operatives in the surrounding country; and a neat union chapel, erected in 1879, by a corporation, of whom Albert Sampson and Henry Waite were chief officers. This chapel was dedicated in August of that year, by Rev. Dr. Carruthers, of Portland. The old store of Thomas Gledhill, built nearly a hundred years ago, and closed in 1879, is noticeable for its peculiar construction, as well as its antiquity, and is probably but little changed since our grandfathers, barefooted boys, clambered up its steps.

WEST FALMOUTH,

half a mile north of the station of that name, is a compact place of 15 dwellings, and contains the store of Small & Newman, established in 1867, by S. R. & D. F. Small; hubs, spokes, and carriage-stock, West Falmouth Manufacturing Company, employing 8 to 10 operatives, Alfred Merrill superintendent; brick-making machines, L. R. Elder, established by J. S. Hobbs, inventor; carriages, Isaac Shoals, J. Newman; brickyard, F. F. Hall, established 1858; saw-mill, Edward Merrill; job-printing, at Small & Newman's store; D. F. Small, postmaster. A mile and a half to the eastward is the general machine- and repair-shop of Ira Winn, established 1868.

A mile to the north, on Blackstrap Hill, the highest land in the town, a wooden tower, 40 feet high, was erected soon after the close of the war, by a Mr. Furbish and others, of Portland, as an observatory. A summer hotel was designed in connection, but never finished. From the top of the observatory, which is much visited, a magnificent view of the surrounding country, Portland, Casco Bay and its islands may be obtained.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

The most interesting, because the earliest occupied, is a beautiful cemetery on the point forming the south end of the town. This ground is regularly laid out, and shaded by elm, willow, and poplar, and a grove of pines which have grown up among the earlier graves. There have been many buried here in unmarked graves, the mounds of which are easily identified by their uniform direction. The oldest marked stone bears the name of Moses, son of Capt. Nathaniel Jones, died June 17, 1750. Near by, sleeps his father, who died in 1760; and Joseph York, died in 1760, aged thirty-three. Nathaniel Locke, a well-remembered early settler, died in 1758. Capt. Increase Pote, who died in 1781. Deacons Ephraim Merrill and Gustavus Williams; Doctors Ervin N. Tukesbury, and Josiah Batchelder, Rev. Samuel Stone and Rev. Ebenezer Williams, pastors of the old Third Church, are also buried here.

The half-acre known as the Merrill ground, near the centre of the town, and south of the east branch of the Piscataquis, is compactly filled with graves, most of which are marked by rough, uncut stones but a few inches in

height. The low spruce, spreading its limbs over these, gives to the yard a sombre appearance. Upon the few cut slates, rising above the rest, may be traced the names of Humphrey Merrill, died 1825, aged seventy-six; Woodbury Ilsley, died 1804; Deering Mitchell, died 1810; and Nathan Merrill. The burying-ground near the First Parish church contains the remains of Rev. David McGregor; James Merrill, who died 1854, aged ninety-three, with many members of his family, and the Pettengill family. In the west, Deacon Daniel Hobbs sleeps surrounded by members of the Leighton, Hobbs, and Crabtree families. A burying-ground on the town line, near New Casco, is connected with the meeting-house, erected there about 1812. There are, besides, eleven private or family grounds, in various parts of the town, most of which are honored by the graves of the early pioneers.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

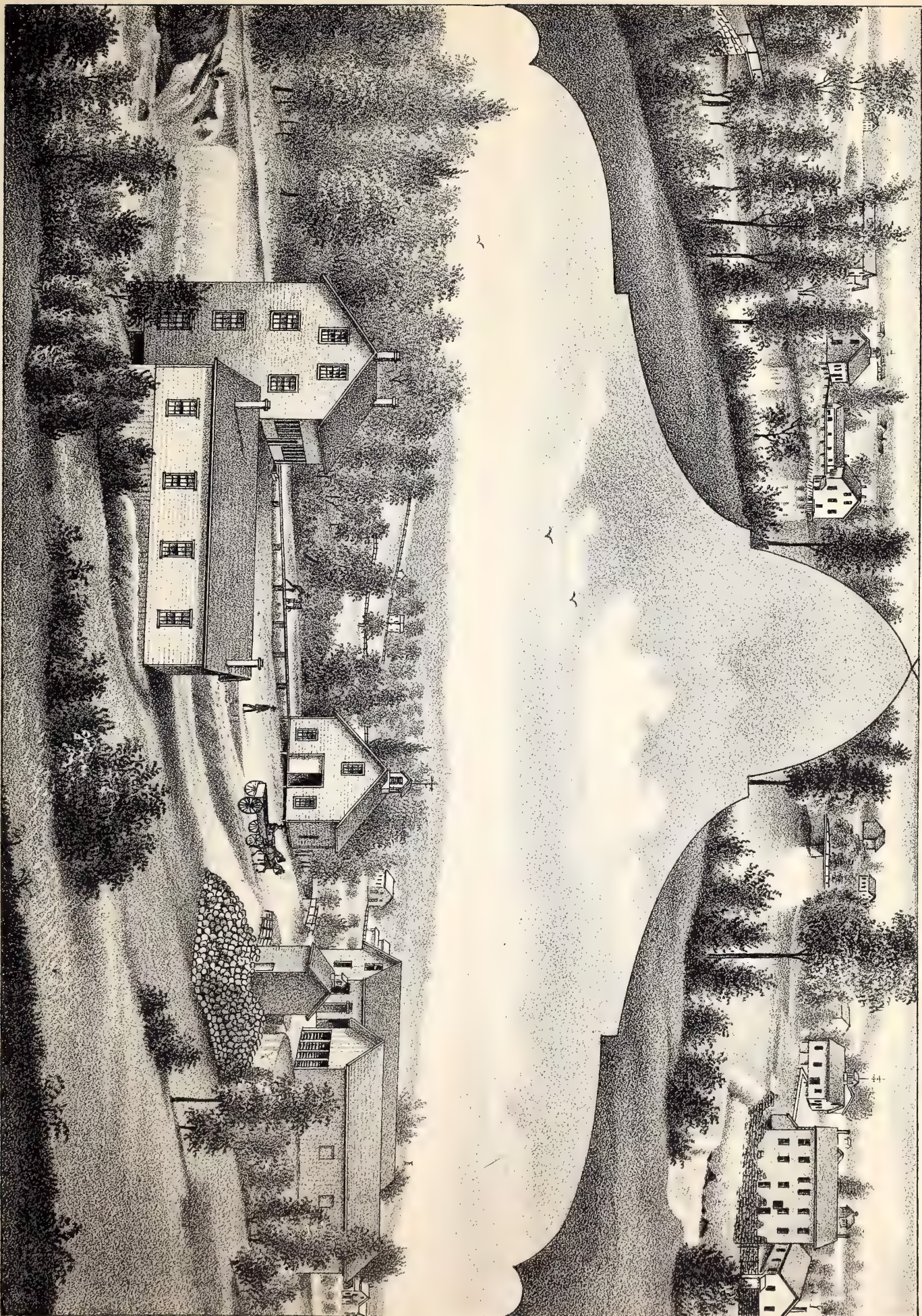
GEORGE BRIDGHAM

was born in Carlisle, Mass., Aug. 16, 1808. He is eldest in a family of nine children of George and Anna (Nichols) Bridgham, both of whom were of New England birth. His grandfather, Dr. William Bridgham, was surgeon for



GEORGE BRIDGHAM.

some fifty years of the State militia at New Gloucester, Me. Mr. Bridgham received a good education during his minority, and at the age of twenty-one, with no pecuniary assistance, but with a will to do, commenced a business life for himself. After two years, by industry and judicious management, he was enabled to start a store in a small way, which he did at Sumner, Oxford Co., Me. He carried the first goods into that place ever sold there. After some three months he disposed of his stock in trade, and established himself in business at Buckfield



WEST FALMOUTH MANUFACTURING CO'S. WORKS,
AT WEST FALMOUTH, MAINE.





Photo. by Lamson, Portland.



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

Adam F. Winslow

Adam Winslow



RESIDENCE OF ADAM F. WINSLOW, FALMOUTH, MAINE.

village, in the same county, and in connection with the mercantile business also carried on a hotel. He married, at the latter place, Aug. 20, 1834, Myrtilla, daughter of William Cole. Their children are seven, five of whom are living,—George G., Georgiana, Emma G., William C., and Isabel.

Mr. Bridgman remained six years at Buckfield, and in 1841 settled at Poland Corner in business and also carried on a farm. The construction of the Grand Trunk Railroad interfered with his operations, and he settled at Auburn, Me., where he kept a public-house for one year, and returned to Poland. In 1854 he was a member of the Legislature from the latter place, of which he was selectman for three years and treasurer for one year, and also postmaster for four years, having previously been town clerk of Buckfield for six years.

In 1857 he removed to Bridgton, where he was engaged in the hotel business and farming for nine years. He was afterwards for two years a resident of Poland, and for about four years proprietor of the Walker House (now the Boston and Maine Railroad Depot in Portland). In 1871 he settled in the town of Falmouth, where he now resides. Mr. Bridgman is a staunch member of the Democratic party, and is always interested in all questions affecting local or State legislation. He is the present nominee on the Democratic ticket for member of the Legislature. Mr. Bridgman was many years ago connected with the State militia, and for many years captain of a company.

MAJOR ADAM WINSLOW,

son of Hezekiah and Phœbe Winslow, was born in Falmouth, Feb. 28, 1795. He is a descendant of the fifth generation from James Winslow, who was born May 9, 1687, and died Oct. 19, 1773, and who resided in Massachusetts. His grandfather Samuel was the first of the family to settle in Falmouth, about 1750, as his son Hezekiah was born in that town in 1763. Samuel Winslow took up the farm now owned by his great-grandson, Adam F. Winslow, about one hundred years ago, and settled his son Hezekiah upon it when a young man, who built the brick house now upon it. He was a military man of some note, and cherished a love for such displays until his death. He held official positions for many years in Falmouth, and during the war of 1812 received and kept safely packages supposed to contain gold and silver from his friends in Portland. Major Adam Winslow inherited the old homestead, and greatly improved it. He served in the war of 1812, and received a bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land. He was at Portland as a musician when the British made their last attempt to burn it, and was one to help escort Gen. La Fayette to Portland on his last visit. He was a thorough business man, and although of limited book-knowledge his sound judgment and business ability led others to seek his counsel and select him to settle difficult questions in many estates. He was selectman, and held various official positions. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion a Universalist. He married Anne Merrill, who was born Nov. 28, 1797, and died Oct. 17, 1877. They had nine children.

ADAM F. WINSLOW

was born in Falmouth, July 15, 1836. He was educated in the district schools of his own town, and, with the exception of a single term at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Westbrook Seminary. He is remembered at the last-named institution as a youth of exemplary habits, and, though in delicate health, as a close student, and distinguished especially for mathematical ability and attainments. In the higher mathematics he was the first scholar of his class, and received the highest prize of the institution at the examination in 1857. He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of education, and has done good service as a teacher of town and select schools. He commenced teaching in the winter of 1857, and taught one or two terms a year for a period of ten years.

He married, March 12, 1863, Miss Mary A. McDonald, of Gorham, a lady of good education and an accomplished and successful teacher. Their family consists of five daughters and one son. They live on the old homestead, in the house built by his grandfather and occupied by him, and afterwards by his son, Maj. Adam Winslow, father of the present occupant, who has, however, greatly improved the buildings which now grace this fine old estate.

Mr. Winslow is a practical and successful farmer. Besides cultivating his large farm, he has, since the year 1874, been extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. For the prosecution of this business he erected in that year a mill on his own estate, and is able to utilize a valuable water-power and the timber of his own forest, and so develop an industry in his town which should be profitable to him as it is advantageous and helpful to others.

Mr. Winslow is a social, genial, hospitable man, and is noted for his frankness, kindness, integrity, and public spirit. He is held in high esteem by his townsmen, whom, as the man of their choice, he served for twelve years as a member of the Superintending School Committee, or as School Supervisor. He was twice elected by the towns of Falmouth and Cumberland to represent them in the State Legislature, and was a member of the House of Representatives in the years 1872 and 1874.

BENJAMIN F. HALL

was born in the town of Falmouth, Me. (Cumberland County), Sept. 21, 1824. He is oldest son in a family of four sons and three daughters of George and Elizabeth (Hull) Hall, both of whom were of English descent. Mr. Hall in early life received only a common-school education, and remained upon the farm with his father until he was thirty years of age.

In the year 1854 he married Mary R., youngest child of Dr. Samuel and Theresa (Wormell) Brackett, she being a native of Falmouth, born Jan. 12, 1830. They have two children,—Mary T., born Sept. 16, 1855, and George L., born Jan. 25, 1857. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Hall purchased and settled upon the farm where he now resides. His life has been one of activity and devotion to business pursuits. Integrity in all the relations of life, correct habits, and a just regard for the best interests of his fellow-

citizens have been his special characteristics. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been honored by his fellow-townsmen with the office of selectman for seven years, six of which he was chairman of the Board. He is known as a friend of educational and kindred interests, and a representative farmer.

GRENVILLE HALL

was born in the town of Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Me., Jan. 27, 1824. He is third child and second son of Jeremiah and Huldah (Winslow) Hall. His father and mother were both natives of Falmouth, and his paternal grandfather was a native of Kittery, York Co., Me., and became one of the early settlers of Falmouth. Jeremiah Hall died April 10, 1868, aged eighty years. He was an agriculturist through life. Was prominently identified with the local interests of his town. He was several times elected as selectman of the town and held various other minor offices. He was reared under Quaker influences, but never became a member of any church. He was known as a worthy citizen and a liberal supporter of church, school, and kindred interests.

Mr. Grenville Hall was reared on the farm previously occupied by his father and grandfather. He received a good education and early learned the principles that govern a business life. His occupation has been farming, lumber-

ing, and navigation. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party. Feb. 3, 1875, he married Miranda, daughter of William Field, of Falmouth.

CAPT. ALBERT S. TIBBETTS

was born in Lincoln Co., Me., March 26, 1830. He was eldest son and second child of James and Eunice (Brookings) Tibbetts, who were of New England birth. Capt. Tibbetts received a good education during his boyhood. At the age of seventeen he went to sea; when twenty years of age he commanded a schooner in the coasting trade for two years. Afterwards he commanded a brig and also a bark. In 1862 he took charge of the bark "Ocean's Favorite," afterwards of the "Archer," and sailed her to the Platte River, Buenos Ayres, for four years. He sailed the bark "Sarah" and also the "Sacramento" for a time. He has made two voyages to Europe, and the balance of his twenty-five years' seafaring life has been devoted to the coasting trade.

In 1853 he married Angelette, daughter of Joseph Sherman. They have one son living,—Ernest A. Tibbetts, born May 9, 1871.

Capt. Tibbetts is a Republican in politics. He is a supporter of church and like interests, and takes a decided interest in local affairs. In 1873 he settled on the farm where he now resides, a view of which may be seen on another page of this work.

FREEPORT.

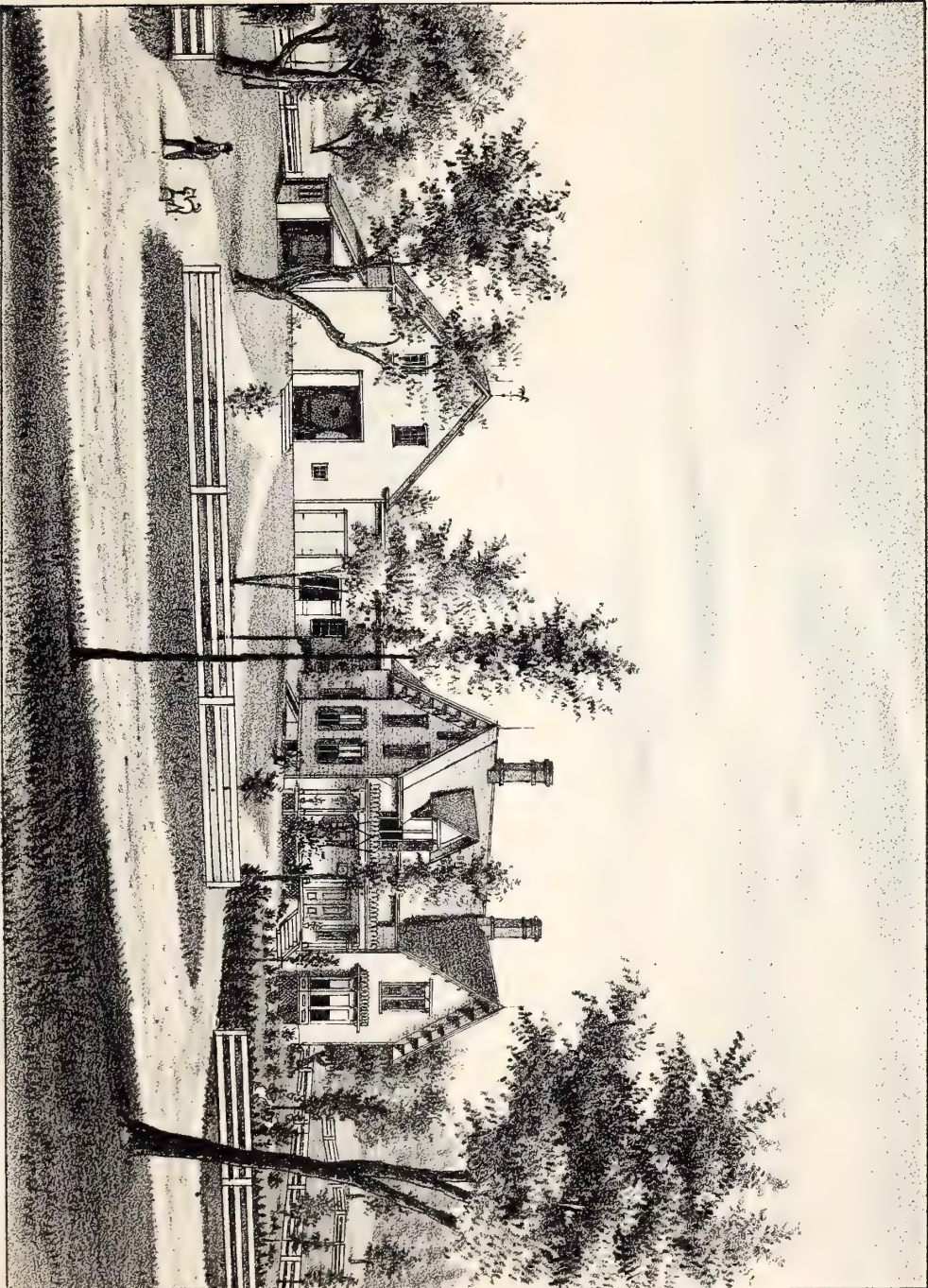
INCORPORATION AND BOUNDARIES.

THE northeastern part of North Yarmouth, formerly called Harraseeket, was incorporated under the name of Freeport, Feb. 14, 1789.

This town originally extended to the New Gloucester line. That part north of lots 13, 12, 22, 23, 20, 21, 18, 19, 16, and 17, in ranges A, B, C, D, and E, was taken off to form Pownal in 1808. Prout's Gore, on the northeast, lying between the towns of North Yarmouth and Brunswick, was joined to the town by the act of incorporation. Otherwise, the town retains its original lines, and is bounded on the east by Brunswick; on the south, by Casco Bay; on the west, by Cousin River and Yarmouth, following the line between the 100 and 120-acre divisions; and on the north, by Pownal and Durham. It included all the islands intersected by an east-southeasterly line from Lane's Point, and belonging to North Yarmouth at that date. The town was to pay its share of the Revolutionary war debt, pay two-fifths of all assessed taxes, and receive its share of the town military stores on hand.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

Under a warrant issued by Samuel Merrill, Esq., an election was held March 23, 1789, at the meeting-house in the old burying-ground. Samuel Merrill was elected moderator, and Nathan Wesson, town clerk, when it was proposed and voted that Rev. Abraham Cummings open the meeting by prayer. John Mann was elected Treasurer; Joseph Staple, James Curtis, Col. George Rogers, Selectmen and Assessors; Cornelius Soule, George Bartoll, Collectors and Constables; William Todd, Constable; Bartholomew Reed, John Dunning, Wardens; Jeremiah Nason, Samuel Winslow, Josiah Cummings, William Brown, Samuel Griffin, Abner Sylvester, Mark Rogers, Daniel Curtis, Robert Anderson, Surveyors of Highways; Ezra Curtis, Ambrose Talbot, Tithing-men; James Buxton, Culler of Hoops and Staves; Seward Porter, Thomas Mains, Surveyors of Boards; James Crocker, Ambrose Talbot, Joseph Mitchell, Fence-Viewers; Abraham Reed, Calvin Carver, Benjamin Parker, Jr., James Soule, Silas Wentworth, Noah Pratt, Hog-Reeves and Field-Drivers; Thomas Bicknell, Sealer of Leather.



RESIDENCE OF CAPT A.S. TIBBETTS, WEST FALMOUTH, ME.



EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The early voyagers reported fish, game, and wild fruits in great abundance within the waters and upon the hill-sides bordering the coast of the Harraseeket, but the difficulty of escape from Indian incursions prevented any permanent settlement on the mainland for many years. In 1658, James Lane ventured a short distance up Cousin River, on its east bank, in what has since become Southwest Freeport, where he soon after received a grant of land, and also of the island which bears his name, at the mouth of the river. About 1660, John Mosier* settled on Mosier's, since changed to Moge's Island. Richard Dummer occupied Pine, since changed to Flying Point, until his death in 1666. Richard Bray settled a short distance south of Mr. Lane. Nathaniel Wallis bought his improvement and claim to 55 acres of land in 1672. Mr. Lane's land was deeded in 1673. Wolfe's Neck was held and occupied by John Shephard in 1666. Amos Stevens, son-in-law of William Royall, joined him in 1674. Bustin's Island was occupied by William Haynes previous to the Indian war of 1676. At the commencement of hostilities James Lane was killed. His four sons, John, Henry, Samuel, and Job, fled with the alarmed settlers, who escaped with their lives, but lost their homes.

Thomas Blashfell settled on the west shore of Harraseeket River in 1681, John Harris in 1682, Vines Elliott and John York in 1682-84. William Larrabee, east of Cousin River, in 1685. The "waste land" between Mr. Wharton, who claimed three miles to the westward of Burgomungoming River, and B. Gedney, who claimed two miles eastward from Cousin River, was granted to J. Dummer, Simeon Stoddard, John Foster, and Walter Gendall in 1686. Pine Point was granted to Jeremiah Dummer, one of the proprietors' committee, in 1684.

Thomas Bailey, one of the proprietors' trustees in 1685, was a son of John Bailey, who came in the "Mayflower," and ancestor of four John Baileys in a direct line, the last of whom was father of Seth Bailey, Sr., of Freeport, and grandfather of Amos J., Asa, and Seth Bailey, Esq., of Freeport village.

Josiah Atwood settled near Cousin River, and sold his place to Thomas Reding in 1690.

July 27, 1688, an Indian and his squaw came to the house of Samuel and Henry Lane, and were permitted to stay all night. The next morning they went to the water-side and called five other Indians. They asked for coals, with which they began building a fire near the house. Telling them of the danger of setting fire to the house, the Lanes carried the fire to the water-side for them, whereupon they fell upon Samuel Lane, who defended him-

self so valiantly that they left him and began chasing his hogs with their hatchets. Soon after there was a general outbreak, and the settlement was abandoned until 1722. John Shephard was killed. Henry Wolfe married his daughter in England, came to America, and settled upon his claim in 1717. He received a grant of 67 acres of land upon Wolfe's Neck and Wolfe's Island in 1733, and in 1735 was one of the fifteen voters at the town election of North Yarmouth. His daughter, Mary, was the maternal ancestor of Nathaniel Aldrich, grandfather of Hon. George Aldrich, the present occupant.

Mr. Wolfe planted the first orchard in the town, but finding it attractive to the Indians, who came for the apples, he cut all down but a single extremely sour tree, which is still standing.

James Anderson settled on Flying (formerly Pine) Point. Greenfield Pote, Gideon Mann, and Abner Denison settled near the Cove burying-ground and east of Harraseeket River.

Mr. Boardman came previous to the survey of 1726. Other settlers joined them, and a block-house of hewn logs was built for their mutual protection. Joseph Anderson, grandfather of Mrs. T. A. Wilber, was born here in 1742. Mr. Babbie lived on Pine Point in 1746.

May 5, 1756, Thomas Means, grandfather of Deacon H. B. Means, of Freeport village, was shot by Indians while defending his family. Mrs. Means, who was captured, escaped to the house with her infant child, but was afterwards shot, the ball passing through the child, killing it instantly and dangerously wounding the mother. Her sister, a Miss Skinner, was captured at the same time. Mr. Martin, who had secreted himself in the chamber, shot one of the Indians through a crack in the floor. Mr. Bryant was killed near Cousin River. Two others were killed near by. Edward Brewer, a Connecticut sailor, was one of this early settlement on Wolfe's Neck. Ambrose Talbot came up the river in a canoe and made a settlement at South Freeport, just west of the village, and was joined by Henry Parker next to the creek westward. Stephen Weston settled near. Indians drove them out, and three times the woods were fired, forcing them to begin anew. The Lanes returned to their father's place. Jonathan Rice and Phinehas Stevens, who came as chainmen, settled in the town. James Jameson came in 1758.

Amos Sylvester settled on Prout's Gore in 1759, where his son, Thomas Sylvester, was born in 1760. James Sawyer, Seabury Winslow, Melzor Byrom, and Jonathan Woodbury also came in 1759, and settled east of the landing. Caleb Sylvester came in 1763; Joshua and Abraham Mitchell in 1768. William Todd settled near "Todd's Bridge" in 1771. Moses Cobb, Ezra Curtis, Capt. Thos. Curtis, Thomas Coffin, Job Douglass, Samuel Griffin, Richard Grant, Richard Kilby, Asa Miller, Daniel Pratt, and Josiah Stockbridge were all residents of Freeport previous to 1774. Nathaniel Josselyn, a soldier of the Revolution, settled in Freeport, with his brother Abner, at the close of the war. William, Joseph, and Nehemiah Ward were early settlers; many of their descendants are prominent in the north of the town. Nehemiah Ward was a tithing-man of North Yarmouth in 1753.

* Mosier was the son of Hugh Mosier, an early settler in Falmouth, but who afterwards moved farther up the bay. At the court in July, 1666, James Mosier, eldest son of Hugh, was appointed administrator of his father's estate, and John Mosier and James Lane were his sureties. In court, July, 1666, the following judgment was rendered: "John Mosier fined for his offence 5s. and officers' fees 5s.; this 10s. to be forthwith paid; and if afterwards by two evidences he can make it out that upon the Sabbath he traveled purposely, as he pretends, to look after Mr. Lane, who that day, as the said Mosier pretended, was in danger of being drowned, then the said Mosier is to have his 10s. returned to him again."

In 1789 a committee was appointed to take charge of the various funds. A heavy pound of timbers, 40 feet square and 7 feet high, was erected on the ministerial land, and the town-clerk was empowered *to hire money to purchase a town-book!* Eleven marriages were consummated between residents of the town and their ladies.*

In 1792 smallpox made its appearance, and, although subjected to rigid quarantine in pest-houses, caused many deaths.

Twelve cents bounty was paid for killing crows.

William Mitchell, being burned out in 1807, was relieved from tax and voted \$100 from the public fund.

In 1829 it was voted that "surveyors of highways are prohibited from furnishing ardent spirits on the road from the road-tax."

A town-hall was erected, over the store of Mr. Samuel Holbrook, in 1831-33. This was burned in 1845.

Among the places of historic interest are the old Wolfe's Point apple-tree and the cellar of the first house, a camping-place now for summer visitors, on the extreme point, and on Flying Point the site of the block-house where the pioneers sought refuge from the Indians.

The burying-ground near by contains the remains of Joseph Anderson, born here in 1743, and died in 1811.

A family ground marks the resting-place of Joseph Mann. "G. M.," on a rough granite stone, means Gideon Mann, who was a resident here in 1746.

On Wolfe Neck, Greenfield Pôte, who died 1797, aged sixty-one; Nathaniel Aldrich, died 1834, aged eighty-two; and George Lincoln, died 1818, aged fifty-four, were most prominent.

The largest old ground at Mast Landing contains Nehemiah Randall, died 1790, aged forty-three; Abner Dennison, died 1786, aged sixty-seven, and many other early settlers.

At Freeport village a large cemetery, containing 9 acres, one half woodland, was laid out in 1859, and is held by a corporation. Among its occupants are Samuel Litchfield, a soldier of the Revolution; and the remains from the old burying-ground, near the town-house, removed under the supervision of John C. Kendall, selectman, in 1878, and buried in a trench, some 3 rods long and 5 feet wide, close to the northern wall.

A short distance south is the old burying-ground in which stood the first church. Capts. Joseph Potter, David Staples, Daniel Grant, and Samuel Jameson, Hon. Rufus Soule, Samuel Holbrook, Leonard Morse, Esq., and Lieut. John H. Andrews, of the 9th Maine Volunteers, who died at Savannah, Ga., 1862, are among its honored occupants.

In the north, beside the old Bailey water-mill, on Royal River, are the first of the Hoyt, Jordan, and Plummer families; farther south the Ward family, Capt. Charles Lambert, who died in 1872, aged ninety-seven; and the Cushing family ground, where rest Capt. David Hooper and wife, who were aged respectively ninety and ninety-one years.

* Josiah Reed, Samuel Worthy, Benj. Porter, Robert Townsend, Joseph Sylvester, Seth Carver, Samuel Mitchell, Joshua Gardner, Seth Bailey, Robert Moore, Joseph Potter.

In South Freeport Cemetery, Ambrose Talbot, who died in 1838, aged ninety-two; Stephen Weston, who died 1820, aged sixty-eight; and Benjamin Waite, died 1837, aged eighty-one, are earliest settlers.

Westward, in the Webster ground, are John M. Loring, died 1839, aged seventy; Richard Fitts, died 1817, aged seventy-one; Samuel Soule, died 1835, aged seventy-three; John Webster, died 1802, aged fifty-two; Joseph Staples, died 1807, aged seventy; and Samuel Mitchell, died 1838, aged eighty.

There is another burial-ground in the west.

VILLAGES.

FREEPORT,

the chief village, is located near the centre, three miles from South Freeport, the chief landing, and is the only railroad station in the town. A portion of its lands were first deeded by Gen. Jeremiah Powell to Ammi R. Cutter in 1768, and to Joseph Mitchell in 1772, including the business part north of Main Street. In 1824, when Samuel Bliss opened the old tavern, it was a lively lumbering centre, surrounded by woods, from which busy lumbermen were fast stripping the valuable timber. Stages passing eastward from Portland stopped here, and the fisheries contributed to its general prosperity. The advent of railroads and a settled population have given it a local importance, and increased the village to its present dimensions. Scattered along its main street for nearly a mile 90 fine dwellings are half hidden by ancient elms. There are here a new and commodious town-house, three churches, a high-school building, a Masonic hall, and the following trades and manufactures:

Machinery: J. P. Merrill, shoe-tools and general repairing; established 1870.

Clothing: E. P. Oxnard, established 1876; furnishes employment to 12 shop and 80 outside operatives.

Shoes: Davis & Cushing, established 1872; employs 20 operatives in shop and 30 outside,—mostly farmers, who have small shops near their dwellings. Harlan P. Dennison, established 1878; 10 shop and 20 outside operatives. L. M. Bailey, established 1877; employs about 12 operatives in all.

Inks: H. M. Soule, established 1878.

General Merchandise: Gore & Davis, established by William Gore and Samuel Holbrook in 1831, succeeded by his son. E. P. Oxnard, established 1874. Rufus M. Dill, established 1865. Ellis & Kilby, established 1879. Soule Brothers, established, 1862, by Edward S. Soule.

Hardware: C. M. Ballard, since 1877, established by James P. Weeman, 1849.

Drugs: O. H. Briggs & Co., established 1877.

Jewelry: G. E. Weston, established 1878.

Millinery and Ladies' Goods: Mary Dillingham, established 1875. Ida J. Noyes, established 1879.

Markets: I. M. Fields & Co., established 1878. Rufus M. Dill, established 1878.

Custom Shoe-Shops: Joseph Farwell, established 1840. S. E. Cushing, established 1877.

Harness: Henry Green, established 1847.



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

Nathan Nye

NATHAN NYE, born in Sandwich, Mass., Feb. 15, 1780, was the fourth of eight children of William Nye and Eunice Handy, of Rochester. He, at the age of twelve, commenced clerking in the store of Lazelle, Perkins & Co., of Bridgewater, Mass., where he remained five years, when he was engaged as clerk in the store of John Fox, Cornhill, Boston. In 1803 he went to Freeport, Me., and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1825 he took his clerk, Enoch Harrington, in company with him, under the firm-name of Nye & Harrington, who were successful and well known in all Cumberland County. After the death of Mr. Harrington, James A. Nye, a nephew, was taken in partnership, which business continued till 1848, under the firm-name of N. & J. A. Nye.

He married, Oct. 15, 1806, Susan Lazelle, of Bridgewater. Their children were Susan Lazelle, who died March 9, 1824; Eliza Frances, married Enoch Harrington; Helen Louisa, married William Gore; and D. Lazelle, married E. P. Cutter, of Boston. Susan, wife of Nathan Nye, died Oct. 29, 1817.

In 1818 he married, for his second wife, Hannah B., sister of his first wife. Their children were Caroline M., married Rev. E. G. Paison; and Nathan, who died May 17, 1833.

Mr. Nye was a Federalist of the old school. He served his town as treasurer for a number of years, and also represented it in the State Legislature. In religious faith he was a Unitarian. He died March 2, 1870, and his wife died July 29, 1866.



Carriages: L. T. Coffin, established 1874. Johnson Williams, established 1864.

Coffins and Caskets: L. T. Coffin, established 1874.

Blacksmiths: Hiram B. Tuttle, H. W. Noyes, John M. Locke.

Painter: F. M. Curtis, established 1855.

Livery Stables: W. A. Mitchell, A. H. Kilby.

Hotel: Freeport House, George F. Parker, established in Oxnard Block, 1875.

Conveyancer and Justice of the Peace: Seth Bailey.

Lawyers: E. W. Mitchell, Samuel Clark, H. G. Sleeper.

Physicians: Ebenezer Wells, D. D. Spear, John G. Pierce, O. W. Norton.

Postmaster: J. H. Banks; mails daily.

MAST LANDING,

at the head of tide on Harraseeket River, was so named from being the landing where masts were delivered from the surrounding forests for the British navy. Abner Dennison settled here as early as 1656. Joseph Lufkin, from Cape Ann, Mass., built his cabin near the bridge about 1778, and Aaron Lufkin, a fisherman, who brought with him, as an apprentice to that trade, John Griffin, father of Tristram R. and Ambrose Griffin, and Martin Anderson were also early settlers at this place. Zebulon Lufkin joined the others at the close of the war. The place had for more than thirty years previous been a mast landing under protection of British troops, who conveyed the woodsmen to and from their work. Above the settlement, now comprising fourteen dwellings, is an abandoned store and a school-house. Dennison's mill was here in 1804, and afterwards a large flouring-, saw-, shingle-, and general wood-working mill. This was burned in 1861, and the site abandoned. On the west branch was an early tide-mill.

PORTER'S LANDING,

at the head of the west branch, the home of Benjamin and Capt. Joseph Porter,—formerly Mitchell's Landing,—was the landing for Freeport, a mile and a half distant, and a place of activity. It was at this place Mr. Porter's salt-works were in operation, in 1793, for the evaporation of salt water. A hundred yards above the wharf, near the bridge, there was a tide-mill for many years previous to 1820. There are 20 dwellings, occupied by seafaring men and ship-builders, upon the hills around the landing. A road 12 rods wide was laid out through this place, and passing Freeport village, in 1770.

SOUTH FREEPORT

is directly opposite the entrance to the free-port from which the town takes its name. From the earliest settlement of the town it was made the centre of a fishing trade, which assumed its greatest importance when, from 1825 to 1830, as many as 12,000 barrels of mackerel were packed upon its wharf in a single year. Attention was turned to ship-building, which became a leading industry until 1845, when the fisheries were again revived by Alfred Soule and Samuel Bliss, who opened a store at South Freeport and packed largely. At that date there were only Capt. Jacob Lincoln, Joseph and Jonathan Stockbridge, Washington

and Clement Soule, Capt. Ambrose and Floyd Talbot, Alfred Waite, and C. Paine at that place, which has since grown to comprise a fine church, 60 dwellings, store now kept by J. E. Davis, shoe-shop, school-house for graded school, erected 1867, and three ship-yards. Postmaster, J. E. Davis; mails daily by stage. It has a fine harbor and safe anchorage for 50 vessels inside. Wm. K. Lewis & Bro., of Boston, Mass., erected a general packing establishment at this place in 1876. Under the present law, restricting the catch of lobsters to the months of April, May, and June, from 4000 to 5000 dozen cans are packed. This is succeeded by fish and berries until the corn season. The shops have a capacity of 12,000 cans of corn per day, packing 30,000 dozen during the season. There are, besides, a large shoe-manufactory in the north part of the town, established by J. M. V. Jordan in 1874, and a store opened by J. S. Ward in 1864, and now conducted by E. E. Morton.

Ship-building has been one of the leading industries of the town for the last century. The two ship-yards at South Freeport have been operated by Enos Soule, Soule & Bliss, and since 1877 by Soule Bros. The yard half a mile above, operated by Briggs & Cushing, was established in 1853. Edwin Merrill formerly built ships at Porter's Landing. Mr. Soule alone has built 87 vessels. Nine were launched upon the Harraseeket River in 1854.

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN.

- 1789.—Joseph Staple, James Curtis, Col. George Rogers.
- 1790.—Joseph Staple, James Curtis, Thomas Means.
- 1791.—Joseph Staple, John Cushing, David Dennison.
- 1792.—John Cushing, Joseph Staple, Capt. Greenfield Pote.
- 1793-94.—John Cushing, James Curtis, John Stockbridge.
- 1795.—Joseph Staple, John Cushing, Col. George Rogers.
- 1796.—John Cushing, James Curtis, John Stockbridge.
- 1797.—James Curtis, Nath. Burrell, James Rogers.
- 1798.—James Curtis, Noah Burrell, Barton Sylvester.
- 1799.—John Cushing, Joseph Staple, William Pote.
- 1800.—John Cushing, William Pote, James Curtis.
- 1801.—John Cushing, Joseph Staple, James Curtis.
- 1802-3.—John Cushing, James Curtis, William Pote.
- 1804.—John Cushing, John A. Hyde, Joseph Staple.
- 1805.—John Cushing, Joseph Staple, William Pote.
- 1806.—John Cushing, Cornelius Dillingham, Edmond Pratt.
- 1807.—John Cushing, Cornelius Dillingham, Thomas Bicknell.
- 1808.—John Cushing, Edmund Pratt, Moses Soule, Jr.
- 1809.—Barton Sylvester, Moses Soule, Jr., Nathan Wesson.
- 1810.—Nathan Wesson, Henchman Sylvester, Micah Stockbridge.
- 1811.—Nathan Wesson, Thomas Bicknell, Thomas R. White.
- 1812.—Nathan Wesson, Barton Sylvester, Joseph Lufkin.
- 1813.—Nathan Wesson, Barton Sylvester, Samuel Hyde.
- 1814.—Barton Sylvester, Moses Soule, John Webster.
- 1815.—Barton Sylvester, William Pote, John Webster.
- 1816.—Capt. William Pote, Cornelius Dillingham, Ed. Pratt.
- 1817.—William Pote, Cornelius Dillingham, Moses Soule, Jr.
- 1818.—Edmond Pratt, Cornelius Dillingham, William Pote.
- 1819.—Cornelius Dillingham, William True, Josiah W. Mitchell.
- 1820.—Cornelius Dillingham, Ansyl Clark, Daniel Brewer, Jr.
- 1821.—Edmond Pratt, Daniel Brewer, Jr., Joseph Dennison.
- 1822.—William True, Daniel Brewer, Jr., John Townsend.
- 1823.—Ansyl Clark, Samuel Porter, Josiah W. Mitchell.
- 1824.—Samuel Porter, Cornelius Dillingham, Simeon Pratt.
- 1825.—Edmond Pratt, Ammi Dennison, Simeon Pratt.
- 1826.—Simeon Pratt, Edmond Pratt, Ammi Dennison.
- 1827.—Simeon Pratt, Edmond Pratt, Seth Bailey, Jr.
- 1828.—Simeon Pratt, Seth Bailey, Jr., Joseph Mitchell.
- 1829.—Simeon Pratt, Edmond Pratt, Thomas Means.
- 1830.—Simeon Pratt, Rufus Soule, Seth Bailey.

1831.—Edmond Pratt, Simeon Pratt, Thomas Means.
 1832.—Simeon Pratt, Thomas Means, Seth Bailey, Jr.
 1833.—Simeon Pratt, Seth Bailey, Jr., Joseph Dennison.
 1834.—Josiah W. Mitchell, Simeon Pratt, Joel Kelsey.
 1835-36.—Simeon Pratt, Seth Bailey, Jr., Thomas Means.
 1837.—Seth Bailey, Jr., Simeon Pratt, Joseph Dennis.
 1838.—Ebenezer Wells, Thomas Means, Enoch Pratt.
 1839.—Ebenezer Wells, Enoch Pratt, Theodore Curtis.
 1840.—Enoch Pratt, Simeon Pratt, Solomon True.
 1841.—Ebenezer Wells, Simeon Pratt, Seth Bailey.
 1842.—Josiah W. Mitchell, Seth Bailey, Jr., Thomas R. Dillingham.
 1843-44.—Enoch Pratt, Theodore Curtis, Nathaniel Josselyn.
 1845-47.—Theodore Curtis, Nathaniel Josselyn, Simeon Pratt.
 1848.—Simeon Pratt, Nathaniel Josselyn, Richard Merrill.
 1849.—Theodore Curtis, Abner H. Wade, Simeon Pratt.
 1850.—Abner H. Wade, Simeon Pratt, Ammi R. Mitchell.
 1851.—Ammi R. Mitchell, Nathaniel Josselyn, Micah Stockbridge.
 1852.—Ammi R. Mitchell, Ephraim A. Hyde, William Gregg.
 1853.—Simeon Pratt, Nathaniel Josselyn, Ambrose Pratt.
 1854.—Micah Stockbridge, Charles Waite, Nathan O. True.
 1855.—William Gregg, Nathan O. True, Ambrose Pratt.
 1856-57.—Micah Stockbridge, Nathan O. True, Joshua Soule.
 1858.—Micah Stockbridge, Nathaniel Josselyn, Daniel Grant (3d).
 1859.—Micah Stockbridge, Nathan O. True, Henry C. Brewer.
 1860.—Simeon Pratt, Nathaniel Josselyn, George W. Randall.
 1861.—Simeon Pratt, George W. Randall, Henry C. Brewer.
 1862.—Nathaniel Josselyn, Theodore Curtis, Daniel Brewer.
 1863-65.—Micah Stockbridge, Nathan O. True, Edmond Pratt, Jr.
 1866.—Micah Stockbridge, Nathan O. True, George Brewer, Jr.
 1867.—Cushing Mitchell, David R. Hawkes, Isaac Mann.
 1868.—Cushing Mitchell, David R. Hawkes, Charles H. Pettengill.
 1869.—Micah Stockbridge, David R. Hawkes, Isaac Mann.
 1870.—Micah Stockbridge, Edwin H. Townsend.
 1871.—Micah Stockbridge, David R. Hawkes, John Burr.
 1872.—Micah Stockbridge, R. B. Rogers, John Burr.
 1873.—Micah Stockbridge, John Burr, George Aldrich.
 1874.—John Burr, George Aldrich, Thomas Ward.
 1875.—Micah Stockbridge, Thomas Ward, Horace Rogers.
 1876.—John Burr, Edward S. Soule, George W. Soule.
 1877.—John Burr, Horace Rogers, John C. Kendall.
 1878.—John C. Kendall, Thomas J. Curtis, Isaac D. Bryan.
 1879.—John C. Kendall, Isaac D. Bryan, Benjamin P. Soule.

TOWN CLERKS.

Nathan Wesson, 1789-1807; John Cushing, 1808-9; Samuel Hyde, 1810-13; Nathan Nye, 1814-24; Simeon Pratt, 1825-35; Ebenezer Wells, 1836-41; Samuel King, 1842; Simeon Pratt, 1843; Nehemiah Thomas, 1844-49; Richard Belcher, 1850-52; Ambrose Pratt, 1853-55; William H. Soule, 1856; Nehemiah Thomas, 1857-61; Edward S. Soule, 1862; Edwin C. Townsend, 1863; Nehemiah Thomas, 1864-72; John C. Kendall, 1873-79.

TREASURERS.

John Mann, 1789-98; Joseph Staple, 1799; John Cushing, 1800-7; Maj. Thomas Means, 1808-9; Samuel Dillingham, 1810-13; Samuel Porter, 1814-15; Samuel Holbrook, 1816; Barnabas Bartoll, 1817; Samuel Holbrook, 1818-23; Josiah W. Mitchell, 1824-27; Nathan Nye, 1828-35; Enoch Harrington, 1836-38; Samuel A. Holbrook, 1839-47; Robert S. Soule, 1848-51; Samuel A. Holbrook, 1852; Ammi R. Mitchell, 1853-61; Robert S. Soule, 1862; Samuel A. Holbrook, 1863-75; Enos C. Soule, 1876; Amos Field, 1877; John A. Briggs, 1878-79.

COLLECTORS AND CONSTABLES.

Cornelius Soule, George Bartoll (col. and con.), William Todd (con.), 1789; Josiah Reed, George Bartoll, William Todd (vacancy), 1790; Josiah Reed, Thomas Bicknell (cols.), 1791; Reuben Carver (West), John Stockbridge (East), 1792; Reuben Carver, Thomas Bicknell, 1793; Josiah Reed, John Stockbridge, Reuben Carver, 1794; Reuben Carver, Josiah Reed, 1795; William Litchfield, John Mann (East), Josiah Reed (West and Middle Dist.), 1796; Benjamin Sawyer (1st Dist.), Reuben Carver (2d Dist.), John Mann (3d Dist.), 1797; Benjamin A. Richardson, Samuel

Litchfield, Reuben Carver, 1798; Joseph Hutchings (West), Obadiah Curtis (East), 1799; Lebbeus Tuttle (West), Josiah Reed (East), John Stockbridge, John Townsend, 1800; Lebbeus Tuttle (West), Noah Burrell (East), John Townsend, 1801; Joseph Hutchings (West), Noah Burrell (East), Benjamin Sawyer, Joseph Townsend, 1802; Edward Thompson (whole town), Joseph Townsend, 1803; Thomas Worthly, Josiah Cummings, 1804; Joseph Hutchings (West), Thomas Worthly (East), Joseph Stockbridge, 1805; Simeon Tryon (West), Asa Sprague (East), John Stockbridge, 1806; Joseph Hutchings (West), Asa Sprague (East), Josiah Reed, 1807; Barnabas Bartoll, Capt. Josiah Mead, 1808; Thomas White, 1809; Thomas R. White, Josiah Reed, 1810; James Johnson, 1811; Maj. Josiah Reed, Capt. M. M. Kendall, 1812; John Townsend, Jonah Reed, 1813-14; William Jordan, Cornelius Dillingham, John Townsend, Josiah Reed, 1815; William Jordan, Robert R. Kendall, John Townsend, Josiah Reed, 1816; John Townsend, Robert R. Kendall, Josiah Reed, 1817-18; John Townsend, Thos. R. Dillingham, Thomas R. White, 1819; John Wentworth, Thomas R. White, John Townsend, 1820; John Wentworth, T. R. Dillingham, Thomas R. White, 1821; John Wentworth, T. R. Dillingham, John Townsend, 1822; Daniel Dunham, Thomas R. Dillingham, 1823; Bailey Curtis, John Wentworth, Thomas R. Dillingham, 1824; Jonathan Pratt (col.), Thomas R. Dillingham, John Townsend, 1825; Jonathan Pratt, Thomas R. Dillingham, 1826; Bailey Curtis, Thomas R. Dillingham, 1827; Nathaniel Curtis, Thomas R. Dillingham, 1828; Nathaniel Curtis, Asa Bailey, 1829-30; Nathaniel Curtis, Horatio G. Kendall, 1831; Nathaniel Curtis, 1832; Bailey Curtis, Horatio G. Kendall, 1833; Bailey Curtis, Thomas R. Dillingham, Bailey Curtis, 1834; Thomas Means, Thomas R. Dillingham, 1835-36; Nathaniel Curtis, Thomas R. Dillingham, 1837-38; Enoch Harrington (col.), Thomas R. Dillingham, Nathaniel Curtis, Thomas Means, 1839; Samuel A. Holbrook, Thomas R. Dillingham, Seth Bailey, Jr., 1840; Samuel A. Holbrook (col.), Thomas R. Dillingham, Seth Bailey, Jr., Robert R. Kendall, 1841; Samuel A. Holbrook (col.), R. Pope Kendall, Thomas R. Dillingham, 1842; Samuel A. Holbrook (col.), Thomas R. Dillingham, R. Pope Kendall, 1843-44; Samuel A. Holbrook, Thomas R. Dillingham, 1845-47; Robert S. Soule, Thomas R. Dillingham, 1848-50; Robert S. Soule, John L. Holbrook, 1851; Theodore Curtis, Seth Bailey, Jr., 1852; Ammi R. Mitchell, Seth Bailey, Jr., 1853; Ammi R. Mitchell, Noah Crockett, 1854; Ammi R. Mitchell, 1855; Ammi R. Mitchell, John S. Sherman, Nehemiah Thomas, 1856; Ammi R. Mitchell, George Brewer, 1857; Thomas B. Lane, George Brewer, 1858; Thomas B. Lane, Seth Bailey, Jr., 1859; Ammi R. Mitchell, Seth Bailey, Jr., 1860; Abner H. Wade, Seth Bailey, 1861; Abner H. Wade, Samuel Lunt, 1862; Abner H. Wade, 1863; Abner H. Wade, George Brewer, 1864-65; Abner H. Wade, Charles Field, 1866; Thomas B. Lane, 1867; Abner H. Wade, George Brewer, 1868; Warren E. Jordan, 1869; Amos Field, 1870; Warren E. Jordan, 1871-73; Reuben B. Rogers, 1874; James H. Banks, 1875-78; Alfred L. Oxnard, Horace B. Townsend, 1879.

CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH.

The town of Freeport was constituted a separate parish by its incorporation in February, 1789. The Congregationalist Church was formed December 21st ensuing. A church had already been erected in 1774 on the old burying-ground between the village and Porter's salt-works. This was given to the town, with the exception of the pew-ground on the lower floor, in 1789. The covenant was signed by Ephraim and Mary Griffin, Ambrose Talbot, Bartholomew Reed, John Mann, George Rogers, John Soule, Joseph Stockbridge, John Cushing, Samuel Winslow, George and Dorcas Dennison, Thomas and Sarah Cobb, William and Anna Litchfield, Silas Holbrook, Abigail Todd, and Rebecca Adams. Rev. Alfred Johnson was ordained pastor Dec. 29, 1789. Ambrose Talbot and John Cushing were chosen deacons; Calvin Carter was made



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

Samuel Bliss

SAMUEL BLISS, son of Samuel and Sarah (Loomis) Bliss, was born in Lebanon, Conn., April 30, 1795. He spent his youth on his father's farm and in the common schools. On attaining his majority he went to Virginia, where he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he remained for five years, when he sold out and returned to his native town. Oct. 12, 1820, he married Betsey, daughter of Gershom Dorrance, and granddaughter of Col. George Dorrance, of the Wyoming massacre. Of this union six children were born to them,—three sons and three daughters, viz.: George D., born Aug. 12, 1821; died at Placer City, Cal., Dec. 26, 1851. Sarah, born in Albany, N. Y., June 3, 1823; died Oct. 5, 1873, aged fifty years. Gershom, born in Freeport, May 11, 1827; died Nov. 2, 1871, at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Elizabeth, born April 20, 1830 (married Seward P. Grant, of Freeport); and Caroline A., born Dec. 9, 1832. After his marriage he went to South Carolina, where he again engaged in the mercantile business for one year, and returned to Connecticut. Removed with his family to Albany, N. Y.,

where he was in trade two years, when he sold out and purchased, in company with John Armstrong, two farms in Cumberland township, and a hotel stand in Freeport, and commenced farming; which business they followed for four years, when Mr. Bliss sold out to his partner and entered the hotel business, which he continued for six years. He then sold this property and purchased a tract of land on the Raisin River, Michigan, upon which he located two of his sons. Subsequently he purchased a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Pownal, Me., and kept a dairy, the first in the county. Carried on this dairy farm for fifteen years, when he sold it and moved to South Freeport, and, after a few years in the mercantile and fishery trade there, he retired from business. In politics Mr. Bliss is a staunch Republican. He represented his town in the Legislature in 1835, and Pownal in 1854-55. He and his wife have been members of the Congregational Church since 1857. Though having reached the ripe old age of eighty-five, he still retains his mental vigor to a remarkable degree.



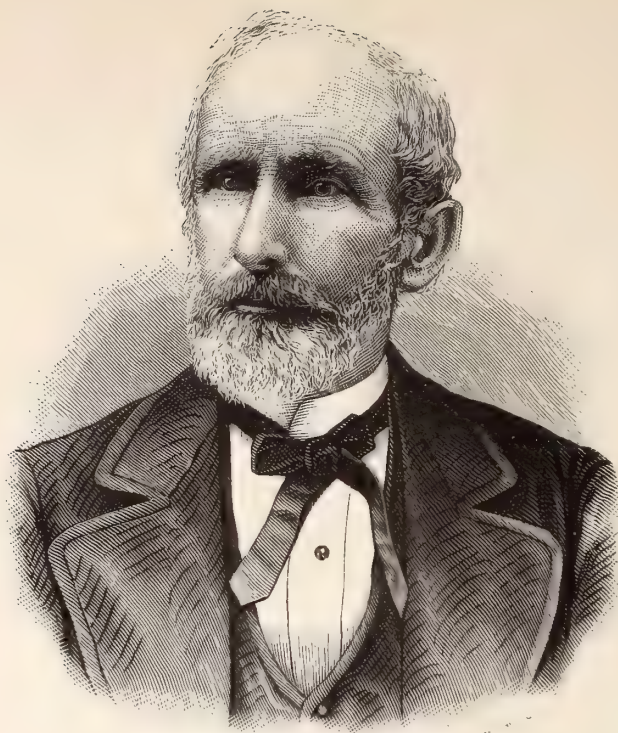


Photo. by Conant, Portland.

William Gore

WILLIAM GORE, the eighth and youngest child of Paul and Mary (Davis) Gore, was born in Jamaica Plains, Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 10, 1810. He passed his boyhood from 1820 to 1826 in his father's fruit garden, and marketing fruit and vegetables in Boston. His education was limited to the public schools of Roxbury,—winter terms,—supplemented by one term at the academy in Newburyport in the winter of 1825. During the winter of 1827 he served as clerk in his brother's hat and fur store in Portland, and for the three following years was clerk for a grocery firm in Portland. In 1830 he went to Freeport, Me., and entered into partnership with Samuel Holbrook, a merchant at that place. He married, Aug. 5, 1835, Helen Louisa, daughter of Nathan and Susan (Lazelle) Nye, of Freeport. They have had three children, namely: Helen Louisa, wife of E. C. Soule, of Freeport; Clara, wife of C. C. Luce; and William Paul, who died at the age of nineteen.

After continuing the mercantile business for

about thirty years, in partnership with Samuel Holbrook and S. A. Holbrook, he bought the latter's interest in the firm, and continued the business alone till 1875, when he formed a partnership with Wm. G. Davis, who had served as clerk with him for eight years. In 1863 he added to his mercantile business that of stock-raising—selling cows in nearly all the New England States and New Jersey. Mr. Gore has always taken an interest in horticulture, particularly fruit-growing.

In politics he was a Whig of the old school, but of late years has taken no active part in politics. In religious faith he is a Unitarian. The chief characteristics of Mr. Gore have been his enterprise, industry, and integrity. No man can successfully impugn his honor, and his name is above reproach. Faithful to every trust reposed in him, constant in his friendship, and true in his dealings with his fellow-men, he occupies a prominent place in the estimation of the people, and an honored position among the best citizens of the place.

janitor, with instructions to sweep the meeting-house once a month! Messrs. Talbot, Cushing, and Rogers were appointed a committee to call on the selectmen of the town to provide employment for the town's poor according to law, and to present them with the collection received at the Lord's Supper. A council of ministers, held in 1805, voted unanimously to exclude musical instruments—especially the bass-viol—from church worship. Rev. Samuel Veazie succeeded to the pastorate in December, 1806. His house was burned, together with the church records, Feb. 5, 1809. He died the day after, and was succeeded by Rev. Joazaniah Crosby in 1809, Reuben Nason, 1810, and Enos Merrill, 1816. The old church was taken down in 1818, and in May a new one raised in the village. This was burned July 28th, when partly finished. A second one was erected on the same foundation, and dedicated Feb. 25, 1819. Rev. Mr. Merrill was succeeded by Rev. Seneca White in 1831; Cephas H. Kent, from 1832–36; Ebenezer Sawyer, 1836–51; L. Conklin, 1851–58; R. S. Kendall, 1858; E. S. Palmer, 1861–62; Benjamin F. Sanborn, acting pastor, 1865–70; John J. Bulfinch, 1870–76; George Michael, 1876; Preston B. Wing, 1879. Deacons, Ambrose Talbot, John Cushing, William Soule, Moses Soule, Nathaniel Seales, Richard Merrill, John Webster, James B. Weeman, D. Curtis, R. Rogers. Edward H. Melcher and J. J. Plummer, present deacons. Church Clerk and Treasurer, I. P. Merrill; Parish Clerk, J. H. Banks. Present membership, 108. The church was rededicated by Rev. Dr. Adams and President Harris, of Bowdoin College, Jan. 1, 1868. A parsonage was erected in 1877, at an expense of \$1800.

During the pastorate of Rev. Cephas H. Kent, in 1833, a committee was appointed for the promotion of temperance, and it was resolved to admit no persons members who traffic in ardent spirits. From this has sprung a respect for temperance principles in the town lasting to the present time.

At a meeting held at Stroud's Point school-house, Feb. 23, 1855, it was resolved to erect a house of worship at South Freeport, and a society was formed, of which Ambrose Curtis was made chairman, and S. D. Osgood clerk. Aug. 14, 1856, the dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. John S. C. Abbott, of Brunswick, who, assisted by Rev. John Wilde, supplied the pulpit for a time. The church was organized in council, July 9, 1857, many of the first members joining by letter from the first church. Frederick W. Shaw was chosen scribe; Joshua Waite, Ambrose Curtis, and Gershon Bliss, deacons, who were succeeded by William E. Chase and Bailey Talbot in 1864; Jeremiah Talbot, 1870; and P. C. Pinkham, 1876. Pastors, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, Rev. Amory H. Tyler, 1866–68; Rev. Horatio Ilsley, 1868–76; Rev. David L. Jones, 1876–78; Rev. Preston B. Wing (supplied), 1879. Officers, 1879, Jeremiah Talbot, Scribe H. Brewer, Treasurer; J. Talbot, H. Ilsley, Wells E. Chase, Standing Committee. There have been in this church 177 members, of whom 29 have been dismissed, 5 excommunicated, 30 died, and one lost at sea.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A part of the inhabitants of Freeport becoming dissatisfied with the established church, Baptist ministers were

invited to preach at their dwellings and at the school-houses. Rev. Dr. Green, of North Yarmouth, baptized the first candidates, Oct. 8, 1807. The first general revival commenced under the preaching of Rev. Thomas Pall, a colored man, whose audiences were first drawn together from curiosity. This revival continued for months. Nov. 20, 1807, a society was organized at the house of Nathan Weston. The 24th of November was set apart as a day of fasting and prayer, and choice of officers. Nathan Wesson was chosen deacon and clerk, and Edmund Pratt deacon. Silas Stearns was ordained soon after, and continued pastor for two years, baptizing over 40 persons, and dedicating a house of worship during his ministry. Rev. Seth H. Owen supplied preaching until 1810, when Ebenezer Pinkham was licensed. From his dismissal, in November, 1812, there was no preaching. Elder Daniel Mason became settled pastor in 1813. Rev. Robert Mitchell, ordained 1817, and dismissed 1820. In 1828, Elder — Ripley and Rev. Enoch Freeman aroused the church to active work again. Elder Ferdinand Ellis became pastor in 1829; Horace Ellis, licensed 1830; Rev. Isaac Smith, settled 1830; Rev. J. W. Sargent, 1837; Rev. John Butler, 1839, baptizing 58; E. H. Gray, ordained and settled Oct. 30, 1839, dismissed 1844; Rev. E. W. Cressey, settled 1845; Owen J. Smith (supplied), 1846–47; Rev. Lyman Chase, ordained 1848; Hosea Pierce, licensed 1850; J. C. Merrill, settled 1850; John Hubbard, 1851; E. S. Fish, 1854 to 1860; John Rounds, 1860–65; W. C. Barnes, ordained 1866, remaining to 1870; Rev. J. W. Sargent (supplied), 1870 to 1875; A. C. Herrick, installed 1876. There have been 520 members united with this church; 141 dismissed, 48 expelled, and 122 have died. Present membership, 185.

Deacons: Nathan Wesson, 1807; Edmund Pratt, 1807 to 1864. Present: Edward Cushing, Charles F. Carpenter, James E. Trask. Clerk, H. B. Means. The church was remodeled in 1860, at an expense of \$2400; and in 1877 a parsonage was erected on Main Street, at a cost of \$2400, and presented to the Baptist parish of Freeport, by Franklin Curtis and Charles Cushing.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized June 28, 1842, under the name of the Freeport and Brunswick Church, by Elders Nathaniel Purrington, E. G. Eaton, and Ira Ridlon. It included Amos Lunt, Thomas Coombs, Jeremiah Sumner and wife, Lemuel Morse and wife, George Cobb, Thomas Collins and wife, Ezekiel Philbrook and wife, Mary Field, and Zoa M. Brown. Mr. Philbrook was made clerk, and Amos Lunt deacon. Soon after classes were formed under the leadership of Mr. Philbrook and Mr. Coombs, who held weekly class-meetings and made monthly reports until 1850, when the office was abolished. Their meeting-house, two miles north of Freeport village, was dedicated Jan. 13, 1843. Thomas B. Lane has been deacon since 1844. George G. Morse and Charles L. Brown are also deacons. William H. Litchfield is clerk. Present membership, 88. Parish organized 1843. Pastors, Revs. William Gowel, A. Purrington, Jarius Fuller, Nathaniel Bard, Sylvanus Warren, Stephen Coffin, A. Rollins, N. Bard, Joseph Hutchinson, Almon Libby, A. B. Sherwood, John W. Lowdon, A. Libby, A. S. Prescott,

J. E. Prescott. Rev. Asa S. Jones and Rev. David C. Burr have entered the ministry from this church.

A Universalist church—the second in the State—was erected by Joseph Lufkin and Solomon Dennison, between Mast Landing and Freeport village, and dedicated by Rev. Hosea Ballou in 1811. It was occupied by Rev. Thomas Barnes, who had formerly preached here, Rev. Jabez Woodman, and Rev. Russell Streeter. This building was removed to the village, where it was burned in 1832, after which the organization ceased to exist.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house of which we have any record was built on Capt. Roger Edwards' lot (No. 38) in South Freeport, in 1736. At the organization of the town the inhabitants of each district were ordered to meet and choose a school-master. £100 were appropriated for schools in 1794. Rev. Alfred Johnson's salary was increased in 1795, and he taught a grammar school as a part of his ministerial duty.

Soon after the burning of the town-hall, in 1847, a town-house was built at Freeport village. In 1873, Samuel A. Holbrook laid out a public square for the town, upon which the town-house was moved, and a high-school building erected by Rev. John J. Bulfinch, N. O. True, and Samuel A. Holbrook, manager. \$30,000, obtained as a surplus on the settlement of the war debt of 1861–65, and \$10,000 furnished by subscription, were appropriated to build the school-house. A school supervisor was chosen in 1876, and school districts were abolished. There are 710 school children; 450 attending school. The expense of the high school for 1879, under the efficient management of Professor Stephen A. Thurlow, Principal, and Supervisor of Schools, was \$1523; seventeen common schools, \$3922; with a cost of \$60 for supervision. The school-buildings are uniformly neat and well furnished.

ASSOCIATIONS.

FREEPORT TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB was organized Dec. 22, 1875. President, William A. Mitchell; Vice-Presidents, J. E. Davis, Joseph Farwell, F. W. Nichols, William R. Kendall; Secretary, O. H. Briggs; Treasurer, H. B. Tuttle. The officers for 1879 are H. G. Sleeper, President; M. M. Curtis, Vice-President; E. Russ, Secretary; W. A. Davis, Treasurer. The membership is 60.

SOCIAL LIBRARY

has 750 volumes. P. Briggs is the librarian.

FREEPORT CORNET BAND

was organized in 1865 by Henry Miller, a veteran musician of the volunteer army of 1861–65. The band consists of 17 pieces. H. E. Davis is leader and director.

MASONS.

Freeport Lodge, No. 23, F. A. M. The records were burned in 1845. It was rechartered May 5, 1845.

LAWYERS.

Josiah W. Mitchell, a man of prominence and ability. He studied law with Judge Whitman, of New Gloucester,

and commenced practice in Freeport, where he remained until his death in 1852.

Richard Belcher, from Winthrop, a prominent man from 1825 to 1870; now retired from active business.

Ezekiel W. Mitchell, son of the first lawyer, has practiced here since 1859.

Harrison G. Sleeper, educated in Boston, admitted to the bar in 1862, and practiced in Freeport since 1866.

Samuel Clark has been a prominent lawyer since 1859.

PHYSICIANS.

John A. Hyde, M.D., from Rehoboth, Mass., graduated at Boston Medical School, 1794, and began practice in Freeport, where he died in 1857.

Louis Nichols, M.D., a student with Dr. Hyde, commenced practice here, and afterwards removed to Kingston, Mass., where he died.

Aaron Lufkin, M.D., graduated at Bowdoin Medical School, Brunswick, Me., in 1823, and practiced medicine here until his death in 1826.

Ebenezer Wells, M.D., born in Warren, Me., 1801; graduated at Bowdoin in 1823; settled in Freeport, where he still lives, in 1826.

Ephraim A. Hyde, M.D., son of the first doctor, born in 1814, graduated at Berkshire, Mass., and commenced practice with his father in 1841; died in 1871.

John Butler, M.D., settled in 1840, and removed to Wells, Me.

William H. True, M.D., assistant surgeon in United States army in the war of 1861, practiced here two years after, and removed to Portland.

Woodbury G. Frost, M.D., succeeded Dr. True, and removed to Bath, Me., after three years.

D. D. Spear, M.D., of North Yarmouth, educated at Bowdoin and Berkshire, Mass., 1867; came to Freeport in 1873.

John G. Pierce, M.D., graduated at Bowdoin in 1867; came from Canton in 1876.

O. W. Norton practiced medicine since 1854, graduated at the Pennsylvania Eclectic College in 1867, when he removed from South Freeport to Freeport village, where he now resides.

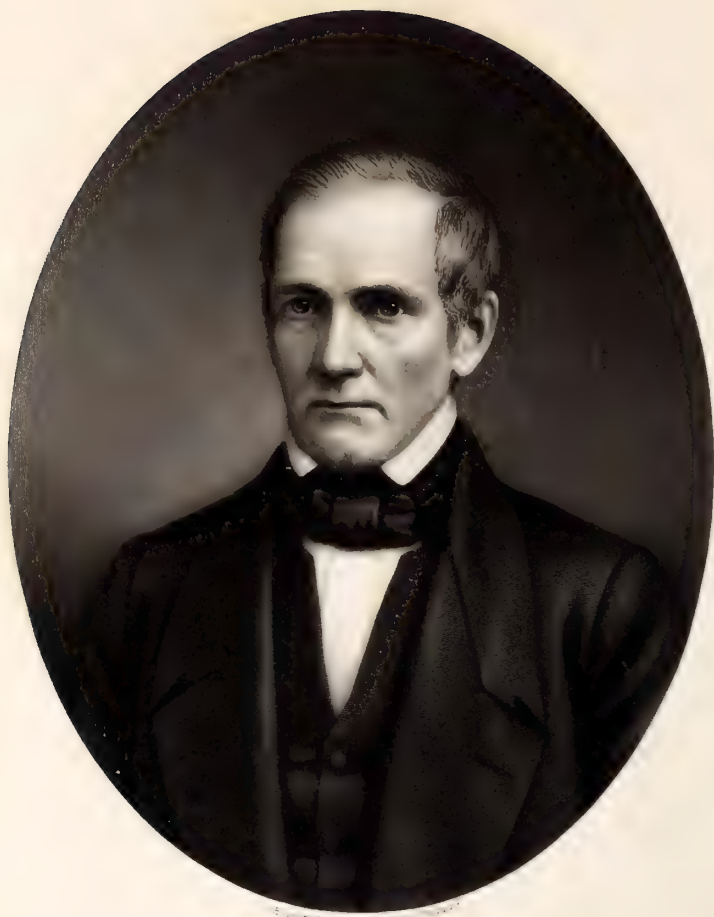
MILITARY.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

John Maxwell, Nathaniel Josselyn, Jonathan Byrom, Robert Townsend, Melzor Byrom, Richard Gookins, Nathaniel Aldrich, Samuel Litchfield.

In 1798 there were three companies of militia equipped as the law directs, and supplied with \$200 worth of ammunition. The town rendered efficient service in the war of 1812, both on land and water. A privateer, named "The Dash," was built on Harraseeket River, and manned by a picked crew of sixteen young men of Freeport. Capt. George Bacon had recently, with the assistance of one man, rescued a prize in which he was a prisoner, and been injured in an escape from recapture, and the command devolved upon John Porter. The "Dash" was spoken by the "Champlain" when steering for Georges Banks, and was never heard from after.

Capt. Porter's brother, John Bennett, and Dennis Syl-



SAMUEL HOLBROOK.



W. B. G. 1871



vester were lost on the vessel. Fifteen muskets, with necessary ammunition, were purchased by the town, as a precautionary measure, in 1814.

WAR OF 1812.

Richard Belcher, Rufus Cushing, Simeon Coffin, Lieut. Robert Dunning, James Edes, Ammi R. Mitchell, Ammi Mitchell, John Mitchell, Joseph Mitchell, Jothan Johnson, Charles Paine, Jeremiah Plummer, Samuel Soule, William Townsend, William Ward.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SAMUEL APPLETON HOLBROOK.

Samuel, father of S. A. Holbrook, born in Lebanon, Conn., Dec. 16, 1776, married Hannah Webster, daughter of John and Patience Webster, Oct. 13, 1811, who was born in North Yarmouth, April 4, 1786. He was the son of Timothy Holbrook, a respectable farmer in Connecticut, and spent his minority at home. He was fitted for college by Dr. Ely, of Lebanon, and graduated at Yale, with the usual honors. He subsequently taught school, while continuing his studies, with the intention of following for a livelihood one of the professions, till impaired health compelled him to relinquish his cherished desire. After one year as a merchant, he removed to Freeport, Me., about 1808, and in partnership with Mr. Fowler (Holbrook & Fowler) carried on mercantile business until the beginning of the war of 1812, when he returned to Lebanon, Conn. In the fall of 1815 he returned to Freeport with his family, and for the following ten years was engaged in the general mercantile trade. In 1824 he purchased the Governor Trumbull farm, in Lebanon, Conn., removed there, and carried on farming for some years. Subsequently, for two years, he was interested in the business of Shirley & Hyde, book publishers, Portland, and then returned to Freeport, and in the spring of 1830 again opened trade as a merchant. From 1832 to 1836 he had associated with him as partner William Gore (Holbrook & Gore), and in the latter year gave up his business to his son, Samuel A. Holbrook.

He was a resident of Portland, afterwards, for five years, and removed to Freeport, where he died, June 17, 1849. He was known as a man of sterling integrity, of correct habits, and possessed of a genial and sociable disposition. In politics, early in life, he was a Republican, later a Whig, held many town offices, and was a representative in the State Legislature. His children are John Webster, born in Freeport, Oct. 8, 1812, and died Aug. 19, 1820. Samuel Appleton, born Jan. 5, 1815. Julia A., born Oct. 9, 1816. Samuel, Jr., born April 28, 1819, died Sept. 15, 1820.

The mother of these children died Nov. 7, 1820. For his second wife he married Mrs. Elizabeth How, of Portland.

Samuel A. Holbrook married, Sept. 19, 1850, Emma Cushing, daughter of Perez and Lucy Burr, of Freeport. Their children are Fannie Appleton, wife of William L. Lowell, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Julia A. In early manhood, Mr. Holbrook became interested in the local affairs of his town and county, and was an active member of the old Whig party. In 1840 he was elected treasurer of the town of Freeport, and served twenty years. In 1849 he was elected representative to the State Legislature, and again in 1861, the Whig party having relinquished their organization, favoring crushing the Rebellion by force of arms, as an independent Union candidate was elected by votes from both parties, and served two terms. In the Legislature he was a member of important committees, and took decided and prominent part in the great questions then agitating the public. He was a member of the State Senate in 1865-66-67, and in the years 1870-72 was again elected a member of the House of Representatives. Subsequently, in 1873, he was elected to the State Senate, and served two years. Mr. Holbrook is well known throughout the State as a prominent Republican, and a gentleman of strict integrity and rare financial ability, enjoying to a remarkable degree the confidence of his neighbors and friends and all who have had dealings with him. Whether as a private citizen, a town officer, or as a legislator, his characteristic integrity, fidelity to principle, ready perception of future results, and sound judgment, have given him rank among the most influential men in the county and State.

G O R H A M.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

THE town of Gorham embraces an area of somewhat more than six miles square. It is of an irregular shape, its longest side being on the Presumpscot River, and its shortest on the line dividing it from Westbrook, where the width is about three miles. The length of the town at its boundary on the Presumpscot River, which divides it from the town of Windham, is about eight miles. The surface of the town is rolling, and somewhat hilly in the northern part, although the hills are nowhere so steep or precipitous as to unfit any portion of the soil for cultivation. The soil is chiefly of a clay loam, and in the winding valleys, which spread out between the highlands, is rich and productive. The prevailing stone is micaceous slate, lying in ledges, and some granite and limestone are found in the northern part. It is considered one of the best agricultural towns in this portion of Maine.

The whole eastern border of the town is washed by the Presumpscot River, which affords, by its numerous falls, many hydraulic privileges for purposes of manufacture. Stroudwater River traverses the southern part of the town; and Little River, rising in Buxton, within two miles of the Saco, enters Gorham on its western border, and flowing in a winding channel, affording several mill-sites, and watering fertile intervals, it at length falls into the Presumpscot, on the eastern side of the town. Formerly, the township was covered with a large growth of white pine, and lumbering, including the cutting of large masts, was a lucrative employment; at a later period many logs were hauled to supply the mills which sprang up on the Presumpscot, and at Saccarappa.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The original grantees of the town of Gorham were a portion of the 840 Massachusetts men, and their heirs, who bore arms in the Narragansett expedition, as it was called, in 1675. To these men the General Court of Massachusetts granted 7 townships,—2 in 1728 and 5 more in 1732,—on the terms then generally imposed, viz., that the grantees should meet within two months, and organize each propriety, which should consist of 120 persons; that they should settle 60 families in each town within seven years; that they should settle a learned orthodox minister, erect a meeting-house, clear a certain number of acres of land, lay out a lot for the settled minister, one for the ministry, and one for the use of schools. They were also required to meet and choose committees to superintend their general concerns, and to determine the rights of claimants. The first meeting of the grantees was held in Boston, June 6, 1733, when the proprietors formed themselves into 7 distinct societies, of 120 names each, representing and

claiming each one of the Narragansett townships. Three persons were chosen from each society to make out a list of grantees of the respective societies, to elect officers, and manage their affairs. At this meeting it was voted that one of the societies should consist chiefly of proprietors belonging to the towns of Barnstable, Yarmouth, Eastham, Sandwich, Plymouth, Tisbury, Abington, Duxbury, and one person from Scituate, Mass. This society, headed by the name of Capt. John Gorham, was assigned Narragansett township, No. 7, now the town of Gorham, the name being derived from its chief original grantee.

At that time few of the persons actually engaged in the Narragansett war were living. The committee for the township of Gorham were Col. Shubael Gorham, Timothy Waite, and Robert Stanford.

A small grant of land (200 acres) had been previously made by Massachusetts, in what is now the town of Gorham, to Joseph Mallison, of Boston, for the purpose of erecting mills at Horsebeef Falls, on the Presumpscot River; which falls, for many years, bore the name of Mallison's Falls. Mallison's tract was laid out by Phineas Jones, surveyor, by order of the General Court; Nathaniel Knight and Samuel Libby carried the chain. Mallison conveyed this tract of 200 acres, March 16, 1733, to Gen. Samuel Waldo, of Boston, for £50 in bills of credit. Neither Mallison nor Waldo erected mills on this grant. A few years later the proprietors of this township granted 400 acres to Governor Shirley, adjoining Mallison's, near Little Falls, where Factory village is now situated.

The plan of laying out the town of Gorham was as follows: 1st division, 120 lots of 30 acres; 2d division, 100-acre lots; 3d division, 70-acre lots. Each right was to have one lot in all the divisions. The first division of 30-acre lots was laid out as compactly as possible on the proposed roads crossing each other at right angles; the design being that the settlers might live near each other, for the purpose of mutual aid and defense against the Indians. The external lines of the town were run in 1734; the 30-acre lots were surveyed, numbered, drawn, and confirmed to each right in 1735; several roads were also laid out the same year. A few lots had been sold prior to being located and numbered, the oldest deed being that of Thomas Thornton, of Dorchester, Mass., to Col. Shubael Gorham, of one 120th undivided part of Narragansett, No. 7, for £5, dated June 12, 1735. The same year, Col. Shubael Gorham purchased several other such undivided parts of the township, of Joseph Akers, of Sandwich, Elisha Hall, of Yarmouth, John Maker, of Harwick, Robert Nickerson, of Chatham, and several others; so that Col. Gorham soon became a large proprietor, and sold many lots to other settlers.

The first actual settler was John Phinney, "a son of one



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

ELIAS S. GOFF.

Elias S. Goff was born in the town of Gray, June 26, 1811. He is fifth son in a family of eight children of William and Anna Goff.

His father was a native of Cumberland County, and was descended from a Revolutionary soldier who died on the field of battle at Monmouth, N. J. His father being engaged in agricultural pursuits, Elias Goff's boyhood was spent on the farm and in attending school.

He learned the trade of a wheelwright, and engaged in building mills until 1856, when he commenced lumbering in the town of Standish. He continued in business there for seven years, and was engaged in the same business for one year in New Hampshire.

He settled in Gorham in 1867, and the same year, in partnership with Hugh M. Plummer (Goff & Plummer), engaged in lumbering and coo-
perage, and in general trade. This firm carries on a large business, and employs some forty men.

Mr. Goff has ever been deeply interested in local and State politics, and is a staunch member of the Republican party. In the fall of 1879 he was elected to the State Legislature, after a closely con-
tested canvass, by a majority of only twenty.

He married, June 3, 1841, Abbie B., daughter of Ebenezer and Betsey (Alley) Rowe. She is a native of Mercer, Somerset Co., Me., and was born Oct. 12, 1813. They have an adopted daughter, Annie L. Goff.



of the conquerors of the *Narragansetts*, a descendant of the Pilgrims, a wanderer from the old colony of Plymouth, who disembarked from his canoe on Presumpscot River, attended by his eldest son, fourteen years of age, with an axe, gun, and a small quantity of provisions and ammunition, to select a spot for his future home. Proceeding westerly nearly two miles from the river, he chose a sunny, elevated spot on the south side of Fort Hill, and there that son, Edmund Phinney, afterwards distinguished, not only in various town and State offices, but as a colonel of the Revolutionary army, felled the first tree for clearing a farm. This was on a lot adjoining what is now called Fort Hill road, formerly King Street, about one mile northerly from the principal village in Gorham. This land is now owned by Mr. Moses Fogg."*

John Phinney was forty-three years old when he began the settlement of Gorham. He was a son of Deacon John Phinney, of Barnstable, Mass., in which town he was born April 8, 1693 (O. S.). He had married Martha Colman, and had five children born in Barnstable, and two in Falmouth after their settlement there in 1732; whence they removed to Gorham in 1736. Mary Gorham, Colman, and James, the three younger children, were born in Gorham, the former being the first white child born in the town. Her birth occurred in August, 1736. She married James Irish, father of Gen. James Irish, and left numerous descendants. Colman Phinney, the second child born in Gorham, was killed by a falling tree, when about ten years of age. James lived in the town till October, 1834, when he died in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He was a highly respected and useful citizen. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the second settler,—whether it was Daniel Mosier or Hugh McLellan,—but the difference is immaterial, inasmuch as it is agreed that both settled in the town near the same time. Daniel Mosier removed from Falmouth to the town in 1738, two years after the Phinneys, who up to this time had been the sole occupants of that part of the wilderness. Hugh McLellan came from the north of Ireland, and settled on land a quarter of a mile north of Gorham Seminary, or the site of the present State Normal School. The settlers who followed Mr. McLellan, soon after, were William Pote, William Cotton, Ebenezer Hall, Eliphalet Watson, Clement Harvey, Bartholomew Thorn, John Irish, John Eayr, Jacob Hamblen, Benjamin Skillings, and others.

"The first sixteen years after the settlement of Gorham," says Judge Pierce, "were years of great anxiety and suffering. At one time all the provisions the family of Capt. Phinney had for some days was two quarts of boiled wheat, which had been reserved for seed. At that period all the towns in Maine were obliged to erect and maintain garrisons for refuge against Indian attacks. The fort in Gorham was built on 30-acre lot No. 2, close to the old burying-ground, on what is still called Fort Hill, the most elevated land in the town." The fort had two 6-pounder swivels placed at diagonal corners, for the purpose of defense and to give alarm in case of the approach of Indians.

At the commencement of the French and Indian war,

1745, there were 18 families in the town, 9 of whom moved into the garrison, where they were closely shut up for four years. They were in the fortress for seven years. Eleven soldiers were furnished by the government of Massachusetts to assist in defending the garrison and procuring the necessities of life. The nine families which moved into the fort were those of Capt. John Phinney, Jacob Hamblen, Daniel Mosier, Hugh McLellan, Clement Harvey, John Reed, Edward Cloutman, Jeremiah Hodgdon, and Eliphalet Watson. Those who left the town at the beginning of the war were William Pote, James Irish, John Eayr, Caleb Cromwell, Ebenezer Hall, William Cotton, Benjamin Skillings, and Benjamin Stevens, most of them going to Falmouth, a few to Massachusetts, but nearly all returning and settling upon their farms at the close of the war.

The following account of the massacre of the Bryant family, April 19, 1746, and other Indian troubles at Gorham during the war of that period, was compiled by Judge Pierce from a manuscript of the late Col. Hugh D. McLellan, who wrote it from the relation of Mrs. Abigail McLellan, who died about 1821. She was a girl at the time of the massacre, living in her father's family, and well remembered the terrible events she related:

"All the families remaining in Gorham had removed into the fort during the winter and early part of the spring, except four; they remained on their lands, hoping to get their plowing and sowing done so they might raise some crops. Capt. John Phinney, the patriarch of the settlement, who exercised a fatherly care over the weak and feeble plantation, was urgent to have all in the garrison, he feeling certain that the Indians would be upon them as soon as the ground was bared of snow. As the spring opened he entreated the settlers to make no delay about moving into the fort, a place of comparative safety, and where they might unite in defending each other. The forwardness of the spring increased his anxiety.

"On the evening of the 18th of April the McLellan family had completed their day's labor and were assembled in their log house; they expected to complete their work in the field the next day, and then designed to move immediately into the garrison. The evening was pleasant and warm; their door was open and their family dog reclining outside on the ground; suddenly the dog growled and became excited, and acted as if he discovered danger; the dog's conduct alarmed the family, and they uttered the word '*Indians!*' The door was quickly closed and fastened; their light was extinguished; the windows—small openings cut in the logs of which the house was built—covered and fastened; blankets were hung around the fireplace so that no light might be seen outside; few words were spoken, and those in a low tone. There were four guns in the house and two male persons (Hugh McLellan and his son, William) capable of using them; and Mrs. McLellan was not much inferior to her husband in strength and courage.

"When the McLellans had put their house in the best state for defense their means afforded, they had a milk-pan full of gunpowder, and lead enough, but it was not in balls. Here was work for female hands, and while Mr. McLellan and William lay by the loop-holes, each with one gun pointed outside and another within reach, Mrs. McLellan was by the fire, behind the screen, with her little daughter Abigail melting lead in an iron skillet, and with an iron spoon turning it into a bullet-mould, and then making ball-cartridges. No one in the house closed their eyes that night. The tedious hours passed on; the morning came; all was fair and peaceful without, nor could any indications of Indians be discovered, and the McLellans concluded that the alarm of the dog was caused by some wild animal. Mr. McLellan decided to go to his work, and finish it that day, and then go immediately into the garrison. They yoked their oxen, and he and his son went to his field, charging Mrs. McLellan to keep the dog at home, to be watchful, and on any alarm to blow the horn. Before they left the house, a neighbor, Mr. John Reed, came to borrow a chain; to him they made known their apprehensions. Reed said he had seen nothing unusual, and did not think the Indians were in the

* Pierce's History of Gorham, 1862.

neighborhood; no signs of them had been seen, and he should finish his work before he moved into the fort. Reed took the chain, put it on his shoulder, and started for home. When he arrived at the brook, about a quarter of a mile north of the Gorham Academy (now called 'Tommy's Brook'), he was suddenly set upon by two powerful Indians, who had secreted themselves in the bushes. Reed was brave and athletic, but was unarmed; the two Indians overpowered him, bound him securely, and took him to Canada. After the close of the war he returned home. The McLellan family owed their escape to the capture of Reed, as the Indians who took him were on their way to McLellan's house; but having taken Reed, and there being two men at McClellan's, it would have been hazardous to have made an attack then. In their conflict with Bryant, the Indians had fired a gun and broken Bryant's; he attempted to get to the fort; he reached the small brook southerly of Nathaniel Hamblen's house, the Indians pressing hard upon him. Bryant discovered, on the top of the hill where Hamblen now lives, Mr. Daniel Mosier, with his gun on his shoulder, coming towards them. Bryant called to Mosier to fire upon the Indians, but Mosier was a long-gun-shot off, and did not know the number of the Indians there; at that moment the nearest Indian sprang upon Bryant, and with rapid blows of the tomahawk dispatched him before Mosier was hardly conscious of what was taking place.

"He returned to the fort and gave the alarm. Mrs. McLellan, hearing the gun fired at Bryant, directed her little daughter, Abigail, about twelve years of age, to go to Mr. Bryant's and inquire what the gun was fired for; but the child, being afraid, secreted herself. When the mother discovered her, she again ordered her to go; the distance was short, and she soon arrived at Bryant's house. She entered, and the sight that presented itself to her astonished eyes paralyzed her voice and limbs for the moment. On the floor lay the four children in their blood. They all fell under the tomahawk except the babe. The eldest daughter was alive; she called Abigail by name and asked for water, but Abigail was stricken with horror, and heeded her not: instantly she was flying home, nor stopped to look around. She reached her father's house and fell prostrate at the door. Her mother took her up, laid her on a bed, and immediately blew the horn for her husband and son to come. Animation revived in the girl, and she uttered the word 'Indians!' and fainted again. Mr. McLellan heard the horn and hastily ran home, leaving his oxen in the yoke. Abigail, on recovering from her swoon, related what she had seen at Bryant's house. Mr. McLellan immediately put his house in a position to resist a sudden attack or to stand a siege. Water was procured, windows and doors made close and fast. They knew not the extent of the Indians' success, whether all the neighbors were killed or taken prisoners; nor did they feel sure of the safety of the fort, but they determined to resist the savages if an attack was made on their house. It was not long before they heard the report of the alarm-gun (a six-pounder at the fort), which was to give notice of the presence of the enemy in the neighborhood, and to warn all out of the fort to watch against surprise. Captain Phinney and the others in the fort were apprised that the Indians were around them by the report of Mr. Mosier, but they knew nothing of their numbers or the extent of their depredations beyond the fact that Bryant was killed; they did not therefore deem it prudent, with their small force, to leave the garrison. Bryant's house was but half a mile distant from the fort, but as most of the intervening space was covered with thick woods and bushes, where the enemy might lay in ambush and come upon them by surprise or shoot them from the thickets, they made the entrance to the fort secure and kept a careful watch. Thus the day passed, and none arriving at the fort, its inmates supposed the four families remaining out were all either killed or taken captives.

"The McLellan family maintained anxious watching all that day and the following night. The next day, about noon, men were seen coming over what is now called the Academy Hill towards McLellan's house. At first sight they were supposed to be Indians, but they proved to be a scouting-party going to the fort; there were about a dozen armed men from Falmouth (Portland). The alarm-gun had been heard, and they were thus notified that Indians were about Gorham or Windham. At Saccarappa the scouting-party divided, and part went to Windham. The party for Gorham came to McLellan's house, where they were joyfully received. McLellan's oxen, still yoked, were found in the woods, near by where they had been left the morning before. What furniture they had was quickly loaded on a cart, and under the protection of the scout they started for the fort. Near

Bryant's house they met a party from the fort, who had ventured out that day to learn something of the extent of the mischief done by the savages. The bodies of Mr. Bryant and his children were carried to the fort, and buried near by with due propriety."

Some days before this attack Edward Cloutman's family had removed from the garrison. On this day he had gone to his field to complete the sowing of his grain. The Indians there discovered him,—some eight of them in a party together. He had a fine gun which they were anxious to obtain, and they thought also that his capture would be a discouraging blow to the settlement. He was a powerful man, of great muscular strength, and in the prime of life, being over six feet tall and weighing 220 pounds. He was alone in his field when the Indians discovered him. "As soon as his back was turned towards them, five of the savages ran towards him; he saw them, and ran for Mr. Bryant's house. Coming to the fence where he had a short time before placed brush, in trying to leap over the fence he became entangled and fell back; he rose and tried a second time, but did not succeed; then two Indians sprang towards him; Cloutman knocked them down; a third Indian he put under his feet; two more savages came up with guns leveled at his breast. Cloutman then surrendered. Had it not been for the brush that entangled him, he would probably have saved himself and the Bryant family." Cloutman was taken to Canada, whence he wrote his wife a letter, which she received in September following, relating the particulars of his capture. He informed her that the Indians took him and Reed and Mrs. Bryant westerly down the stream and remained concealed all day; that at night two Indians approached the fort so near that they could hear the voices of the inmates; and that at midnight they forded Little River. Mrs. Bryant being very feeble, Mr. Cloutman carried her on his back over all the streams, and many miles besides where the traveling was bad. They followed the Saco River, and passed through the Notch of the White Mountains. Cloutman and Dunbar made their escape, and it is supposed were drowned in attempting to swim across a bay of Lake Champlain on making their way homeward. The skeletons of two men were found on the shore of the lake, and in the garment of one was found a pocket-compass, which was identified as one Cloutman had in Canada.

"After peace was made, an Indian came to Gorham and called on Cloutman's widow, and with a beaver-skin wanted to buy an axe. She would not sell him her axe. He then went to Mr. Dennis Larry's house and traded with him. The Indian told Mr. Larry that he was one of the party that captured Cloutman, and told how they did it. He said, 'Strong man, Cloutman; he beat two Indians so they died before they got to Canada.'"

The widow of Edward Cloutman married Mr. Abraham Anderson, of Windham, where she died Dec. 1, 1802, aged eighty-four years. "She was the grandmother of Hon. John Anderson, of Portland, Hon. William Anderson, of Windham, and of Mrs. Ann Waterman, wife of Dr. John Waterman, of Gorham. Edward Cloutman left a son and



JOHN H. ROBERTS

was born in the town of Gorham, Jan. 21, 1818. The farm on which his widow now resides was first settled by Joseph Roberts, and has been in the family since. He is fourth son and fourth child of Samuel and Betsey (Huston) Roberts. His father was a native of Gorham, born June 2, 1799, and married, May 3, 1818, Betsey Huston, who was born in Portland, March 13, 1788.

Mr. Roberts received his education in the common school and Gorham Academy. He married, Dec. 8, 1850, Martha Ann, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Edwards) Worcester, who was born in Gorham Sept. 9, 1819.

Their children are Ella R., wife of John H. Harmon, of Buxton, York Co.; Samuel W., re-

sides on the homestead; Martha L., wife of John M. Russell, of Worcester Co., Mass. He was a member of the Baptist Church of South Gorham. In politics he was a Republican.

In the late Rebellion he sacrificed his life for the good of his country, evincing that patriotism and bravery as a soldier which gave success to the Union arms. He enlisted in Company I, 17th Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, took part in several engagements, and was slightly wounded in the battles of Gettysburg and Locust Grove.

During Gen. Grant's campaign before Richmond he received a fatal wound, and died at Douglas Hospital, Washington, Aug. 15, 1864, after a lingering sickness of over three months.



daughter; the latter died unmarried. His son, Timothy, married Katy Partridge. They left a numerous family, who were respected and useful citizens of Gorham, and some of his descendants still reside in the town."

Several other incidents occurred during this war: Col. Edmund Phinney was fired upon and wounded by a party of Indians while out in search of his cows; a young man by the name of Bartholomew Thorn was captured and taken to Canada, where he remained seven years, and then returned to Gorham. It is said that one day during this Indian war five savages were killed on the Fort Hill road, near the brook southerly of Nathaniel Hamblen's house; three of them fell by the gun of William McLellan. At another time, when all the men were out of the fort, an old dog, by his barking and frantic gestures, awakened the suspicions of the females in the garrison. They closed the gate, and Mrs. McLellan, the wife of Hugh, ascended to the watch-box, and carefully scanning the bushes and stumps in the vicinity, discovered an Indian behind a bush. She got a loaded musket and watched at the port-hole. Soon the Indian rose cautiously, surveying the fort. He stood in full view; Mrs. McLellan fired; her shot took effect. The men, hearing the report of the gun, came running to the fort to learn the cause. When told, they were incredulous; but an examination of the spot showed a pool of blood where the Indian had stood, and a bloody trail leading into the woods. The Indian had escaped; or, if mortally wounded, had been carried off by his comrades.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

DELEGATES TO THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

1774, Solomon Lombard; 1775-76, Bryant Morton; 1777, Edmund Phinney; 1779, Solomon Lombard, to form State Constitution of Massachusetts.

JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS.

1776-81, Solomon Lombard; 1784-99, Josiah Thacher; 1789-1804, William Gorham; 1793-1811, Stephen Longfellow.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

William Gorham, 1782-1805, twenty-three years. Since Maine became a State, Josiah Pierce, 1846-56, ten years.

SENATORS UNDER MASSACHUSETTS.

Josiah Thacher, Stephen Longfellow, Lothrop Lewis, James Irish.

SENATORS IN MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Josiah Pierce, three years, president of the Senate, 1835-36; Charles Hunt, two years; James Mann, two years.

Hugh D. McLellan was speaker of the House of the Maine Legislature in 1847-48.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILORS.

Edmund Mann, of Governor Dunlap's Council; Toppan Robie, of Governor Kent's Council; Dominicus Jordan, of Governors Fairfield's and Kavenagh's Council; Frederick Robie, of Governor Washburn's Council.

Edward P. Weston, Superintendent of Common Schools, 1860-62.

Daniel C. Emery was Sheriff of Cumberland County in 1856.

Edmund Mann and Jeremiah Parker, County Commissioners.

John A. Waterman, County Treasurer, 1857-58, and Judge of Probate, 1863-72.

James Mann, County Treasurer, 1862.

Lothrop Lewis, James Irish, and Joseph Adams were delegates to the convention that formed the constitution of Maine.

SELECTMEN.

- 1765.—Benjamin Skillings, Amos Whitney, Joseph Weston.
 1766.—Benjamin Skillings, Amos Whitney, Bryant Morton.
 1767.—Benjamin Skillings, Amos Whitney, Edmund Phinney.
 1768.—Hugh McLellan, Edmund Phinney, Joseph Cates.
 1769.—Edmund Phinney, Amos Whitney, James Gilkey.
 1770-71.—Edmund Phinney, James Gilkey, Barnabas Bangs.
 1772.—Solomon Lombard, Edmund Phinney, Nathan Whitney.
 1773.—Edmund Phinney, James Gilkey, Samuel Whitmore.
 1774.—Benjamin Skillings, Nathan Whitney, Prince Davis.
 1775.—Edmund Phinney, Prince Davis, William McLellan.
 1776.—William Gorham, Prince Davis, James Phinney.
 1777-78.—James Phinney, Andrew Crockett, Samuel Harding.
 1779.—James Phinney, James Gilkey, Andrew Crockett.
 1780.—James Gilkey, Andrew Crockett, William Cotton.
 1781.—Edmund Phinney, William Gorham, Stephen Longfellow, Jr.
 1782.—Edmund Phinney, Stephen Longfellow, Jr., William McLellan.
 1783.—James Phinney, Prince Davis, William McLellan.
 1784.—James Phinney, Stephen Longfellow, Jr., Austin Alden.
 1785.—Stephen Longfellow, Jr., James Phinney, Cary McLellan.
 1786.—Stephen Longfellow, Jr., James Phinney, Austin Alden.
 1787.—Stephen Longfellow, Jr., Austin Alden, Decker Phinney.
 1788.—Austin Alden, Decker Phinney, Nathaniel Frost.
 1789-92.—Stephen Longfellow, Jr., Samuel Elder, James Phinney.
 1792-94.—Stephen Longfellow, Jr., James Phinney, Decker Phinney.
 1794-96.—Stephen Longfellow, Decker Phinney, Josiah Alden.
 1796-1801.—Lothrop Lewis, Josiah Alden,* Samuel Warren.
 1801-5.—Lothrop Lewis, Samuel Warren, Decker Phinney.
 1805-11.—Lothrop Lewis, Samuel Warren, Edmund Phinney, Jr.
 1811.—Lothrop Lewis, Edmund Phinney, Jr., Thomas McLellan.
 1812-15.—Lothrop Lewis, Edmund Phinney, Jr., David Harding, Jr.
 1815.—Toppan Robie, William McLellan, Samuel Warren.
 1815-18.—Lothrop Lewis, William McLellan, Toppan Robie.
 1818.—Toppan Robie, David Harding, Jr., Edw. Wescott.
 1819.—David Harding, Jr., Toppan Robie, Matthew Johnson.
 1820.—Lothrop Lewis, James Irish, William Cobb.
 1821.—Lothrop Lewis, William Cobb, Nathaniel Phinney.
 1822.—Lothrop Lewis, Nathaniel Phinney, Seward Merrill.
 1823.—Nathaniel Phinney, Toppan Robie, Simon Elder.
 1824.—Seth Webb, Toppan Robie, Simon Elder.
 1825.—Edmund Mann, David Harding, Jr., Simon Elder.
 1826.—Edmund Mann, Seward Merrill, Seth Webb.
 1827.—Edmund Mann, Seward Merrill, Samuel Staples, Jr.
 1828.—Edmund Mann, Seward Merrill, Levi Hall.
 1829.—Edmund Mann, Seward Merrill, James Irish.
 1830.—Edmund Mann, Joseph Hamilton, Benjamin Skillings.
 1831.—Edmund Mann, Clark Swett, Robert Johnson (3d).
 1832.—Seward Merrill, William Silla, Robert Johnson (3d).
 1833.—Seward Merrill, William Silla, Daniel C. Emery.
 1834.—Edward Mann, William Silla, Toppan Robie.
 1835.—Toppan Robie, Benjamin Skillings, Daniel C. Emery.
 1836.—Daniel C. Emery, George Strout,† Josiah L. Swett.
 1837.—Josiah Pierce, Josiah L. Swett, Benjamin Skillings.
 1838.—Josiah Pierce, Josiah L. Swett, William E. Files.
 1839-40.—Benjamin Skillings, Simon Elder, Charles O. Libby.
 1841.—Edward Scamman, John Sturgis, Charles O. Libby.
 1842.—Hugh D. McLellan, Simon C. Clements, Joseph W. Parker.
 1843-44.—Hugh D. McLellan, Jacob H. Clements, Joseph W. Parker.
 1845.—Jonathan Hanson, John Sturgis, Edward Seaman.
 1846.—John Wingate, William Warren, Robert Johnson (3d).
 1847.—John Wingate, William Warren, Daniel C. Emery.
 1848.—Daniel C. Emery, Merrill Thomas, Joseph M. Plummer.
 1849-50.—Merrill Thomas, Charles Paine, Joseph M. Plummer.
 1851.—Merrill Thomas, Charles Paine, Daniel Hall.
 1852.—Merrill Thomas, Charles Paine, Freeman Harding.
 1853.—Freeman Harding, William Merrill, Jr., Theodore Dame.
 1854.—Edward Scamman, Daniel C. Libby, Joshua E. Hall.
 1855.—Edward Scamman, Freeman Harding, Joshua E. Hall.
 1856.—Edward Scamman, James Phinney, Jr., Joshua E. Hall.
 1857-58.—James Phinney, Jr., Charles Moulton, Zebulon Whitney.
 1859.—Marshall Irish, Merrill T. Files, William Burton.

* Alden excused and Samuel Prentiss elected.

† Resigned.

1860.—Merrill T. Files, William Burton, Isaac E. McLellan.
 1861.—Isaac E. McLellan, Samuel S. Waterhouse, Edwin Coburn.
 1862.—Edwin Coburn, Samuel S. Waterhouse, Moses Fogg.
 1863.—Joshua E. Hall, B. A. Watson, George Chadbourn.
 1864.—J. W. Parker, B. A. Watson, George Chadbourn.
 1865.—J. W. Parker, James Phinney, Edward Files.
 1866.—James Phinney, Edward Files, Charles Johnson.
 1867.—James Phinney, Charles Johnson, Joel Wilson.
 1868–69.—Joel Wilson, Albert G. Bradbury, Solomon B. Cloudman.
 1870.—Solomon B. Cloudman, Samuel F. Bacon, Lewis Libby.
 1871–72.—Samuel F. Bacon, Lewis Libby, S. S. Waterhouse.
 1873.—Samuel F. Bacon, Mark Mosier, Zebulon Whitney.
 1874.—Mark Mosier, Zebulon Whitney, John S. Leavett.
 1875.—John S. Leavett, Joseph Ridlon, Kimball Eastman.
 1876–77.—Joseph Ridlon, Jeremiah Parker, William L. Larrabee.
 1878.—Kimball Eastman, R. G. Harding, Jeremiah Parker.
 1879.—Samuel F. Bacon, Charles W. Deering, Henry Mayberry.

TOWN CLERKS.

1764–70, Amos Whitney; 1770–72, Wentworth Stuart; 1772–73, Amos Whitney; 1773–76, William Gorham; 1776–78, Caleb Chase; 1778–1804, Austin Alden; 1804–15, Josiah Alden; 1815–33, William H. Foster; 1833–37, William B. Harding; 1837–39, Eben Preble; 1839–42, Russell Linnell; 1842–43, Charles C. Bangs; 1843–45, Eben Preble; 1845–46, Russell Linnell; 1846–49, William B. Harding; 1849–52, John Wingate; 1852–54, William B. Harding; 1854–55, James W. Davis; 1855–58, Samuel F. Bacon; 1858–61, E. W. Nevins; 1861–64, M. G. Hayden; 1864–66, C. Henry Paine; 1866–71, J. C. Summersides; 1871–78, John C. Card; 1878–79, David F. Watson; 1879, J. C. Summersides.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1765, Solomon Lombard; 1766, voted not to send a representative; 1767–69, Solomon Lombard; 1770, voted not to send a representative; 1771, none; 1772, voted not to send a representative on account of the poverty of the town; 1773, chose Wentworth Stewart, on condition that he will serve without expense to the town, which Mr. Stewart agreed to; 1774, voted not to send a representative; 1775, Bryant Morton; 1776, Caleb Chase; 1777, Bryant Morton; 1778–79, Edmund Phinney; 1780, Solomon Lombard; 1781, none; 1782, Stephen Longfellow, Jr.; 1783–88, Josiah Thacher; 1788, Edmund Phinney; 1789–92, Josiah Thacher; 1792, Stephen Longfellow and Josiah Thacher; 1793–95, Stephen Longfellow; 1795, Josiah Thacher; 1796, Stephen Longfellow; 1797, Josiah Thacher; 1798–1800, Stephen Longfellow; 1801–3, Lothrop Lewis; 1803, Lothrop Lewis; 1804–8, Lothrop Lewis; 1808, Lothrop Lewis and David Harding, Jr.; 1809, David Harding, Jr., and Dudley Folsom; 1809–13, Lothrop Lewis, David Harding, Jr., and Dudley Folsom; 1813–16, James Codman, David Harding, Jr., and Toppan Robie; 1816, Samuel Stephenson, David Harding, Jr., and Toppan Robie; 1817–19, David Harding, Jr.; 1819–20, Lothrop Lewis, Toppan Robie, and Joseph Adams.

SCHOOLS.*

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

In the belief that some detailed account of the establishment of the normal school at Gorham, and of the proceedings of the citizens of the town in providing suitable buildings for the same, would be of general interest, and should be preserved, the following statements have been prepared.

On the 18th of January, 1877, on motion of Col. Robie, of Gorham, the House of Representatives

“Ordered: That the Superintendent of Common Schools be, and is hereby, requested to make such examination as he may deem necessary, looking to the establishment of a normal school in the western part of the State; and all parties interested are hereby authorized to communicate with him, setting forth the advantages of locality and

the pecuniary benefits that may be offered to secure the school, and report by bill or otherwise to the next Legislature.”

The following order was introduced by Col. Robie, and concurred in by the House of Representatives, Jan. 17, 1878:

“Ordered: In pursuance of an order of the last Legislature, requesting the Superintendent of Common Schools to make such examination as he may deem necessary, looking to the establishment of a normal school in the western part of the State, be it further ordered, that he be requested to report to this Legislature any information or facts that he may have received from localities desiring a normal school, and his own conclusions and judgment in regard to the matter.”

Jan. 19, 1878, the Legislature ordered

“That the Committee on Education be directed to make such examination and investigation as may be deemed necessary, looking to the establishment of a normal school in the western part of the State, giving all parties interested an opportunity to be heard, and to report by bill or otherwise.”

The Committee on Education reported the following bill to establish an additional normal school:

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

“SECTION 1. There is hereby established another normal school, upon such plan as the board of trustees of normal schools may direct.

“SEC. 2. Said normal school shall be located at Gorham, in the county of Cumberland, provided and upon condition that there be conveyed to the State by the proper authorities, for the use and purposes of such school, land, and buildings thereon, situated in said town, such as shall be, in the judgment of the trustees of the normal schools, of sufficient capacity and in such condition as to meet fully the demands of said school. And said trustees, upon such conveyance, are authorized to procure teachers and put in operation such school, and cause the same to be conducted at a cost per year not greater than that of either of the present normal schools, such cost to be deducted and paid from the public school funds.”

The bill was taken from the table, Feb. 15, 1878, and the House ordered the yeas and nays on its passage to be engrossed. The question being so taken, the bill was passed by yeas 101, nays 34. The vote in the Senate on its final passage was yeas 17, nays 6.

The Legislature of 1878, without opposition, passed bills authorizing “the trustees of Gorham Seminary to convey the property of said corporation for the use and purposes of the normal school established at Gorham,” and authorizing the town of Gorham, or any of its school districts, to raise money for providing buildings for the same.

At the annual town-meeting, held on the 4th of March, 1878, a very large proportion of all the voters of the town being present, after a full discussion the town unanimously voted to raise \$15,000 to aid in erecting a normal school building, with certain restrictions added thereto.

The following individuals were selected to act for the town, in the capacity of building committee: Frederick Robie, Daniel C. Emery, John A. Waterman, Stephen Hinckley, Roscoe G. Harding, Solomon B. Cloudman, and Reuben Lowell.

The committee appointed as above submitted the following report, which was accepted by the town at its annual meeting, in March, 1879:

“TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF GORHAM:

“The committee, appointed by the town at its last annual meeting, to whom were intrusted the interests of the town growing out of the location and establishment of the State Normal School and the erec-

* By Hon. John A. Waterman.

tion therefor of suitable buildings in Gorham, have attended to their duty and beg leave to make the following report. They have, as was contemplated, acted in conjunction with committees duly selected by the trustees of Gorham Seminary, and by the subscribers to a fund raised in aid of the Normal School Building. The joint committee were duly organized and constituted thus: Frederick Robie, Chairman; John A. Waterman, Treasurer; George B. Emery, Secretary; Daniel C. Emery, Stephen Hinkley, Joseph Ridlon, Marshall Irish, Roscoe G. Harding, Henry H. Hunt, Humphrey Cousens, Lewis McLellan, Geo. W. Lowell, Solomon B. Cloudman, and Reuben Lowell. The labors of the committee have been crowned with complete success. An elegant and noble building has been erected and completed, which is an ornament and honor to our town. The entire property has been duly accepted and transferred to the State. There is now in successful operation a State normal school department, with its model schools. The first class of pupils is unexpectedly large, and the opening of the Normal School promises all that its most sanguine friends ever anticipated.

"The following items have been taken from the books of the treasurer, which give a statement of the cost of the building, etc., and the sources from which funds were raised to pay the same. The treasurer paid out,—

"For land.....	\$1,000.00
"cellar and foundation wall.....	622.50
"building as per contract.....	19,880.00
"heating apparatus.....	1,817.00
"seats, desks, and other furniture.....	\$698.40
	101.60
	800.00
"architect and superintendent's fees....	600.00
	200.00
	800.00
"grading, drain-pipe, and cesspool....	250.00
	45.90
	295.90
"extra work, insurance, coal and wood, printing, watchman, and sundry small items.....	296.31
	\$25,511.71
"There has also been expended on the seminary property something over two thousand dollars....	2,000.00
	\$27,511.71

"The following amounts have been collected and accounted for by the treasurer :

"Money raised by the town.....	\$15,000.00
From sale of old barn and apples.....	20.50
Realized from village subscriptions.....	7,170.00
The balance has been paid by the trustees of Gorham Seminary, by the provisions of special act of the Legislature, unless a small unpaid amount shall be collected from the subscription paper	5,321.21
	\$27,511.71

"The money raised by the town has gone entirely into the construction account of the building. The committee have encountered many difficulties and perplexities, and have felt the weight of responsibility that has rested upon them, and have devoted much time and labor to secure a successful result. They subscribed and have paid (\$5550) five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars towards the Normal School Building. They have received nothing, and make no charge for their services as committee, but are fully compensated in view of the prospective advantages which await our town.

"FREDERICK ROBIE, *Chairman,*
"For the committee."

The following is a description of the school building, by Mr. F. H. Fassett, of Portland, the architect of the building: "The style of the building is modern Gothic. The entire edifice rests on a solid ledge. The foundations are two feet thick, and laid in cement mortar. The underpinning, outside steps, and buttresses, are of granite. All of the exterior walls and main partitions are of brick, 14 inches in thickness. The outside course of the exterior walls is of face brick. All the window and door trimmings,

belt and string courses, are of Nova Scotia freestone; the canopy over the front entrance is all freestone, projecting two feet from the face of the wall, and supported by freestone columns, with elaborately-carved capitals.

"On the front of the building there is a tower 14 by 16 feet, surmounted by a pyramidal roof, ornamented with iron cresting and a copper vane. The entire height of the tower is 90 feet. On each side of the main building there is a pavilion, each 8 by 24 feet in size and 70 feet high, surmounted by pyramidal roofs and iron cresting. All the cornices and towers are of galvanized iron, that on the main building being bracketed and quite elaborate in detail. The roofs are high, having a pitch of 45°, and are slated and finished with an ornamental iron cresting.

"The general ground-plan of the building is in the form of a cross, the vestibule and dressing-rooms forming the head, the main building making the two arms, and two model-school rooms the foot. The principal entrance opens into a vestibule, 33 by 18 feet, in which are two flights of wide stairs leading to the second and third stories. On the right and left of the vestibule are the dressing-rooms, each 10 by 19 feet. From the vestibule there is a corridor 10 feet wide running through the main building, and communicating with the entrances to the model-school rooms. On the right of the corridor is a class-room 24 by 27 feet, and a laboratory also 24 by 27 feet. On the left of the corridor are three class-rooms, one 17 by 34 feet, the other two 12 by 27 feet each. All can be thrown into one room by sliding partitions.

"Each of the model-school rooms is 22 by 26 feet, and the two are divided by a glazed partition arranged so as to throw them into one when occasion requires. Each has a separate outside entrance opening into a corridor 9 feet wide, running at right angles to the main corridor and connecting with it, thereby giving three spacious entrances to the building on the ground floor.

"The second floor contains a staircase, hall 33 by 17 feet, the main hall and school-room 48 by 70 feet. In the rear, over the model-school room, is a class-room 34 by 22 feet, teachers' room 17 by 22, library 17 by 22 feet. The first floor is 14 feet high in the clear, the second 16 feet. In the basement are located the steam-boiler, cisterns, water-tanks, and water-closets. The third story is unfinished. All the interior finish is of Michigan pine, oiled and varnished. The floors throughout are Georgia pine. The whole building is thoroughly heated by steam."

The exercises of the dedication of the Normal School building contain so many things of historic interest that we do not feel at liberty to omit them entirely from this brief sketch of the town of Gorham.

The dedication, which took place Dec. 26, 1878, was attended by a large concourse of people and by many distinguished visitors from the capital and other portions of the State. The Governor came not only to participate in the exercises, but to receive in person, as the executive head of the State, the munificent gift which the liberality of the people of Gorham had provided, and the deed of which was now ready to be transferred. Hon. Frederick Robie, president of the Board of Trustees of the Gorham Seminary, and chairman of the Building Committee, pre-

sented the building to the State in the following able and appropriate address:

ADDRESS OF HON. FREDERICK ROBIE.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—In behalf of the citizens of Gorham I welcome you as participators in the exercises of this interesting occasion. I could wish that your coming had been at a milder season of the year. We are not without a laudable pride in the summer beauties of our natural scenery, and under a warmer sky, instead of a cold December morning, we would have challenged your admiration. As it is, we trust you will find a compensation in the interesting ceremonies before us.

"I am delegated and instructed by the town of Gorham, also acting under the direction of the trustees of Gorham Seminary, and in their behalf, respectively, am prepared to present to the State of Maine a deed, duly executed, of the real and personal property which was contemplated should be given to the State as a consideration for the location, establishment, and maintenance of a State Normal School in the town of Gorham.

"The conditions on which the location was to be made are fully set forth by an act and resolve of the last Legislature of the State. The parties whom I have the honor to represent, fully believing in the local and general advantages which were to accrue from accepting the conditions, readily consented to bear the pecuniary burden and other responsibilities which were necessary to be carried in order to secure the location and maintenance of a State Normal School. On this interesting occasion, in behalf of my fellow-townsmen, I thank the official representatives of the State for the opportunity given us to test our sincerity and faith in the future success of the Institution, the buildings of which are now completed. In early spring, after a preliminary but thorough examination of all our Academy and Seminary property, plans and specifications were executed, and a request was made by the State authorities for more extensive grounds, also the erection of a new school building was urged on a broader scale than was at first contemplated. These requirements, in the judgment of the State authorities, were considered essential for a successful school, and a compliance therewith on our part became necessary to secure its location. The proposition was an abandonment of the old Academy and its grounds for Normal School purposes.

"It was a plan entirely different from our previous intentions and declarations, and called for a much larger outlay of money than had ever been contemplated. After some hesitancy and deliberation the proposition was unanimously accepted by all of the parties interested, and fortunately the wisdom of the course has become apparent to all. An eligible and spacious lot was selected by the State authorities, and immediately purchased by the trustees of Gorham Seminary.

"Active work followed, and the 'corner-stone' of the new building was laid six months ago. From that early period the supervision and examination of the many details incident to the progress of the work have received the careful attention of a competent and skillful architect, under the watchful care and direction of the State Normal School Board of Trustees. After a recent inspection of the entire work of the new building and Seminary, I am informed that this honorable Board, officially representing the State, are fully satisfied that all of the conditions and requirements have been substantially met and performed by the parties that I represent; and they have expressed a willingness to accept the same, and further declare that the State of Maine on its part may properly receive charge of the entire property for purposes indicated by the action of the last Legislature.

"The new building is now complete; it tells its own story. We invite a careful personal inspection from the public of its external and internal arrangements. We have the pleasure and satisfaction to point out and name some of the considerations of value which are spread out before us connected with this undertaking. The deed which I hold conveys the recent purchase of land on which the Normal School building has been erected. The spot and associations which surround it are interesting and historic, particularly so to an inhabitant of Gorham. It is a part of the original lot of our earliest settlers, and the title comes from a lineal descendant of the same family and name (McLellan) which furnished the deed and title for the lot on which the old Academy stands in close proximity. The summit on which the Normal School building has been erected com-

mands an extensive and splendid prospect. In a southerly direction we notice the blue waters of the Atlantic, on whose broad bosom as many as fifty sailing vessels can frequently be seen by aid of the eye alone. The brave men of the ocean, as they pass and repass this high elevation, can easily recognize the public building on its summit. The farmer, mechanic, and man of business, as they hurry along the great public thoroughfares which run in full sight of this building, must be impressed with its importance and use. Buildings of this character, so conspicuous, become public monuments, which indicate the sentiment of the people. They inspire the beholder with confidence in the future. Far towards the north and west are seen the rocky but cultivated hills of old Oxford, and farther still the White Mountains, the highlands and granite hills of New Hampshire, and at shorter distances we see numerous villages with prominent church spires; between these are spread out the happy rural homes of the farmers of York and Cumberland, and thus a grand panorama invites and captivates the eye as it follows along a beautiful and extended landscape. As we turn to the west and south, Mt. Hope, the highlands of York County, and the fertile valleys of Saco are ours in sight. Towards the east are the neighboring towns of Westbrook, Windham, Cumberland, and even Androscoggin County is seen in the far distance. In full view is the city of Portland, with its hospital, many church spires, and public schools,—'The Forest City,'—it sits proudly on its own hills, 'the gem of the sea.'

"Pardon me, if we change the scope of our vision and look directly about us. The summit and the building which stands upon it are seen from nearly every home in town. It readily commands nearly every spot that is memorable in the history of our town. Let us pause and look upon an interesting and historic picture: in plain sight is the farm-lot of the first settler, the spot where the first tree was felled by the woodman's axe, the forest home of Capt. John Phinney, and the cleared grounds once occupied by his neighbors,—the Cloudmans, McLellans, Watsons, Mosbiers, Hamblins, and Irishes,—families of olden times; the spot where the Bryant family was massacred by the Indians, April 19, 1746; the hill on which stood the old fort where all our early inhabitants gathered for mutual protection and safety, and during a residence of seven long years were the subjects of untold suffering, keen privations, dire want, and constant fears. Consecrated spot! where the gospel was first preached and the early schoolmaster was at home; where manly heroism was developed and the better hereditary characteristics of our people were formed; where the seeds of loyalty were sown and took root, fully ripe when the crisis of our Revolutionary history called for a hardy race of brave men. Such were the representatives of the families who lived in the fort on yonder hill. At every turn of the wheel which marks or measures an era of progress let the chain connecting us with the past continue unbroken but lengthened, so that a union may ever be perfect in memory between the present generation and our ancestors. Near by the Normal School building the eye rests upon the soldiers' monument. It will teach a silent but perpetual lesson to our youth, that the memory and deeds of brave and loyal men never die; and although an humble patriot soldier may sleep forever far, far from home, he is ever remembered by a grateful and intelligent people. We cannot pass by the old Academy building, which is the nearest neighbor to the Normal School. It has a remarkable history, commencing three-quarters of a century ago; not only revered by all for its antiquity, but still more for what it has done for science and learning. There is a strong and abiding sentiment of attachment for this old temple of learning, and it is by no means confined to our own citizens; for it is the Alma Mater of a numerous and distinguished Alumni scattered throughout our State and found in far-distant homes. The names of the former prominent men of our town are connected with its early history,—Judge Stephen Longfellow, Judge William Gorham, Hon. Lothrop Lewis, and Dr. Dudley Folsom. The Irishes, McLellans, Phinneys, and many others were persevering in their efforts and generous with their means to establish the Academy. They were public-spirited men who sleep in yonder graveyard, but their memories are still attached to and preserved in that building of beautiful proportion and model. Its heavy and reliable frame of oak has outlived the shade-trees that surrounded it, and looks as if it might defy the storms of centuries. There is a determination that it shall be faithfully preserved, and long may it stand; the shadows of the two buildings will meet and blend fraternally together,—the one represents the past, the other the present, generation.

"The Seminary brick building, which was erected in 1836, at a cost of \$20,000, and dedicated in the year 1837, has been thoroughly repaired, heated by steam, and the deed which has been executed conveys the same to the State, together with a large quantity of personal property. It will make a valuable and convenient dormitory for teachers and students. The new brick building which has been erected for the use of the Normal School, and about to be conveyed to the State, is nearly perfect in its architecture and design; it is built and finished of the best material, well ventilated, with steam heating apparatus, costly furniture, and everything connected with it has been carefully arranged with every modern improvement. It will bear close inspection and stand the test of criticism.

"To accomplish so much, the liberality of our town and the private resources of our citizens have been appealed to, and there has always been a ready and willing response. The amount of money that has been raised by our citizens, and expended by the committee, to secure the location of the Normal School, exceeds \$28,000. The deed, which I shall have the honor to deliver to the State, conveys real and personal property which cannot be estimated in value by a less sum than \$40,000. We have endeavored to meet our promises and comply with every condition enjoined upon us, and the Normal School is ready to start on its high mission. We place implicit confidence in the faith and strong arm of the State of Maine that it will meet its obligations and do its part liberally, and as the result of continued wise legislation, we predict that this new educational enterprise will be honored and respected.

"I have stated within narrow limits and under some disadvantages a few points, and have made such remarks as the present occasion naturally suggests. I must now draw to a close, and it becomes my pleasant duty to present and deliver to your Excellency, representing the State of Maine, the property herein described, to wit: the Normal School building, contents, and real estate, containing 5 acres of land; the brick seminary, contents, and real estate, containing 3 acres of land. The property is considered valuable, but the associations and memories that cling to it are dear and sacred. In the Seminary, we part with an old friend and a fond relationship, but the cloud has a silver lining, for the future holds out brighter promises; and at the commencement of this new departure, in behalf of the trustees, who have so long labored for its best interests, also in behalf of my townsmen, I promise the State that there will be the same continued sympathy, and determined effort for the advancement and success of this new enterprise, that has been our pleasure and duty to bestow upon the old. I cannot better conclude my remarks than by repeating an extract from an address delivered by the Rev. Reuben Nason seventy-two years ago, on the occasion of the dedication of Gorham Academy.

"He was a man of wisdom and righteousness, and during a distinguished service of twenty-eight years among this people as principal and instructor of the academy was honored of all men, and the following words which he then uttered, probably taken from the only printed copy in existence, will be interesting to our older citizens who were once his pupils: 'Inhabitants of this town and vicinity,—To behold commodious and elegant mansions rising where lately was a dreary wilderness; to behold the securities, the comforts, and delights of civilized life enjoyed, where beasts, and men no less fierce than they, formerly roamed; to behold the refined and liberal arts supplanting the barbarity and ignorance of savage life; and the divine religion of the Prince of Peace taking the place of horrid superstition, must afford exalting pleasure to every good and generous mind. Permit the speaker to congratulate you upon the flourishing state of things among and around you, and especially to offer you his warm congratulations upon your possession of means to train your rising hopes to virtue and usefulness.

"Much praise is due to our civil fathers for their readiness to incorporate and endow this nursery of learning. But to your liberal and spirited exertions are we indebted for its present respectable appearance. Without your fostering care it must have languished, and many years have elapsed before it could possess its present vigor and stability. May you be rewarded by the gratitude, the improvement, and usefulness of its children. A richer reward generous minds will not require. Encouraged by your example may new benefactors arise, who shall supply by their liberality what is yet wanting. Finally, may the Author of every good gift, and Governor of the world, take the institution under his holy protection. May he preside over it and bless it. May he furnish its instructors and overseers with wisdom and discretion, and feed its pupils with knowledge and understand-

ing. May infidelity and impiety, vice and ignorance, with all their baneful train, be banished far from its walls. May it foster none who reverence and love not the God of their fathers and the Redeemer of men. May the plants nurtured here bring forth those fruits which shall make glad the cities of our God. May Gorham Academy [may I supply State Normal School, established in Gorham, Dec. 26, 1878?] be distinguished for learning, virtue, and good order, till time shall be no longer.'

"Governor Connor, I now deliver to your Excellency the deeds and property heretofore described, and the keys of the building; and may our noble State, the State of Maine, which has been honored by your careful and distinguished guidance for a series of prosperous years, ever find as true and just a defender of all its material interests."

REPLY OF GOV. CONNOR.

"MR. CHAIRMAN,—The State, in establishing another Normal School by the act to which you have referred, required, as a condition precedent to its location in the town of Gorham, that there should be conveyed to the State lands and buildings of sufficient capacity and in such condition as to fully meet the demands of the school. The determination of the proper fulfillment of the requirements of the State was intrusted to the judgment of the board of trustees of Normal Schools. In behalf of that board it is my agreeable duty to announce to you and the authorities you represent that all the conditions imposed by the act have, in the judgment of the trustees, been fully complied with, it being the understanding that the unfinished work shall be speedily completed, and that with the receipt of muniments of title from your hand the Normal School at Gorham is duly established as a State institution.

"I am confident that I stand in small danger of using words of undue warmth and earnestness in expressing the sentiments with which my colleagues and myself regard this munificent gift which you now make to the State. To say that we are so well satisfied of the sufficiency of the property you donate as to feel warranted in accepting it is an entirely inadequate statement of the estimation in which it is held by us. It is in the highest degree gratifying to receive, in the name of the State, these spacious grounds, these stately and commodious buildings, dedicated to the noblest uses, the free offering of generous and public-spirited citizens. The reasons for gratification are manifold and obvious. To those who have had an opportunity to see, examine, and note the character and extent, the worth and beauty of the donation, and its surpassing fitness for the purpose to which it is devoted, no argument is needed to set forth by how much the State is a gainer, in the intrinsic value of the property, and in the facilities it presents for effective service to the State in one of its prime functions,—the education of its citizens. It is a most pleasing reflection to the trustees, as it must be to all friends of popular education, that such an accession to the means of training teachers sensibly increases the promise and strengthens the hope of materially advancing the interests of the common school. Beautiful and valuable as is your gift, the State is not more enriched by its possession than honored by the example it displays of a distinguished public benefaction, and by the instance it affords of the character of our communities and people, of their appreciation of what is best and highest, and of a zeal ready to sacrifice selfish interests for common good.

"In the name of the State of Maine, and with full confidence that the people will ratify my words when they come to know the obligations of gratitude you have placed them under, I thank you—the people of the town of Gorham, the authorities of the Seminary, and all individuals who have contributed to it—for your noble and admirable gift, and for the exhibition it affords of a generous spirit, bringing honor to yourselves and reflecting honor upon the people of the whole State. Among all the advantages that attend the infant institution and endow it with the fair prospect of a brilliant and successful future, the nature of its origin is a strong encouragement of hopeful auguries. It owes its being to the intelligence, liberality, and benevolence of this town, and I cannot but believe that these virtues will impart to their offspring a character in keeping with the fine strain from which it proceeds, and that this school will be distinguished for the faithful observance of all the duties and responsibilities that lie before it.

"In the detailed history you have given of the course of events leading to the consummation of to-day—a history, permit me to say, of great present interest and of permanent value—you have referred

to the action of the board of trustees in the kindly manner our association with the authorities on the part of the town would lead us to expect. The agents of the State and the agents of the town have been animated by the common purpose to make the most liberal provision possible for the prospective needs of the school, and both parties have been equally solicitous that nothing should be left undone that could add to its capacity for usefulness. The requirements of the trustees have been promptly acceded to and their suggestions have been courteously entertained. There has been no driving of close bargains, no unjust exactions on the one side, or attempt on the other to evade proper demands. In the important matter of the selection of a site for the main building, the town authorities gracefully yielded their preference to the choice made by the trustees, and later on, as you have assured us, became convinced of the wisdom of the choice. I think there need be no fear that the suitability of the location will be challenged.

"While the trustees signified their wishes in respect to the number, size, and arrangement of the rooms of the proposed structure, they made no stipulations in relation to the architectural features and adornments of its exterior. The edifice owes its beautiful design, symmetry, artistic grace and embellishments to the genius of the architect and the taste and liberality of the local authorities.

"The new Normal School enters upon its existence under the most favorable auspices. Situated on a convenient eminence, commanding a wide typical New England prospect, comprising mountains and the sea, the city, villages, and rural scenes; in the midst of this historic town and among an intelligent and refined people traditionally friendly and helpful to scholars in consequence of years of association with successive generations of pupils of the academy and the seminary; provided with ample accommodations for boarding pupils, and fairly equipped in all respects for its work, no influence or provision seems wanting to make it a power in the school system of the State. The State will not fail to continue to provide for the worthy conduct of the school. A principal has been elected whose character, reputation acquired in the discharge of important public trusts, warm interest in the educational affairs and large experience in them, constitute the best guarantee that the standard of the school will be placed at a high point and maintained there. The Gorham Normal School, in connection with two other normal schools which have done such excellent service, will go far towards realizing that quality of common schools short of which the people of Maine will not rest contented, for they hold the instruction of their children in like esteem as the Spartan who requested, in reply to the demand of their enemy for fifty boys as hostages, that they might instead furnish a hundred grown men, since they could ill spare the young in the season of their discipline and instruction.

"I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your kind reference to myself. It will always remain among the most pleasing recollections of my official duties that I was connected with the noble enterprise whose completion we now celebrate, and privileged to receive for the State this costly gift, which breathes the very spirit of peace and good-will characteristic of this Christmas time."

ADDRESS OF REV. GEORGE SPALDING, D.D.

We can find space only for the following extract from Dr. Spalding's address:

"... The people of Gorham, years before this province became a State, were distinguished for their culture, and for the sacrifices which they made to secure the establishment among them of an advanced institution of learning. It is now just three-quarters of a century since the Gorham Academy was incorporated. It was one of the earliest institutions of its kind in Northern New England. For years it did a splendid service in the cause of education, sending forth as from a fountain-head influences which were powerfully felt throughout the entire State. I recall with personal gratification the fact that the first preceptor* of your academy, and the one who was longest and most closely identified with it, was a native of my own town,† and received his education from the teachings of one of my predecessors in office; and I recall another, the first lady principal‡ of your seminary, whose

supreme womanly qualities, whose noble culture and earnest Christian spirit, were your admiration here, and which, in her last days, so richly blessed the community in which I was born.

"The generous spirit of the olden days abides with you still. Then the citizens of Gorham contributed, out of their scanty resources, \$3000 for the use of the academy; and now, by public tax and private gifts, you have donated the munificent sum of nearly \$30,000, presenting it to the people of Maine, in the form of a commodious and elegant building, which you have placed upon the choicest spot in all your noble surroundings. I cannot conceive of circumstances more auspicious for the great enterprise which we formally institute to-day. It may well evoke your highest anticipations of success, and the good wishes and ardent hopes of every citizen of the State." . . .

The dinner in Ridlon's Hall was presided over by Hon. Frederick Robie. The speakers were the chairman, Governor Connor; Mr. Corthell, Mayor Butler, of Portland; Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D.; Hon. John A. Waterman, who read letters from Josiah Pierce, Esq., of London, and Hon. W. W. Rice, M.C., of Worcester, Mass.; Hon. Warren H. Vinton; Stanley T. Pullen, Esq.; John M. Adams, Esq.; William Guptill, Esq.; Henry Warren, Esq., of Dover, N. H.; Prof. S. J. Young, of Brunswick; and G. B. Emery, Esq.

ODE. §

"Rude was the shrine our fathers reared
On this ancestral sod,
Where, as the sacred days appeared,
They met to worship God.

"The drum-beat was their Sabbath bell,
Near by the rifle lay,
And thus, as ancient legends tell,
They met to watch and pray.

"Black with the smoke of clearing fires,
The log-built school-house stood,
Where hardy sons of hardy sires
Their daily tasks pursued.

"We grasp the prize for which they fought,
The spirit of their plan;
With broader reach and wealth of thought,
Complete what they began.

"The Commonwealth, the teacher's chair
Its special work has made,
And summons those that task to share
Whose gifts her purpose aid;

"Men trained to benefit their kind,
And with persistent toil
Turn the deep furrows of the mind,
And till a virgin soil.

"Hence sowers shall go forth to sow
Good seed in earnest hearts;
The teacher gathers to bestow
The treasures he imparts.

"This pile the townsmen's gift attests,
Their range and breadth of thought,
The product in the children's breast
Of truths the fathers taught.

"Emblem of power, the nurse of thought
And bulwark of the State,
Thy walls are with a glory fraught
That time shall ne'er abate."

* Rev. Reuben Nason.

† Dover, N. H.

‡ Mrs. John Lord.

§ By Rev. Elijah Kellogg.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Gorham contains nineteen public school districts and two high schools, viz.: the high school at White Rock, A. W. Potter, principal, Miss Lucy E. Lowell, assistant; and the high school at West Gorham, taught by Mr. Willis O. Dyke. Both of these schools give evidence of superior instruction. In the high school at White Rock, there were reported for the year ending March 1, 1879, the following number of pupils from the several districts: District No. 9, 24; No. 10, 10; No. 19, 2; No. 18, 2; No. 15, 3; No. 6, 3; total, 44. High school at West Gorham, number of scholars, 47, from the following districts: No. 3, 6; No. 5, 34; No. 8, 4; No. 11, 3.

The committee say,—

"The schools have been generally successful, although great improvement may be made in most of them by cultivating more independence of thought, and confining the recitation less closely to the text-books. By the mere use of books, information may be crammed into the mind; but to awaken thought and develop character is a far higher work. There is also, in some of our schools, but little sense of decorum. This is a very important element in education. The attention of teachers is especially called to this part of their duty. The work of teaching involves great responsibility, and no one should engage in it who does not highly value its opportunities for doing good to the minds, manners, and character of his pupils.

"We wish to call the attention of parents to the low average of attendance, which can be improved by them alone. Less importance is attached by many parents to punctuality at school than to any of the regular duties of children at home. This produces in the mind of the child indifference to study and to good mental habits.

"The presence of the parents occasionally in the school is requisite to the best progress of their children. While we may freely appropriate money and procure the services of the best teachers, the highest results cannot be obtained without the individual attention of the parents."

The estimated value of school property in the town, including lots, buildings, and furniture, is \$13,530.70. Money expended for schools during the fiscal year, \$5342.35. Number of scholars returned by agents, 981.

School Committee.—Kimball Eastman, Roscoe G. Harding, Jeremiah Parker, Melville Johnson, H. S. Huntington, M. T. Files.

The town farm, containing accommodations for the poor, is superintended by Daniel D. Plummer. The number of inmates of the house during the year was 7. The selectmen report the value of the farm property and the product of hay considerably increased. They say,—

"We have visited the farm frequently, and have always found the house well kept and the inmates clean and neat."

Money raised by tax during the year, \$22,497.74; valuation, \$1,191,776; number of polls taxed, 731; rate of taxation, \$1.70 on \$100; poll tax, \$3.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The monument stands directly in front of the town-house. It is made of Italian marble, with die and shaft, the latter in obelisk form, and rests upon a substantial base of granite. The die has inscribed upon it the names of our deceased soldiers. The shaft is ornamented with military emblems, carved in relief, and the whole structure is surmounted by the American eagle. All the carving as well as the general

finish of the monument is very handsome and appropriate. The height of the column is twenty-four feet. The base block has the following inscription:

ERECTED BY

HON. TOPPAN ROBIE.

To the Memory of the Sons of Gorham who sacrificed their Lives for their Country in the great Rebellion of 1861.

1866.

The following inscriptions appear on the die in order:

- Captain Almon L. Fogg, 17th Maine Regiment, mortally wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3d, 1863, died July 4th, aged 24.
- Captain Oliver H. Lowell, 16th Maine Regiment, mortally wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 1863, died July 2d, aged 33.
- Captain Daniel M. Phillips, 12th Maine Regiment, killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19th, 1864, aged 28.
- Captain Chester B. Shaw, 9th Maine Regiment, killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18th, 1863, aged 25.
- Lieutenant George W. Edwards, 16th Maine Regiment, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13th, 1862, aged 22.
- Sergeant Joseph Files, Jr., 32d Maine Regiment, killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12th, 1864, aged 30.
- Sergeant John McPhee, 16th Maine Regiment, killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2d, 1865, aged 35.
- Sergeant Charles H. Patrick, 5th Maine Regiment, died at Washington, D. C., July 3d, 1864, aged 28.
- Sergeant Horatio F. Smith, 31st Maine Regiment, died at Gorham, Aug. 28th, 1864, aged 19.
- Corporal William Cannell, Jr., 16th Maine Regiment, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 1863, aged 30.
- Corporal Shirley Harmon, Jr., 2d Maine Cavalry, died at Gorham, Oct. 28, 1864, aged 18.
- Corporal Benjamin F. Metcalf, 16th Maine Regiment, died at Gorham, June 24th, 1863, aged 20.
- Corporal Henry H. Newell, 5th Maine Regiment, died at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 28th, 1861, aged 21.
- Corporal Mahlon H. Parker, 12th Maine Regiment, killed at Port Hudson, La., May 31st, 1863, aged 22.
- Sergeant Cyrus M. Hall, 17th Maine Regiment, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3d, 1863, aged 22.
- Sergeant William H. Johnson, 9th Maine Regiment, died at Gorham, Feb. 15th, 1866, aged 44.
- Corporal Morris F. Bumpus, 5th Maine Regiment, wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 10th, died May 12th, 1864, aged 29.
- Corporal John F. Harding, 16th Maine Regiment, wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5th, died Feb. 21st, 1865, aged 22.
- Corporal Daniel L. Roberts, 12th Maine Regiment, died at Ship Island, Miss., May 15th, 1862, aged 25.
- Corporal George S. Reed, 5th Maine Regiment, died in Westbrook, Me., April 27th, 1864, aged 48.
- Corporal Charles M. Ward, 5th Maine Regiment, killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12th, 1864, aged 23.
- Abram S. Andrews, 16th Maine Regiment, died in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., Nov. 2d, 1863, aged 21.
- James B. Brown, 17th Maine Regiment, died at Frederick, Md., Aug. 1st, 1863, aged 21.
- Freeman Brown, 17th Maine Regiment, died at Baltimore, Md., April 21st, 1865, aged 34.
- Franklin H. Blake, 11th U. S. Infantry, wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 8th, died May 9th, 1864, aged 20.
- George W. Coonley, Baker's D. C. Cavalry, died at Augusta, Me., March 1st, 1864, aged 18.
- William F. Dunn, 20th Maine Regiment, died at Cape Elizabeth, Me., April 14th, 1865, aged 19.
- Peter Duffey, 5th Maine Regiment, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 20th, 1864, aged 22.
- Ormond L. Douglass, 1st California Cavalry, killed at Fort Laramie, Kansas, October, 1864, aged 23.
- Alonzo S. Elder, 5th Maine Regiment, wounded at Rappahannock, Va., Nov. 8th, died Nov. 10th, 1863, aged 23.
- Albert S. Estes, 13th Mass. Regiment, killed at Manassas, Va., Aug. 29th, 1862, aged 25.

Ephraim Hicks, 17th Maine Regiment, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d, 1863, aged 21.
 James E. Haskell, 17th Maine Regiment, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13th, 1862, aged 20.
 Joseph D. Harmon, 5th Maine Regiment, killed at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27th, 1862, aged 22.
 Lewis Libby, 20th Maine Regiment, died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 7th, 1865, aged 20.
 Solomon Mains, 10th Maine Regiment, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17th, died Sept. 18th, 1862, aged 37.
 George H. Merrett, 5th Maine Regiment, killed at St. Charles, Ark., June 13, 1862, aged 22.
 William Powers, 17th Maine Regiment, died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 11th, 1863, aged 20.
 Charles F. Riggs, 6th Maine Battery, killed at Petersburg, Va., Dec. 5th, 1864, aged 24.
 John H. Roberts, 17th Maine Regiment, wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12th, died Aug. 15th, 1864, aged 45.
 Emery Rolfe, 5th Maine Regiment, died at Governor's Island, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1862, aged 20.
 Freedom D. Rand, 11th Maine Regiment, wounded at the Wilderness, Va., May 6th, died May 7th, 1864, aged 23.
 Joseph Small, 1st Maine Cavalry, wounded and prisoner, Aug. 1864, died in rebel prison, aged 20.
 Francis H. Small, 2d Maine Cavalry, died at Barrancas, Fla., Sept. 5th, 1865, aged 21.
 William M. Spaulding, 1st Maine Battery, died at New Orleans, La., July 5th, 1864, aged 45.
 James A. Smith, 12th Maine Regiment, died at New Orleans, La., May 27th, 1862, aged 19.
 William H. Smith, 32d Maine Regiment, died at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 19th, 1864, aged 32.
 John M. Stevens, 2d Maine Battery, died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 4th, 1865, aged 21.
 Silas M. Smith, 17th Maine Regiment, died at Washington, D. C., May 24th, 1865, aged 29.
 Moses B. Tripp, 9th Maine Regiment, died at Fernandina, Fla., Aug. 6th, 1862, aged 33.
 William W. Ward, 16th Maine Regiment, died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 20th, 1863, aged 19.
 Charles F. Waterman, 7th Connecticut Regiment, died at Fort Pulaski, Ga., June 5th, 1862, aged 18.
 Alonzo M. Whitney, 16th Maine Regiment, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13th, 1862, aged 18.
 G. Sumner Whitney, 12th Maine Regiment, died at Savannah, Ga., May 11th, 1865, aged 20.
 Charles Williams, 11th Maine Regiment, died at Meridian Hill, D. C., April 10th, 1862, aged 41.
 Charles H. Paine, 1st Maine Regiment, died at Gorham, May 25th, 1866, aged 24.
 Rev. John R. Adams, D.D., died April 25th, 1866, aged 64, of disease resulting from devoted service during the Rebellion as Chaplain of the 5th Maine and the 121st New York Regiments.

DEDICATION.

The soldiers of Gorham and other returned soldiers, and the several organizations who had been invited to join in the procession, assembled on the Common (on South Street) at half-past twelve o'clock. The procession formed in the following order:

Company Artillery U. S. A., Maj. Bartlet.
 Returned Soldiers of Gorham, Col. Coleman Harding.
 Orator. Poet. Chaplain.
 President of the Day and Committee of Arrangements.
 Municipal Officers and Aged Citizens of Gorham.
 Families of Deceased Soldiers.
 Army and Navy Union, from Portland.
 Officers and Soldiers from other Towns.
 Freemasons.
 Strangers.
 Citizens of Gorham.

A Union National salute was fired in the morning, and on the arrival of Gen. Chamberlain, a major-general's

salute. Fifty-seven guns were fired at noon, in honor of our deceased soldiers whose names appear on the monument,—all under the direction of Lieut. Charles O. Hunt. The procession moved at two o'clock, and passed through the principal streets of the village.

The exercises at the monument were as follows: dirge by the band; prayer, by Rev. Caleb Fuller; introductory address, by Hon. J. A. Waterman, chairman of the Monument Committee.

ADDRESS.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS,—In performing the duty assigned to me upon this occasion, I have thought that a brief account of the circumstances relating to the erection of this monument, for the dedication of which we have assembled, would not be inappropriate.

"At the very outbreak of the Rebellion the sons of Gorham, true to the spirit which animated their ancestors, many of whom were soldiers in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, and also the war of 1812, were among the first to respond to their country's call. Immediately upon the reception of the President's proclamation of April 15, 1861, the old flag was raised and hung across our principal street.

"Gazing with new interest and increased devotion upon this national emblem, which had just received foul dishonor from those whom it had protected, and who should have been its defenders, our brave and patriotic youth rallied about it, eager to avenge the insult cast upon it and to offer their hearts' blood, if needed, to wash out the stain which parricidal hands had left on its hitherto untarnished folds.

"From that time throughout the four long and anxious years that followed, this town was ever ready to meet, to the fullest extent, every demand upon her citizens or her pecuniary resources; while our women and children, year after year, in the darkest hours as well as in more hopeful seasons, were indefatigable in their labors to promote the health and comfort, and to alleviate the sufferings of those who, between us and danger, were fighting the battles of the Republic.

"But alas, how many of those who went forth from us in all the vigor and enthusiasm of youth, or the energy and strength of manhood, have fallen! How crowded with names of dear and loved ones is the roll of 'the unreturning brave!'

"Yet proud as our record as a town might otherwise be, it would lack much of completeness without some public memorial to perpetuate the evidence of our grateful recognition of their services, and the honor to which they are most justly entitled.

"Entertaining this sentiment in common with others, our venerable townsman and friend, Hon. Toppam Robie, has anticipated all municipal or individual action in regard to it, and most generously appropriated a portion of his ample means, the fruit of years of industry and integrity, to the erection of the monument before us.

"Early in October, 1865, the following communication was received by those to whom it was addressed:

"To Hon. John A. Waterman, Hon. Josiah Pierce, Hon. Frederick Robie, Gen. E. T. Smith, Stephen Hinkley, Esq., Jeremiah Parker, Esq., and Lothrop L. Files, Esq.:

"GENTLEMEN,—As a token of my respect for the brave and patriotic men of Gorham who volunteered their services in defense of the Union, and have aided in crushing the wicked rebellion, and from a desire on my part that the names of those who have fallen in battle, or who have died of wounds or sickness incurred in the service, should not be forgotten, but handed down to future generations, I propose to the inhabitants of Gorham that a suitable monument should be erected, at my expense, in front of the Town-House, commemorative of those events.

"And now, gentlemen, I address you as my friends and fellow-townsmen, and respectfully request of you that you will call upon the proper authorities, and cause a meeting of the inhabitants of said town to be held, at such time as may be deemed expedient, to take into consideration the object suggested, and if judged expedient, that you may be constituted a committee to see the same carried into effect.

"GORHAM, Oct. 10, 1865.

TOPPAM ROBIE.

"In accordance with the request thus made, a town-meeting was held upon the 8th day of November last, and it was voted to accept the proposition, and that the thanks of this town be presented to Hon. Toppam Robie for his generous and patriotic offer. The persons recommended by him were appointed a committee to act in the premises, and a vote was passed that an appropriate celebration be held when the monument should be completed.

"The committee thus chosen took the matter in charge, and after repeated meetings, consultations, and examinations of numerous designs and models presented, and visiting various localities where monuments of a character similar to that proposed had been erected, they at last adopted the design of this structure, and at once contracted for the erection of the same. Meanwhile no pains had been spared by the committee in their endeavors to obtain a complete and correct list of those whose names should be inscribed upon the monument. After the list had been made as accurate as the information which the committee had been able to obtain would render it, it was, by the courtesy of the publishers, printed in several of the Portland newspapers, with a special request that any errors discovered therein should be seasonably made known to the committee, that they might have an opportunity to correct them. So that if any errors or omissions have occurred in this list they cannot be attributed to any lack of effort on the part of the committee to avoid them. At a town-meeting held on the 28th of April last, it was

"*Voted*, That Daniel C. Emery, Samuel F. Bacon, and Hugh D. McLellan, together with the Selectmen, be a Committee to prepare and arrange, in a suitable manner, the grounds and surroundings about the Soldiers' Monument to be erected in front of the Town-House."

"Also,

"*Voted*, That the Selectmen and the Committee who have had the charge of procuring and erecting the Soldiers' Monument, and the committee this day chosen to prepare the grounds, be a committee to make suitable arrangements for the dedication of the monument."

"Since the committee first chosen entered upon their duties, one of their number, who, so long as his physical strength would permit him to do so, met and counseled with them, and greatly aided them in their labors, has been removed by death.*

"And we all to-day, fellow-citizens, miss the cheerful presence and the inspiring voice of him who, for nearly half a century, had manifested peculiar interest in all that pertained to the history of our town, and was always ready and able to contribute from his great fund of general and historical information to the interest of an occasion like this.

"I know, my friends, that you will pardon this passing tribute, which a just respect for the memory of one closely identified with the affairs of the town, and long an associate and friend of the donor of this monument, seemed to demand.

"The work intrusted to these various committees has been completed, and the object contemplated in their appointment accomplished. Having performed the duties assigned them they now feel that, at the close of this day's exercises, they may ask an honorable discharge.

"And now, sir (addressing Mr. Robie), in behalf of those appointing us, we desire again to extend to you the sincere thanks of the citizens of this town for your generous and patriotic gift, and to assure you of our earnest hope that you may enjoy in a ripe and honored old age the blessings and privileges of those free institutions which they, whose names you desire to perpetuate, gave their lives to preserve.

"To you, gallant comrades in arms of those to whose memory this monument is consecrated,—to all present who have been connected with either branch of the Federal service, military or naval, we extend a cordial welcome.

"We rejoice that a kind Providence spared your lives through all the perils of a long and terrible war, and permitted you to return to your homes in full health and strength, or bearing upon your persons honorable evidences of your heroism and fidelity to duty,—that you are enabled to enjoy among kindred and friends the fruits of those victories, to win which you contributed in no scanty measure. We still further rejoice that you can participate in the services in which we are now engaged. May the nation's gratitude be freely manifested towards you, its heroic defenders, and the glory of your achievements grow brighter as the service you have rendered is more completely understood and appreciated in the light of history.

"And to all the various bodies and organizations here assembled, we desire to express our great gratification at their presence, and their

readiness to co-operate with us in our endeavors to pay proper respect to the memory of our deceased soldiers.

"Citizens of Gorham,—This costly and beautiful monument, now yours, and to be hereafter in your custody, is a sacred and precious memorial. For every name inscribed upon its tablets a life was given. That long list of the gallant dead contains in itself a history, and could we particularize, the narrative would form a volume of sad but thrilling interest. Upon that roll of honor are represented various ages and conditions of life,—youth, manhood, mature years; and even three-score years did not deter him whose name was last placed thereon from most active and devoted service.† The farm, the shop, the institution of learning, the mechanic's bench, the office, and the sacred desk,—in fact, nearly all occupations of our New England life,—have there their silent representatives.

"And under what various circumstances they died. Some suddenly, in the shock of battle; some in camp, or in hospital, of wounds or lingering disease; some in rebel prisons; while to a few was granted the blessed privilege of returning to their homes, where, among devoted friends, receiving every attention which the fondest affection could inspire, and with expressions of love for God and their country upon their whitening lips, they calmly yielded up their spirits to Him who created them.

"The soil of at least twelve different States is consecrated by holding the remains of our gallant dead. To some were accorded the rites of Christian burial, and official care or the hand of friendship has designated and guarded their last resting-places. Others are sleeping in graves the locality of which the most careful search of friends cannot discover, and which none shall know until the last trump shall sound, and the earth give up her dead.

"But under whatever circumstances death occurred, or they were committed to the dust,—

"To all who sleep a soldier's sleep,
Where'er they lie,—in hallowed ground,
Or those above whose grass-grown mound
Sad stars their lonely vigils keep;
To all our brave heroic band,
Who nobly met a soldier's fate,
This monument we consecrate."

"To you, the relatives of these deceased friends, we tender our heartfelt sympathy. May He who alone knows how great is the weight of sorrow burdening each heart, afford His promised strength and support to each and all of you!

"Fellow-citizens, as we look upon this monument and read the names of the departed inscribed thereon, let us remember for what and for whom they died. Let us remember that in them the love of life was as strong, its future as inviting, its claims upon them as urgent, as in our own cases. And yet, subjecting all other claims and considerations to the love of country and the call of duty, they yielded up life itself rather than the sacred cause they had espoused. They died that the nation might live.

"A debt we ne'er can pay
To them is justly due;
And to the nation's latest day
Our children's children still shall say,
"They died for me and you."

"Let us cherish their memories. In the language of the donor of this monument, let 'their names not be forgotten, but handed down to future generations.'

"And when this marble shall have crumbled into dust, let tradition take up the story of their heroism and their sacrifices, and continue to repeat it through all coming time."

An elegant oration was delivered on the occasion by Maj.-Gen. Chamberlain, and a fine poem read by Hon. Edward P. Weston, which we regret we have not space to publish. They will be found in the printed proceedings of the dedication.

* Hon. Josiah Pierce.

† Chaplain Adams.

GRAY.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES.

THE town of Gray is six miles square, and lies at an angle of forty-five degrees from the meridian. It is bounded on the northeast by New Gloucester, on the southeast by Cumberland and North Yarmouth, on the southwest by Falmouth and Windham, and on the northwest by Raymond. The soil is a fertile mixture of clay and sand. It was granted to Thomas Gray, whose name it bears, and others, by the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1735, and bore the name of New Boston until its incorporation.

FIRST AND SECOND SETTLEMENTS.

Settlement was begun in 1750. A fort of timbers and a meeting-house were erected near Gray village by the proprietors.

May 17, 1755, the inhabitants were surprised by Indians, and their works destroyed. The next occupation was by Thomas, father of Moses and Jeremiah Twitchell, who, in 1764, with his family, kept a camp for British marines and workmen engaged in cutting masts and hauling them to the falls below.

The resettlement was commenced by John Jenks, William and Joel Stevens, Daniel Cummings, Daniel Hunt, Thomas Twitchell, John Humphrey, and Capt. Jonas Stevens, whose daughter Ruth was born in 1764. She afterwards married James Doughty, and was grandmother of the present James Doughty. The first male child born in the town was Daniel Cummings, born Oct. 6, 1766. He was the father of David B. Cummings, of Gray village. The bond under which Jethro Starbird received his land, in 1768, required that on or before the 12th of April, 1769, he should have built "a good dwelling-house, 18 feet square, have at least 6 acres of land cleared, and brought to English grass, fit for mowing," and shall pay one-sixtieth part of the expense of building a meeting-house and settling a Protestant minister. Samuel Hawes and Jabez Hatch were contractors for the proprietors.

John Barber, John Wilson, James Russell, Daniel Haney, Mark Merrill, Sergt. Samuel Thompson, Lieut. David Small, Lieut. William Webster, Maj. Jabez Mathews, John Nash, David Libby, Gideon Ramsdell, Jedediah Cook, Joseph and Samuel Webster settled previous to 1780.

Gray, the thirty-ninth town of Maine, was incorporated June 19, 1778. The first election was held at the meeting-house, in the street, near the present town-house, July 13, 1778, under a warrant issued by Hon. Enoch Freeman, J.P., to Jabez Matthews, who was chosen Moderator of the meeting. David Clark was chosen Town Clerk; William Webster, Daniel Libby, Daniel Cummings, Selectmen and Assessors; David Orne, Treasurer; Nathan Merrill, Thomas White, Richard Hayden, Committee of Safety;

Joseph Weeks, Constable; Daniel Libby, Jeremiah Hobbs, Church-Wardens; Nathan Merrill, Tithing-Man; John Barber, John Morse, William Webster, Richard Hayden, Surveyors to Work on Roads; Daniel Cummings, Fence-Viewers; Jethro Starbird, Robert York, Field-Drivers; Elijah Jordan, David Hunt, Asa Libby, Joseph Merrill, Hog-Drivers; George Doughty, Sexton; Daniel Libby, Pound-Keeper; John Nash, Surveyor of Lumber; David Orne, Sealer of Weights and Measures. £30 were voted to furnish the meeting-house; \$500 were voted for highways, and \$3 per day fixed as wages for a man or yoke of oxen; £4 for a public school; \$50 to build a pound.

In 1779 prices were regulated by vote, making a day's work 48s.; imported potatoes and turnips, £1 10s.; leaf tobacco, 12s. per pound; victuals, 12s. a meal; and "licker, 12s. a mug!" In 1780, \$22.50 a day was allowed laborers on public roads. Representatives in General Court were seldom chosen, unless they could volunteer to pay their own expense.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The residence of Azariah Humphrey, two miles northwest of Gray village, was erected by his father, John Humphrey, in 1773, and is the oldest house in the town. There is but little left to mark the labors of the first settlers. The main interest of their descendants centres in their last resting-place, a fine burying-ground of 4 acres, in the west of the village, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country. This ground was donated by Daniel Libby, and fenced by the town in 1782. It contains many black slabs of the last century mingled with the white marble of recent years, and 41 fine monuments, most of which are of granite, erected since 1865. There are buried here 6 of the pioneer deacons, 4 ministers, 9 captains, 6 field officers, and 8 persons above ninety; one of whom was ninety-six years of age. Nearly all the early settlers have been gathered from private grounds in various parts of the town and buried here.

VILLAGES.

GRAY.

The village of Gray is finely situated on a high plain near the centre of the town, 90 dwellings built upon seven streets radiating from a broad street two hundred yards in length, and occupied by business houses, the principal of which is the Odd-Fellows' Block, a fine brick edifice of three stories, erected in 1876, by Hancock & Vinton, merchants; Lovejoy's Eagle Hotel, occupied by Daniel Haney, in 1777; Titus O. Brown, 1815, and the brick town-house, erected by David Carey, at a cost of \$1200, and first used March 5, 1838. In 1825 the place contained

six stores, a bakery, one hotel, a church, the centre school-house, where public meetings were held, and a tannery. The business increased to nine stores and four hotels—one a mile south—in 1845, the place becoming a trading-point for New Hampshire products. It is now a centre for local trade, supporting the following business houses:

General Merchandise: Hancock & Vinton, established by Thomas Hancock, in 1838; James Small, established 1835; C. H. Stimson, established 1876.

Hardware: G. F. Cobb, established 1864.

Drugs: R. G. Hall, established 1862.

Millinery: Mrs. L. A. Hill, established 1879; S. S. & H. O. Weeks, established 1854.

Harness: Jacob Clark, established 1830; I. H. Libby.

Stone-Workers: Augustus Lowe, granite, established 1876; C. H. Doughty, Jr., slate, established 1876; A. M. Higgins, marble and granite, established 1875; E. S. Caswell, marble and granite, established 1877.

Leather: D. B. Cummings, tannery since 1856, established by Stephen Furbish in 1800; M. B. Foster, established 1849; S. P. Sargent, established 1876; Samuel Glines, established 1874, boots and shoes.

Painters: William M. Dow & Son, established 1856; Frank E. Osgood, established 1876.

Wood-Workers: Rufus Berry, carriages, established 1849; E. Osgood, furniture and coffins, established 1845.

Blacksmiths: Benjamin F. Skillings, J. Newbegin, G. M. Edwards, F. E. Goff.

Eastern Express Company: W. F. Lovejoy, agent, established 1876.

The public buildings are Methodist Episcopal, Congregationalist, and Baptist churches, Town-House, and Pen-nell Institute.

A cornet band was organized in 1876, with John T. Merrill, leader.

DRY MILLS,

in the north, comprise the store of A. G. Morrill, established 1862; saw-mill, shook- and barrel-factory, established 1859; carriage- and smith-shops, and contains 30 families. It takes its name from Dry Pond, so called because it had no open outlet. A long beaver-dam extended across the flat, near this place, when the first settlers came in 1750.

WEST GRAY,

in the west, is finely situated on a narrow neck of land overlooking a broad valley, or interval, to the south, and commands a view of Gray village, three miles east. It consists of a dozen fine dwellings, R. A. Allen's store, saw- and grist-mills, W. L. Dickey's carriage- and sleigh-shops, and blacksmith-shops. Gray Station is a neat depot building and water-tank on the Maine Central Railroad, in the narrow valley of Royal River, three miles east of the village. Mails connect daily by stage for each post-office, viz., Gray, G. F. Cobb, postmaster; Dry Mills, Charles E. Libby, postmaster; West Gray, Robert A. Allen, postmaster; North Gray, William Beatty, postmaster.

The principal manufactory of the town is the Falmouth Woolen-Mills of William Beatty, established about 1800, by Samuel Mayall, of England. The manufacture of sugar-shooks and fish-barrels is a leading industry. The prin-

pal shook-makers are Robert Allen, William S. Douglass, Charles E. Libby, S. Goff, Thayer & Elder.

At the falls, a short distance below the factory, the first mill in the town was erected on the old road, and run by Jabez Mathews, as early as 1778.

SELECTMEN.

1778.—William Webster, Daniel Libby, Daniel Cummings.

1779.—William Webster, Daniel Libby, Maj. Jabez Mathews.

1780.—Capt. Jonas Stevens, Sergt. Samuel Thomson, Lieut. David Small.

1781.—Samuel Thomson, Gideon Ramsdell, David Hunt.

1782.—Capt. William Webster, Jedediah Cobb, David Hunt.

1783-87.—Col. Jabez Mathews, Capt. William Webster, Lieut. Jedediah Cobb.

1788.—Samuel Nash, David Hunt, Robert York.

1789.—William Webster, Jedediah Cobb, David Hunt.

1790.—William Webster, Jedediah Cobb, Israel H. Buker.

1791.—David Hunt, Israel H. Buker, John Humphrey.

1792-93.—David Hunt, John Humphrey, Israel H. Buker.

1794.—David Hunt, John Humphrey, Jedediah Cobb.

1795.—Israel H. Buker, Eliphaz Phillips, Joseph Davis.

1796.—Jedediah Cobb, Joseph McLellan, Eliphaz Phillips.

1797.—Joseph McLellan, Israel H. Buker, Eliphaz Phillips.

1798-99.—Joseph McLellan, Jedediah Cobb, Eliphaz Phillips.

1800.—James Doughty, John Humphrey, Gideon Ramsdell.

1801.—John Humphrey, George Latham, Timothy Weymouth.

1802.—John Humphrey, George Latham, Joseph McLellan.

1803.—Eliab Latham, John Smith, Samuel Nash.

1804-5.—Joseph McLellan, Daniel Wells, Timothy Weymouth.

1806.—George Latham, John Smith, Daniel Wells.

1807-8.—George Latham, Daniel W. Green, Charles Barbour.

1809.—George Latham, Nicholas Low, Timothy Weymouth.

1810-11.—Joseph McLellan, Timothy Weymouth, Nicholas Low.

1812-13.—Joseph McLellan, Timothy Weymouth, John Stimson, Jr.

1814.—Joseph McLellan, Timothy Weymouth, Nicholas Low.

1815.—Joseph McLellan, Timothy Weymouth, Eliab Latham.

1816.—Joseph McLellan, Timothy Weymouth, Joseph Webster.

1817.—Joseph McLellan, Timothy Weymouth, Eliab Latham.

1818.—Joseph McLellan, Daniel W. Green, George Latham.

1819.—Daniel W. Green, Timothy Weymouth, George Latham.

1820.—Timothy Weymouth, George Latham, Daniel W. Green.

1821.—Timothy Weymouth, Daniel W. Green, John Morse, Jr.

1822.—Daniel W. Green, Timothy Weymouth, Jer. Pennell.

1823.—Timothy Weymouth, Daniel W. Green, Andrew Libby, Jr.

1824.—Andrew Libby, Jr., John Stimson, John Morse, Jr.

1825-26.—Daniel W. Green, Timothy Weymouth, Benjamin Smith.

1827-28.—Daniel W. Green, C. H. Humphrey, Ephraim Lawrence, Jr.

1829.—C. H. Humphrey, Ephraim Lawrence, Jr., Ebenezer Cobb.

1830.—Daniel W. Green, Francis Webster, Benjamin Smith.

1831.—Francis Webster, Benjamin Smith, Ephraim Lawrence, Jr.

1832.—Francis Webster, Ephraim Lawrence, John Dolley.

1833.—Eliab Latham, Ebenezer Cobb, Daniel Hall.

1834.—Eliab Latham, Daniel Hall, Ephraim Lawrence, Jr.

1835.—Eliab Latham, Daniel Hall, Benjamin Smith.

1836-37.—Eliab Latham, Daniel Hall, John Humphrey.

1838.—Ephraim Lawrence, Jr., John Humphrey, James Small, Jr.

1839.—Daniel Hall, Benjamin Smith, Joseph H. Perley.

1840.—Benjamin Smith, Nathaniel S. Lawrence, Joseph H. Perley.

1841.—William Mayberry, James Small, Jr., John F. Sawyer.*

1842, March 7.—Ebenezer Cobb, William Mayberry, James Small, Jr.

1842, March 28.—Theophilus Stimson, Ephraim Lawrence, Jr., Andrew Libby, Jr.†

1843.—Daniel Hall, Andrew Libby, Jr., William Mayberry.

1844-45.—Nathaniel S. Lawrence, James Small, Jr., William P. Doughty.

1846.—Benjamin Smith, William P. Doughty, Moses Plummer.

1847.—Tyng Wilson, Charles Smith, George Perley.

* Benjamin Smith, Nathaniel S. Lawrence, and Joseph H. Perley were elected, but resigned on being instructed by a subsequent vote to grant license to sell intoxicating liquors.

† The first election was found to have been illegal.

1848.—Nathaniel S. Lawrence, William P. Doughty, Moses Plummer.
 1849.—Tyng Wilson, David Hall, George Perley.
 1850-51.—Daniel Hall, Tyng Wilson, George Perley.
 1852-53.—Benjamin Smith, Wm. P. Doughty, Lothrop L. Blake.
 1854.—Tyng Wilson, William P. Doughty, Lothrop Blake.
 1855.—Lothrop L. Blake, Thomas Hancock, Timothy H. Weymouth.
 1856.—Timothy H. Weymouth, Daniel Hall, Jeremiah Pennell.
 1857.—T. H. Weymouth, Jeremiah Pennell, Jacob Clark.
 1858.—T. H. Weymouth, Daniel Hall, William P. Doughty.
 1859-60.—T. H. Weymouth, Jacob Clark, Cephas W. Perley.
 1861-65.—Jacob Clark, Cephas W. Perley, William Elder.
 1866.—Jacob Clark, William Elder, Simon Skillin.
 1867.—Jacob Clark, Jeremiah Pennell, Simeon Skillin.
 1868-69.—Jacob Clark, Jeremiah Pennell, Samuel Skillin.
 1870.—Warren H. Vinton, Jeremiah Pennell, John W. Webster.
 1871.—Jacob Clark, John F. Sawyer, Alfred Libby.
 1872-73.—Jacob Clark, George A. Morrill, Almer H. Small.
 1874.—Jacob Clark, John Newbegin, Jabez M. Latham.
 1875.—Jacob Clark, John Newbegin, James Doughty.
 1876.—James Doughty, Charles E. Libby, John W. Frank.
 1877.—Jacob Clark, Charles E. Libby, John W. Frank.
 1878.—James Doughty, Charles E. Libby, John W. Frank.
 1879.—Charles E. Libby, Cephas W. Perley, V. E. Frank.

TOWN CLERKS.

David Clark, 1778; David Orne, 1779-82; Jedediah Cobb, 1783; Capt. Samuel Nash, 1784; Jedediah Cobb, 1785-87; Samuel Nash, 1788; Jedediah Cobb, 1789-90; Samuel Nash, 1791; Jedediah Cobb, 1792-96; Capt. Samuel Nash, 1797-1802; Daniel M. Green, 1803-8; James Twitchell, 1809; Abraham Young, 1810-15; James Colley, Jr., 1816-17; Jabez Cushman, 1818-20; Daniel Hall, 1821-25; James Ford, 1826-31; Nathaniel S. Lawrence, 1832; James Ford, 1833; Meshack Humphrey, 1834; Nathaniel S. Lawrence, 1835-39; Thomas Hancock, 1840; James Ford, 1841; James Ford, elected March 7, Jacob Clark, March 28, 1842; Jacob Clark, 1843-46; Wm. P. Merrill, 1847-50; Jacob Clark, 1851-58; Theophilus Stimson, Jr., 1859-63; Jacob Clark (vacancy), 1863; Jacob Clark, 1864-69; Edward A. Marr, 1870-77; Charles H. Doughty, Jr., 1878-79.

TREASURERS.

David Orne, 1778-82; David Hunt, 1783; Samuel Nash, 1784; David Hunt, 1785; Gideon Ramsdell, 1786-88; Samuel Nash, 1789; Daniel Haney, 1790-97; Samuel Nash, 1798-1801; Joseph McLellan, 1802-14; George Latham, 1815; Joseph McLellan, 1816-18; Daniel W. Green, 1819; Daniel Weston, 1820-23; Timothy Weymouth, 1824-28; Daniel W. Green, 1829; Daniel Hall, 1830; Eliab Latham, 1831-36; Nathaniel S. Lawrence, 1837-40; George Libby, 1841; George Libby, elected March 7, David Hall, March 28, 1842; Daniel Hall, 1843; Nathaniel S. Lawrence, 1844-45; James Small, Jr., 1846; William Mayberry, 1847; James Small, Jr., 1848; William Mayberry, 1849-51; John W. Rich, 1852; Silas H. Adams, 1853-55; Moses Plummer, 1856; Joshua H. Hall, 1857-61; Jeremiah Pennell, 1862; John Maxwell, 1863; Jeremiah Pennell, 1864-66; Albert N. Sawyer, 1867; Jeremiah Pennell, 1868-70; John Newbegin, 1871; John D. Anderson, 1872; William H. Webster, 1873; Edward A. Marr, 1874-76; John Maxwell, 1877-78; John Newbegin, 1879.

COLLECTORS AND CONSTABLES.

Joseph Weeks, 1778-79; John Morse, 1780; Col. Jabez Mathews, 1781; Gideon Ramsdell, 1782; Joseph Pennell, 1783; David Hunt, 1784; Daniel Haney, 1785-86; Richard Sweetser, 1787; Joseph Cummings, 1788; Daniel Libby, 1789; William Grela, 1790; John Morse, 1791; William Grela, 1792-93; David Jordan, 1794-97; Joseph Pennell, Joseph Thompson, 1798; George Small, 1799; David Jordan, 1800; Daniel Wells, 1801; Daniel Wells, David Jordan, 1802; Samuel Nash, 1803; Allmery Hamblin, Samuel Nash, 1804; William Grela, Samuel Nash, Jr., Daniel Wells, George Smalls, Allmery Hamblin, 1805; Israel H. Buker, T. H. Buker, William Grela, Allmery Hamblin, 1806; Israel H. Buker, I. H. Buker, Samuel Adams, 1807; Allmery Hamblin, Daniel

Green, 1808; Judah Dyer, Allmery Hamblin, 1809; Joseph Webster, Allmery Hamblin, Abraham Young, 1810; Joseph Webster, Abraham Young, 1811; Jeremiah Pennell, Joseph Webster, 1812-13; Jeremiah Pennell, 1814; Jeremiah Pennell, Joseph Webster, 1815-16; Jeremiah Pennell, Moses Harris, 1817-18; Geo. Latham, Jr., John Morse, Jeremiah Pennell, 1819; Joseph Cummings, Jr., Jeremiah Pennell, George Latham, Jr., 1820; Isaac Stowell, George Latham, Jr., 1821; George Latham, Meshack Humphrey, 1822; Isaac Stowell, 1823-24; Nathan Hunt, Daniel Hall, 1825; Joseph Perley, 1826; Joseph Perley, Nathan Hunt, 1827; Isaac Stowell, 1828; Joseph Cummings, Nathan Hunt, 1829; Henry Pennell, 1830; John F. Sawyer, 1831-32; Henry Pennell, 1833; Francis Webster, Parker S. Libby, 1834; Henry Pennell, 1835; William J. Weston, Albert Webster, 1836; William J. Weston, 1837; Nathaniel S. Lawrence, 1838-40; George Libby, 1841; Daniel Hall, March 7 and March 28, 1842; Daniel Hall, George Libby, 1843; Daniel Hall, Nathaniel S. Lawrence, 1844; Henry Pennell, 1845; James Small, Jr., Henry Pennell, 1846; Elias S. Foster, Nathaniel S. Lawrence (vacancy), George Libby, 1847; Nathaniel S. Lawrence, 1848; Ellery H. Starbird, George Libby, 1849; Ellery H. Starbird, 1850-51; Joshua H. Hall, 1852; Isaac Perley, Joshua H. Hall, 1853; Rufus Berry, 1854; Joshua H. Hall, 1855; Rufus Berry, 1856; Daniel Berry, 1857-58; Albert Hill, 1859; Jeremiah Pennell, 1860-63; Charles C. Hall, 1864-65; Isaac E. Allen, 1866-67; Charles C. Hall, 1868-69; Rufus Berry, 1870; Henry Pennell, Charles Hall, 1871; Charles C. Hall, 1872; William Purvis, Charles C. Hall, 1873; Rufus Berry, Henry Pennell, 1874; Charles C. Hall, 1875; Charles C. Hall, Rufus Berry, 1876-79.

CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first church established in Gray, in compliance with the terms of the land-grant, was a Presbyterian Church, which was organized in August, 1774. Samuel Nash, the first pastor, was ordained June 21, 1775, and remained pastor until September, 1782. A house of worship was erected, the ten pews of which were sold in 1779, for £193. This building was never finished, and being untenable in winter,—the snow sifting through in huge piles, which was shoveled out at the expense of the town,—meetings were held at Joseph Doughty's house. It was sold to Daniel Haney, in 1790, for £4. The old church, afterwards standing in the street near the town-house, was built in 1789, and torn down in 1832. Rev. Samuel Perley, who became pastor in 1784, was discharged on the dissolution of the Salem Presbytery, in 1791, after which the church became scattered. In October, 1803, a council was called, which, finding but two male members, proceeded to reorganize the church as a Congregationalist body. Rev. Daniel Weston was ordained pastor. In 1809 many of the members joined an organization in New Gloucester, styling themselves Anti-Pedobaptists, and also the Universalist organization in that town. Attempts were also made to evade church support, and conform to the existing law. Rev. Samuel Peckham succeeded Mr. Weston in 1825, and was discharged in 1830. During his pastorate the present church was erected, and dedicated in 1828.

The subsequent pastors were Rev. Thomas Riggs, 1831 to 1833; Rev. Calvin White, 1833-37; Rev. Nathan W. Sheldon, 1839-43; Rev. Allen Lincoln, 1845-59; Rev. James P. Richardson, 1859-62; Rev. Ebenezer Bean, 1862-74; Rev. Edward P. Eastman, 1875-76; Rev. Herbert R. Howe, 1877; Rev. E. Bean, 1878-79.

Deacons.—John Humphrey, 1803-33; Jeremiah Twitch-

ell, 1836; Reuben Morse, 1842; Moses Humphrey, 1825-44; Robert Merrill, 1844; Benjamin B. Sweetser, 1832; Luther Pennell, 1847-69; Charles H. Starrett, 1856; Charles Libby, 1863; John Merrill, 1865-79.

Church Clerks.—Daniel Weston, Samuel Peckham, William P. Doughty, Allen Lincoln, William P. Doughty, E. Bean, D. B. Cummings. The society have a good church and parsonage, free from debt.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first mention of the Baptist Church is in the town record, where it is certified that "Mar. 18, 1782, Jacob Twitchell joined the Baptist Church, and was 'dip't;' witnesses on hand, Daniel Hubbard and James McCullison." The first preacher was William Merrill, who remained until 1810, holding meetings at his house, now the residence of Hezekiah Whitney, two miles east of the village, on Collyer's Branch road. It is related of him that his meetings were well attended by the boys during the apple-season, the orchard surrounding his house being one of the first in Gray. On one occasion he preached from the word "Watch!" and on the repetition of his text, his wife, reminded of temporal cares, would hasten to the window in obedience to the injunction. The following-named persons were incorporated as a Baptist Society in June, 1790: Moses, Asa, Joel, and Benjamin Libby; Thomas and James Frank; James, John, and Oliver Humphrey; William and John Dolly, John and David Nash, Isaac Lane, Joseph Weeks, Hosea and Levi Morse, David Jordan, Samuel Howell, Nathaniel Russell, and Timothy Fogg. Other persons were members of the church in New Gloucester.

A house of worship was erected by the Universalists, at Gray, in 1829, by Daniel Hall, Eliab Lotham, and Benjamin Smith, committee, at a cost of \$1500. In 1855 the Baptist Society bought a half-interest, and obtained complete title in 1861.

Deacons.—Thomas White, 1782; Nathaniel Ford, 1803; Jonas Humphrey, 1839 to 1879.

Clerks.—Joseph Allen, 1782; George Latham, 1803; Jonas Humphrey, 1824-39; William Goff, 1829; Moses Foster, 1853; Thomas Gilpatrick, 1857 to 1879.

Pastors.—Nathan Merrill, 1782-1807; Ephraim Stinchfield, 1803-10; Nathan Morse, 1807-10; Samuel Colley, ordained Sept. 8; 1803; John Purkis, ordained 1829; John M. Duran, installed 1836; George Whitney, 1840; O. A. Redlon, 1845; David Newell, 1850; Moses Foster, to 1853; Charles Bean, 1855; William T. Smith, 1857; Dexter Waterman, 1861; Moores Cole, 1863; M. Ricker, Edwin A. Kish, 1864; J. M. Purkis, 1865; C. Bean, 1868; Joseph Foss, 1869; F. Reed, 1874; William T. Smith, 1876-79.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1793, David Hunt, innkeeper, of Gray, received a letter from Rev. Jesse Lee, of Virginia, the first Methodist preacher in Maine, appointing a time when he would be at his house to take dinner and hold a meeting. In response to this appointment a large number of people gathered in front of the Congregationalist meeting-house at Gray Corner, where the preacher of the place met them, and refused

to let them to go into the house. The meeting was held in a barn near by. Rev. Philip Wager, who was appointed at Lynn, Mass., for the province of Maine, in August, 1793, preached next, and formed a class during the year. In 1807, Gideon Ramsdell, James Colley, William Barnell, Zachariah Fletcher, Stephen Pennell, Amos Cummings, Moses Hunt, Reuben Hill, Josiah Clark, John Starbird, Ephraim Staple, Joseph Weeks, and David Small were recorded on the town books as Methodists by James Colley and William Bennett, committee of that church.

The church was incorporated June 10, 1808. Gray became a part of the Readfield circuit on its organization, and Rev. Stephen Hull preached there once in two weeks. Gray and Windham were made a circuit in 1844. In 1796, Jesse Stoneman preached here, and was succeeded by Revs. Nicholas Snethen, Robert Yell, Timothy Merritt, Josiah Taylor, John Finnegan, Martin Rutter, in 1811-12; S. L. Bishop, 1820; C. Fogg, 1821-22; P. Ayers, 1823; James Jaques, 1824-25; J. Briggs, 1826; S. Frank, 1827; J. Hutchins, in 1828; Revs. Owen Bent and John Hutchins, 1829; Abel Alton and Francis Masseure, 1830; Caleb Fogg, 1831; Daniel Clark, 1832; Benjamin Burnham, 1833; C. C. Cone, 1834; John Rice, 1835; Paul C. Richmond, 1836-37; Asa Heath, 1838; John W. Dunn, 1839; Asahel Moore and Wm. Campbell, 1840; Daniel Waterhouse and Simeon C. Chase, 1841; Joseph Milliken and E. A. Stockman, 1842; James Rice and James Thurston, 1843; James Rice, 1844; Henry Crawford, 1845; A. Turner, G. C. Crawford, Phineas Libby, 1846; Charles Mason, Caleb Mugford, 1848; I. Harrington, 1849; Benjamin Lufkin, 1850-51; S. W. Pierce, 1852; S. H. Tobie, 1853; J. Stone, 1854-56; James S. Rice, 1857; H. B. Mitchell, 1858; A. C. Trafton, 1859; S. P. Blake, 1861; S. S. Cray, 1862; J. W. Sawyer, 1863-64; S. V. Gray, 1866-67; J. H. Pillsbury, 1868; Alpheus B. Lovewell, 1869; Hezekiah Chase, 1870-72; J. H. Trask, 1873-74; J. B. Cole, 1875; J. H. Pillsbury, 1876-77; E. G. Gerry, 1878; G. W. Barber, 1879.

A building was erected in West Gray in 1840, and a second erected in the east part of the town by a branch styling themselves Protestants. This was moved to Gray village, rebuilt, and dedicated by Rev. Joseph Colby, P.E., in July, 1869.

Membership, 1869, 45. Class-leaders, E. M. Hames, Gray; Emmery Allen, West Gray; George A. Morrill, Dry Mills; S. P. Sargent, Douglass Mills. Recording Steward, E. M. Hames. Trustees, E. Allen, Marshal Morse, Hiram Skillings, Daniel Doughty, E. M. Hames, J. D. Anderson, Henry Pennell.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

In 1780, £350 were voted for the support of schools, the town was divided into two districts, and in 1785 Israel H. Buker was engaged to teach school a year, "at any place in town," for £45. He was also elected collector, that he might collect his own pay. A school-house was erected in the easterly district in 1793, by the inhabitants. The next year it was paid for by the town, and William Grela and Daniel Haley were made a committee to build

three others in the southern, northern, and Dutton Hill neighborhoods. A fifth was erected in 1797, Long Hill in 1799, and the seventh in 1801. Four lots of school land were sold in 1814 for \$1171.25, to establish a school fund, the interest on which was \$71.25 in 1878. Appropriations have been: in 1788, £10; 1791, £30; 1793, £40; 1799, £200; 1820, \$400; 1840, \$600; 1850, \$700; 1864, \$1100; 1867-72, \$2000; 1879, \$1400. The town comprised 12 districts in 1878, with ten good school-houses and \$6000 worth of school property. Of the 615 children, 460 attended school. School supervision cost the town \$40. Supervisor for 1879, Susie C. Frank.

PENNELL INSTITUTE,

a fine brick edifice and grounds in the village of Gray, commenced in 1876 and completed in 1879, was donated to the town of Gray by its founder, Major Henry Pennell, grandson of Joseph Pennell, Esq., one of the early settlers of the town. The building complete, with clock and bell, cost \$20,000; library, \$3000; and laboratory, \$2000. It is endowed with a fund of \$25,000, to be held intact for its perpetual support.

ASSOCIATIONS.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Siloam Lodge, No. 45, organized April 4, 1877, with Warren H. Vincent, N. G.; Benjamin F. Skillings, V. G.; William S. Douglass, Treas.; Albert Pennell, Sec. 1879, membership, 85; net assets \$3000, including finely furnished rooms in Odd-Fellows' building, Gray village. Officers, W. H. Vincent, N. G.; J. H. Newman, V. G.; Thomas Hancock, Treas.; Augustus Pennell, Sec.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Gray Grange, No. 41, organized Oct. 3, 1874, with 28 members; S. L. Adams, Mas.; Kate Adams, Sec.; Deacon John Merrill, Lec.; Hezekiah Whitney, Ov.; David Lawrence, Treas.; Mrs. Martha Merrill, Ceres. Officers, 1879, H. Whitney, Mas.; Albert Pennell, Sec.; S. L. Adams, Lec.; Andrew Allen, Ov.; George F. Cobb, Treas.; Mrs. Hezekiah Whitney, Ceres.

DRY MILLS TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB,

organized Aug. 7, 1874, with Wm. M. Dow, Pres.; Charles J. McDonald, Vice-Pres.; George A. Morrill, Sec.; Thomas Quinn, Treas. Officers, 1879, George A. Morrill, Pres.; Benj. J. Simmons, Vice-Pres.; Lorenzo E. Dow, Sec.; Freland M. Small, Treas. There are 273 names upon the club pledge-book.

PROMINENT MEN.

Among the men of the present are G. A. Morrill, E. H. Starbird, Henry Pennell, Charles E. Libby, W. H. Vinton, Charles H. Doughty, Jr., Thomas Hancock, Jacob Clark, D. B. Cummings, Vincent Frank, and Cephas, grandson of Rev. Samuel Perley, the first preacher.

THE LAWYERS

have been Simeon Greenleaf, 1807; Joseph Waterman, James B. Cleveland, 1831; James O'Donnell, 1849; J. D.

Anderson, since 1874, and W. H. Vinton, who was a member of the State Senate in 1853-54, 1861-62, 1877-78, member of the State Legislature in 1857 and 1873, and president of the State Senate in 1878. He is a man of superior business attainments and remarkable memory.

PHYSICIANS.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Perley, 1774; Dr. Briggs, 1796; Peter Whitney, 1803; C. H. P. McLellan, 1795, 1825-28; Charles Hutchins, Nicholas H. Allen, 1841; J. D. Sturges, Wm. W. Green, 1863-72; Charles L. Holt, 1872-74; F. A. Morgan, dentist, 1869-79; Abram W. Anderson, 1876; Egbert F. Andrews, 1874-79; J. F. Newman, 1879.

MILITARY.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Nathan Noble, killed in battle Oct. 7, 1777.
Moses Twitchell, died in Canada, Nov. 9, 1775, after one month's service.
Moses Twitchell, Jr.
Sergeant Asa Libby, enlisted April 24, 1780, for eight months, for £11 per month, payable in corn, etc.
Isaac Foster, enlisted April 24, 1780, for eight months, for £10 per month.
Jonathan Hayden, enlisted April 24, 1780, for eight months, for £10 per month.
Amaziah Delano, died in Gray, 1850, aged ninety-two.
Joseph Allen, died in Gray, 1849, aged ninety-one.
James Welch, died in Gray, 1845, aged eighty-one.
William Libby.
Samuel Stowell, enlisted at Cape Ann, Mass.
James Doughty, served under Gen. Greene, and was in North Carolina.
Jonas Humphreys, served under Arnold; re-enlisted; was killed at the battle of White Plains.
Sergeant Samuel Thompson.
Jonas Humphrey, served under Gen. Arnold; re-enlisted, and was killed at the battle of White Plains.
Sixty pound fines paid by drafted men to Capt. Stevens, April 24, 1780: Isaac Nason, Nathan Merrill, John Barber, James Russell, Elisha Cummings, William Greely, Isaac Small, George Doughty, Daniel Cummings, Richard Hayden, John Wilson, Nicholas Low, Thomas White, Jeremiah Hobbs, John Humphrey, Nathan Morse, Clement Hayden.
Clothing left on hand at the end of the war was applied on poor, and used to pay town officers' salaries in part.
1807.—Daniel Libby, Jr., Captain; Calvin Jordan, Sergeant; David Orne, Clerk.
1824.—Militia, twenty cents a day voted for rations; quarter pound powder.
1840.—Company B, 4th Regiment, 1st Brigade, 5th Division, boundaries defined.
Among the early military men of the town were Maj. Jabez Mathews, 1778; Lieut. Wm. Webster, 1779; Capt. James Stevens, 1780; Lieut. David Small, Maj. Jedediah Cobb, Lieut. Robert York, 1786; Capts. Daniel Haney, Joseph McLellan, 1790; Capt. James Doughty, 1818; Col. Mesheck Humphrey.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

REV. JOHN RICE.

His father, George Rice, born in Scarborough, Sept. 21, 1780, married Hannah, daughter of Moses and Rebecca (Crockett) Hanscom, of Gorham, Me. She was born Sept. 9, 1788, and died Oct. 20, 1826. He died Sept. 13, 1858. His grandfather, Lemuel Rice, was also born in Scarborough, May 2, 1756, and died Jan. 16, 1827. John, born July 1, 1810, removed with his parents to Durham when two years old. He was educated in the common school, and in the New Gloucester Academy, under the instruction of Rev. Jabez Woodman, and for three terms was a teacher during the winter months. In August, 1833, he commenced study for the ministry, and in 1837 was ordained an elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Upon the close of his teaching, at the age of twenty-two, he became a traveling preacher, and in 1834 was admitted a member of the Maine Annual Conference. His ministerial labors were continuous from 1833 to 1874, and he remains a member of the Conference as a superannuated minister, being obliged to retire from constant labor on account of ill health. Both as a devoted Christian worker and an expounder of the Scripture, his influence has been felt in the various churches over which he has been called to preside, and large numbers have been added to the church annually under his teachings. He married, July 24, 1836,

Mary T., daughter of Nathan and Mary (Haskell) Hunt, of Falmouth, and granddaughter of David Hunt, born in Quincy, Mass., July 18, 1745, who was one of the early



Photo. by Conant.

REV. JOHN RICE.

settlers of Gray, and for many years a representative man of that town. Their children are Henry F., John H. (deceased), John O., and Charles C. C.

HARPSWELL.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THIS town is the most eastern civil and geographical division of Cumberland County. It consists of a peninsula called Harpswell, or Merriconeag Neck, which extends southward from Brunswick into Casco Bay, and of the following islands: Sebascondegan, or Great Island, Orr's, Bailey's, and Haskell's Islands, with Whaleboat Island, Birch Island, and several smaller ones. The area of the Neck is 4570 acres, and that of Great Island, 5790 acres, according to the measurement made in 1731, by Phineas Jones, a surveyor.* The whole town probably contains about 12,000 acres.

Harpswell can hardly be considered an agricultural town, though portions of it are very productive. Some excellent farms are to be found upon the Neck, and upon some of the larger islands. The soil of the Neck is largely granitic rather than a gravelly loam, with small tracts of clay loam. On Great Island the soil varies from

a hard, tenacious clay to a sandy loam, while in some localities are found a fine sand, and in others slaty and granitic soils. Most of the farms are equal to those on the Neck, being excellent meadow and grazing land, while the higher parts are suitable for corn and wheat. Orchards do not flourish well.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

A portion of Harpswell was included in the grant to Thomas Purchase made by the Council of Plymouth, June 16, 1632. In the conveyance of jurisdiction to Governor Winthrop in 1639, the grant is defined as "all that tract of land at Pejepscot, aforesaid, upon both sides of the River Androscoggin, being four miles square towards the sea," meaning undoubtedly towards Casco Bay. Up to this time Thomas Purchase was probably the only settler in this region of country.

In 1672, Nicholas Cole and John Purrington bought of Sagettawon and Robin Hood, Indian sagamores, "all the Land Lying & Being between the Two Carrying Places

* McKeen, in *Harpswell Banner*, October, 1832.

Upon Merriconeag Neck Beginning at the head of the Westernmost Branch of Wiggen Cove, so directly over to Wester Bay to the Bight, and so up along the neck from side to Side untill they come to the Uppermost Carrying place at the head of the Wester Bay at the Meadow which George Phipping has formerly mowed, so over to the head of the crick that Comes in from the Easter Bay;" also "That whole Tract of Meadow which they have formerly possessed Upon the Great Island lying and being at the head of the Cove against the Little Cove on Great Jebege Island." The deed was witnessed by Thomas Stevens and his wife, Margaret.* It is probable that Purrington himself did not occupy this land. If he did, he afterwards moved to Arundel.†

Nicholas Shapleigh, of Kittery, had, about the year 1659, though the exact date is unknown, purchased and caused to be settled Merriconeag (Harpwell) Neck and the island of Sebascodegan. The purchase was made of the Indians and the price paid for the deed was "a considerable sum of wampumpeag, several guns, and a parcel of tobacco."‡ There is no special reason for supposing, however, that Shapleigh actually settled there himself.

This land of Purchase and Way, and of Nicholas Shapleigh, all came into the hands of Richard Wharton, a Boston merchant. July 4, 1683, John Shapleigh, the heir of Nicholas, sold to Richard Wharton "all that tract or neck of land called Merryconeg in Casco Bay, Province of Maine, and is bounded at head, or upper end, with the plains of Pejepscoot or lands late belonging to or claimed by Mr. Purchase, and on all other sides or parts is encompassed and bounded with and by the salt water; and also all that the aforesaid island called Sebasco, alias Sequasco-diggin."§

Oct. 10, 1683, Eleazer Way, of Hartford, son and heir of George Way, the partner of Thomas Purchase, sold to Richard Wharton, for £100, "one moiety or half part, or whatever share or proportion, be the same more or less, he, the s^d Eliazer Way, now hath, may, might, should, or in anywise ought to have or claim, of, in, or to a certain tract or parcel of land commonly called and known by name of Pejepscoot, situate, lying, and being within the Province of Maine in New England aforesaid," together with one-half of all lands, uplands, meadows, etc., belonging to the same, "which said tract of land and premises for the space of forty years, or thereabouts, before the late war with the Indians, was in the actual possession and improvement of Mr. Thomas Purchase, and was actually given by patent from the Council of Plymouth, within said Kingdom of England, to the said George Way, and Thomas Purchase, deceased."||

Oct. 25, 1683, John Blaney, of Lynn, and Elizabeth, his wife, the former widow of Thomas Purchase, of Pejepscoot, deceased, and the administratrix of his estate, testified "that said Eliazer Way had sold his [Purchase's] moiety to s^d Wharton in s^d Patent by the consent of the children of s^d Purchase for their support and settlement for £150," reserving seven lots which were secured to the children by articles in the deed. The portion sold was "All that

moiety, half deal, and remaining share, whatsoever the same is or may be, of the said lands late belonging to the s^d Thomas Purchase by virtue of the said patent or any other right in partnership with the said George or Eliazer Way, and all the right and title, propriety and interest which the said Thomas Purchase died seized of, or that he might, should, or ought to have had in the said Province of Maine." The children of Purchase signified their consent to the sale on the deed itself.¶

It will be seen from the above extracts that at this time Wharton owned the whole of what is now the town of Harpswell,—except a few islands,—the greater portion of Brunswick, and a tract on the river in what is now the town of Topsham.

On the 7th of February, 1682, the General Court of Massachusetts "granted Merriconeag Neck, with 1000 acres of land adjacent, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College."** Under this grant, Nicholas Cole, in 1691, set up a claim to the possession of the Neck, he having settled here previous to that time, and purchased the land of the Indians. The college at one time became anxious to secure the grant which had been made in 1682, and applied to the Legislature for its confirmation, but the decision was in favor of the Pejepscoot purchasers, into whose possession the property had come.

Sebascodegan (Great Island), included in Harpswell, was granted to Governor Thomas Danforth, President of the Province of Maine, and to Sumner Nowell, Esq., by the General Court of Massachusetts, May 7, 1684, "for their great pains and good service done by order of this Court in the expedition in several journeys to Casco, for which no recompense hath been made them."††

In 1658, Thomas Haynes settled at Maquoit, where he retained land as late as 1678. His wife's name was Joyce. Richard Potts was settled as early as 1672, and probably a year or two earlier, on what was known as New Demariscove Island. In 1673 he owned and lived upon the point which still bears his name, at the extremity of Harpswell Neck.

The following individuals are known to have been settled about this time, certainly prior to 1700, within the limits of what was afterwards called the Pejepscoot purchase: at Middle Bay, John Cleaves; on White's Island, Nicholas White; at Mair Point, James Carter, Thomas Haynes, Andrew and George Phippeny; at Maquoit Bay, John Swaine, Thomas Kimball, of Charleston, who settled on Hoeg Island in 1658, John Sears, Thomas Wharton, Samuel Libby, who subsequently resided in Scarborough, Henry Webb, Edward Creet (or Creek), and Robert Jordan; on Smoking Fish Point, Christopher Lawson, an Antinomian; at or near New Meadows, in 1675, was Alister Coombs.

The island of Sebascodegan was settled as early as 1639 by Francis Small and his wife, Elizabeth, whose child was the first born on the island, of English parents. He was from Kittery, and was a tenant under Col. Shapleigh. The latter also owned Merriconeag Neck. The Neck at this time had a number of settlers upon it, who were all driven off by the Indians at the commencement of King Philip's war in

* Pejepscoot Papers. † Ibid. ‡ Pejepscoot Records.
§ Pejepscoot Papers, Statement of Title. || Ibid.

¶ Ibid. ** Attested copy of Court Record, in Pejepscoot papers.
†† Ibid.

1675. In 1683, Shapleigh, finding his property almost worthless on account of the Indian troubles, sold the Neck and island to Richard Wharton, of Boston.

After Wharton's purchase of Sebascodegan, the Indians continued possession of the island, for the purpose of catching fish, seal, and porpoise. This prevented any further settlements there for some years.

A paper drawn up by one of the Pejepscot proprietors, it is supposed about 1714, gives a list of the settlers on the purchase. At the narrows or carrying-place that parts Casco Bay from Merrymeeting Bay, "settled by Stevens, who has a son now at New Haven married to Parker's daughter." "Next to said Stevens, at the upper Whigby, or Wiskege, by Lawson, owned by Ephraim Savage." "On Merriconeag Neck only two settlements, Richard Potts, who lived at the lower end, and John Damarell, about three miles above him. But one settlement at Mair Point, by John Phippany. But one settlement at Maquoit, by Robert [Thomas?] Haines."

The Pejepscot proprietors, who owned Harpswell and Brunswick and other adjoining lands, were Thomas Hutchinson, Adam Winthrop, John Watts, David Jeffries, Stephen Minot, Oliver Noyes, and John Ruck, of Boston, Mass., and John Wentworth, of Portsmouth, N. H. They bought the lands of Ephraim Savage, of Boston, administrator of Richard Wharton, who had become possessed of the greater portion of the tract, and had died in England, in 1693. The company purchased the lands Nov. 5, 1714, for the sum of £150, to hold in fee as tenants in common. The conveyance was acknowledged the next day, and was recorded in the York records on the 19th of November following.*

Oct. 20, 1714, the General Court of Massachusetts passed a resolution that it was for the public interest that some townships be laid out and settled in the eastern country, and John Wheelwright and others were appointed a committee to receive the claims of all persons claiming lands there.

On the 18th of February, 1715, the Pejepscot proprietors made certain proposals to the above-mentioned committee:

1. That the General Court should give confirmation to their purchase, in order that they might "be better able to encourage substantial farmers to remove with their stock from England."

2. For the encouragement of a fishing town at Small Point.

3. That whenever 12 or more persons offered themselves for any new settlement, they should be "covered" with such a force and for such a time as the General Court should deem necessary.

4. That those settling in the limits of the Pejepscot tract should, for the first seven years, have some assistance from the public towards the maintenance of a ministry, and should be exempted from the payment of any Province tax.

The proprietors agreed that, if the General Court would consent to the foregoing proposals, they would, on their part, agree to enter into the following arrangements:

1. To lay out three, or if the land would admit, four plats

or towns, and have them surveyed and platted that same summer, at their own cost.

2. "In seven years, if peace continues with the Indians," they would settle "each of said towns with 50 families or more, in a defensive manner, having already offers of very considerable numbers, both in this country and from England." And in order thereto they were willing to grant them such house-lots, in fee, and such accommodations in regard to their lands, as might induce them to settle there.

3. That they would lay out a convenient portion of land in each town for "the subsistence of the first minister, the ministry, and a school."

4. "Being desirous that the people might not live like heathen, without the worship of God, as had been too frequent in new settlements," they engaged for the more speedy procuring of a minister, and to make it easier for the inhabitants at their first settling down, that as soon as there should be 20 householders in each of the towns, who would provide a frame for, and raise a meeting-house, they would, at their own expense, furnish glass, lead, nails, iron-work, and other materials, and finish the meeting-house for them, and pay towards the maintenance of an "orthodox gospel minister" in each town, the sum of £40 per annum, for five years. These proposals to the committee received the signature of all the proprietors.

On the 27th of the following May, the committee reported favorably on these proposals, and the General Court, on the 10th of June, passed resolutions in accordance therewith. Thus this company became undoubted legal owners of the territory they had purchased.†

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

The principal occupation of the first settlers of Harpswell is said to have been cutting cord-wood and shipping it to Boston, Salem, and other ports, although farming and fishing were doubtless carried on to some extent. Bailey's Island, which is now nearly barren of trees, was at that time densely covered with wood. After a while the settlers devoted themselves almost exclusively to farming and fishing.

FISHERIES.

We have been unable to obtain any statistics of this business at an early date. At the present time there are caught, dried, and cured in Harpswell about 20,000 quintals of fish annually, consisting of cod, hake, haddock, pollock, and cusk. Smaller fish, such as mackerel, porgies, and herring, are also caught in abundance. In the month of September the herring come in very plenty, and it is not uncommon to see, in Mackerel Cove and Jaquis' Harbor, from 75 to 150 sail of vessels. Large quantities of the fish are taken to Portland, where they are packed and shipped to various parts of the country as "Portland Herring." During the months of March, April, and May, most of the fishermen are engaged in the lobster fishery. The fishing smacks are so arranged that the lobsters are kept alive, and large numbers are shipped to Portland, Boston, and New York.

In former years the clam business was quite an impor-

* Pejepscot Papers, quoted by Wheeler.

† History of Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell.

tant branch of the fisheries, but it is not so now. About the year 1863 there were put up, and sold at prices ranging from \$8 to \$14 per barrel, not less than 2500 barrels. The principal dealers in fish are S. Watson, A. T. Trufant, and John Power, of East Harpswell; Smullen & Prince and J. M. Johnson, of Orr's Island; E. C. Simpson & Co. and J. B. Pinkham, of West Harpswell.

MILLS.

Owing to the fact that Harpswell possesses no streams large enough to afford sufficient water-power, but little attention has been given to manufactures in this town.

Previous to 1758 there was a wind-mill in the town and a tide-mill called Jones' Mill.* The location of the wind-mill is not known. The tide-mill was situated near the farm of Arthur Orr, and was at one time owned by him. It was originally built by a family of Quakers by the name of Jones. Captain James Sinnett, of Bailey's Island, remembers a very old mill at Widgeon Cove, which was standing as late as the year 1804. It was then owned, in part, by Silas Allen and Deacon James Wilson.

About the year 1800 there was a wind-mill near Charles Merryman's. It was built and owned by Major Paul Randall. The great shaft for the mill he hauled from Brunswick, and it was so heavy he nearly broke the backs of his oxen drawing it over some of the hills. The mill did not do much business. It was situated down near the shore, instead of upon the ridge, which would have furnished more wind-power. The present saw- and grist-mill was erected about the year 1850. It is owned in shares, about twenty in number.

In 1855, or thereabouts, there were two grist-mills on Great Island, one owned by Stephen Purinton, Esq., and the other by a Mr. Ridley.

SALT-WORKS.

During the Revolution salt was very scarce. An Irishman on Great Island, who understood how to make salt from sea-water, suggested the building of salt-works on that island. A company was formed, a building erected, and kettles and other appliances were purchased. The Irishman, whose name was Millay, had charge of the kettles. A yoke of oxen was employed to draw wood for the ovens. Sixty bushels of salt per week were manufactured, and it was sold in Boston for two dollars per bushel.

TRADES.

The population of Harpswell is so scattered that it has been found no easy thing to obtain an account of the various trades pursued in former times or at present. The following is all that we have obtained any information about.

Bakers.—Early in the present, or late in the last century, a Mr. Ryan had a bakery on Great Island. He moved to Brunswick in 1804 or 1805.

Blacksmiths.—Nehemiah Curtis, whose shop was one mile above the Congregational church on the Neck, was the first blacksmith in town of whom we have any account.

He was succeeded in the business by his son and grandson, of the same name. The grandson kept the shop until 1820. Somewhat later in the business were Benjamin Curtis, whose shop was half a mile northwest of the church, and Barstow Curtis, whose shop was where Abijah Stover now lives.

Boat-Builders.—David Doughty was the first boat-builder on Great Island. He was engaged in this business as late as 1847. He was succeeded in the business by William Doughty. Since then the business has been carried on by quite a large number of persons.

Boot and Shoe Makers.—James Merryman, on the Neck, near the Baptist church, and William Orr, on Orr's Island, were engaged in the boot and shoe business for some years. They moved away about 1847.

Brick-Yards.—In 1805 there was a brick-yard owned by a Mr. Douglass, situated on the Neck, about three miles above the Congregational church. It was in operation only a short time. There was another one carried on by a Mr. Reed in 1812 to 1815, on Orr's Island.

Carpenters and Joiners.—John Curtis, in 1802 to 1804, and Waitstill Webber, an apprentice of Curtis', in 1804, worked at this trade. Their shop was on the Neck, about two miles above the Congregational church. In 1806, John Bibber pursued this occupation.

Gunsmiths.—A man by the name of Nason lived on Bailey's Island about 1856, and carried on the business of a gunsmith. His shop was where Prince & Smullen's store is now.

Harness and Saddle Makers.—A man by the name of Barstow carried on the above business for one year in 1816 or 1817.

Masons.—The only mason that we have received any account of was a man by the name of Ewing. He lived on Great Island, but at what date is not known to us.

Surveyors.—The only surveyors of land of whom we have any account were Paul and Benjamin Randall, who lived about two miles and a half above the Congregational church. Paul died about 1874; Benjamin, about 1847.

Tailors.—From 1800 to 1806, D. Merritt carried on the tailoring business in town. He moved to Durham.

Tanners.—In the early part of the century, Thomas Farr had a tannery in Stover's Cove, on the Neck, and Benjamin Dunning had one about three miles above the Congregational church. In the eastern part of the town, Stephen Purinton had one.

TRADERS.

Mr. James Booker kept store as early as 1752, and as late as 1762. About the latter date, Andrew Dunning and Alexander Wilson were also in trade,—that is, they were licensed retailers, and had a stock of goods which they disposed of to the settlers when called upon, but they probably did not confine themselves exclusively to that business.

Joseph Coney came from Boston, in 1795, and opened a store, which was opposite the lower end of Orr's Island. It was afterwards occupied by Bruce & Everett, Silas H. Dodge, and Jacob Merryman. Joseph Eaton kept store near the Congregational church until his death, about 1846. A Mr. Pinkham once kept store at the end of

* Memoranda of Rev. Samuel Eaton, in Pejepscot Papers.

Pott's Point, but the date is unknown. In 1847, Washington Garcelon, postmaster, had one near Paul Randall's.

Bailey's Island.—The old store which once stood at the head of the cove, on the outer end of Bailey's Island, has been occupied by the following men, in succession: Perry & Howard, of Brunswick, about 1800; Joseph Coney, Maj. John Rowe, Zachariah Lambert, and Capt. David Johnson. The store now occupied by Lube was formerly owned by Ralph Sinnett.

A Mr. Dana and a Mr. Twombly both kept store on this island for a long time. The former was at the lower end. The date of their doing business is not known.

Orr's Island.—In the early part of this century, Edward Ingraham kept a store on the southwest end of the island, where Prince & Smullen's store is now. He had a brother in business with him, who was probably Nathaniel. S. F. Merrill at one time had a store at Lowell's Cove.

Great Island.—In the latter part of the last, or in the first of the present century, a Mr. Ryan had a store at Condy's Harbor.

Esquire Snow kept a store for many years at his wharf on New Meadows River.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

On Feb. 14, 1855, Paul R. Curtis, Shubael Merryman, Isaac A. Johnson, Thomas A. Estes, Thomas U. Eaton, Abram J. Allen, Simeon Curtis, L. H. Stover, Pennell Alexander, Thomas Alexander, and Abel Thompson were incorporated as the "HARPSWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY." The first officers were Thomas Alexander, President; Thomas U. Eaton, Secretary; Abel Thompson, Treasurer. The first Board of Directors were Stephen Purinton, James Orr, David Webber, Alcot S. Merryman, Thomas U. Eaton, Thomas Alexander, and Henry Barnes.

The losses of this company have been so little that there has never been a necessity for making any assessments upon the members. The present officers are Thomas Alexander, President; William C. Eaton, Secretary; Shubael Merryman, Treasurer. The present directors are Thomas Alexander, Pennell Alexander, William C. Eaton, Shubael Merryman, Sylvester Stover, Stephen Purinton, and Samuel E. Smullen.

POPULATION.

In 1765 there were in Harpswell 55 houses, 111 families, 224 males under and 188 above sixteen years of age, 224 females under and 186 females above sixteen years of age, and 14 negroes. The total population, exclusive of Indians, was 836. Brunswick at this time had a population of but 506.

In 1776, Harpswell had 977 white inhabitants, while Brunswick had but 867.*

In 1778, Harpswell had 27 Revolutionary soldiers, and 178 males over the age of sixteen.†

MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF HARPSWELL.

Harpswell, or Merriconeag Neck, was embraced in the town of North Yarmouth, of which it constituted a parish,

till 1740, in which year it was annexed to Brunswick by order of the General Court of Massachusetts. The proprietors—Joseph Wadsworth, Adam Winthrop, Henry Gibbs, Belcher Noyes, and Job Lewis—set forth in a petition, signed by 27 other inhabitants, the difficulties of getting to the meeting-house of North Yarmouth, about thirty miles distant by land, and by water across two bays dangerous to navigate with their families in canoes, and being thus deprived of the public worship of God, asked to be annexed to Brunswick, whose meeting-house was but "three miles from the upper end of the Neck, adjoining to Brunswick Town, and no water to pass over." The petition was granted June 27, 1740; but on the 1st of August, 1741, by act of the General Court it was returned to North Yarmouth. This legislation was displeasing to the people of the Neck, and other petitions were sent in by the selectmen of Brunswick and the inhabitants of Harpswell, asking that they be again annexed to Brunswick.

These petitions were not favorably received by the General Court; but on June 14, 1749, that body, in response to a petition of the inhabitants of that portion of Merriconeag Neck and the adjoining lands which was within the limits of North Yarmouth, passed an order to the effect that the Neck, the land and islands mentioned in the petition, and the northeast part of Sebascodogan Island, should be a distinct and separate precinct.

In 1758 an act incorporating Harpswell as a district was passed, one section of which reads as follows:

"And the inhabitants of said Neck of land and Islands shall be and hereby are invested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities that the several towns in this Province by law do or may enjoy, that of sending a Representative only excepted."

The present name of the town is not known to have been used prior to the incorporation. By whom it was first suggested is not known. One authority states that it was so named by the General Court, but according to traditionary accounts the name was given by the Dunninges. There is a Harpswell in Lincolnshire, England, and the name was probably first suggested by some emigrant from that vicinity, and was favored by the Dunninges, who were English people, though from another county.

The first recorded meeting of the district was held March 30, 1758. At this meeting Capt. John Stover was chosen Moderator; Andrew Dunning, Clerk; David Curtis, Isaac Hall, and Andrew Dunning, Selectmen and Assessors; Lieut. Lemuel Turner, District Treasurer; Elijah Douglas and Taylor Small, Constables; James Babbage, Seth Toothaker, and John Coombs, Tithing-Men; Waitstill Webber, William Alexander, and Joseph Thompson, Surveyors of Highways; Edward Easters, Thomas McGregor, and Joseph Linscott, Fence-Viewers; Nathan Adams, James Gardner, and John Snow, Hog-Reeves; and Elisha Allen, Sealer of Leather. It was voted at this meeting that hogs and horses should be allowed to run at large, according to the existing law. The meeting adjourned to the last Wednesday in May.

Harpswell sent her first representative, Samuel Stanwood, to the General Court in 1770. At a meeting of the town held Jan. 16, 1776, the selectmen were chosen a committee to embody in a petition to the General Court the necessity

* Census of Massachusetts, 1765 to 1776.

† Massachusetts Archives, book 185, p. 391.

there was for an armed guard and a supply of ammunition in the town.

On March 4th, William Sylvester, Nathaniel Purinton, Capt. Nehemiah Curtis, Capt. John Snow, and Lieut. Benjamin Dunning were chosen a committee of correspondence, inspection, and safety. At a meeting held May 6th the vote of the district in 1775, giving Minute-Men 2s. 8d. per week for military practice on three days in each week, for three hours each day, was rescinded. On July 30th it was voted that the selectmen should take charge of the ammunition and arms, receipt for the same, and then distribute them among the officers of the militia, who should be accountable for them. It was also voted to pay Nathaniel Purinton and the seven men who assisted him in bringing guns down the Kennebec River 4s. each, for two days' labor. It was also voted to pay Deacon Isaac Snow 12s. for his expenses and charge in bringing 25 firearms from Falmouth. Andrew Dunning was, at this meeting, chosen to take recognizances in Harpswell. At a meeting held on December 20th the following resolutions were passed:

"Voted the great & General Court or Assembly of this State Do Take up a Form of Government as Soon as they think Proper & that form that Shall tend most to Piety, Peace, Safety, and Good Order in this State and agreeable to the Honourable Continental Congress—the vote unanimous at a full Meeting.

"Voted the Selectmen Send to the General Court or Treasurer for Axes, Kittles, Canteens, and Money to hire Waggon & Pay the Men that are Draughted their Milage to the Place of Destination."

At the March meeting in 1777, Nathaniel Purinton, Capt. John Snow, Capt. Nehemiah Curtis, Ezekiel Curtis, and Andrew Dunning were chosen a committee of correspondence and safety. It was also voted "Not to Have a Hospital Built in the County for an Enoculating Hospital." It was also voted this year to pay Andrew Dunning 12s. for superintending the delivery of powder and flints, and for recording the Declaration of Independence. On November 25th a committee was chosen to supply the families of soldiers with necessary articles.

CIVIL LIST.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Samuel Stanwood, 1770; Isaac Snow, 1783, '87, '89, '90, and '92; Samuel Snow, 1795; Benjamin Dunning, 1785, '91, '93, '97, 1800, 1801, 1803, and 1806; Joseph Coney, 1799; Samuel Dunning, 1808; Marlborough Sylvester, 1809; Stephen Purinton, 1810, '13, '14, '16, and '20; Paul Raymond, 1819.

SELECTMEN.

1758.—David Curtis, Isaac Hall, Andrew Dunning.
1759.—David Curtis, Andrew Dunning, Paul Raymond.
1760.—Edward Easters, Jonathan Flint, Andrew Dunning, Paul Raymond, Isaac Snow.
1761.—Jonathan Flint, Paul Raymond, Walter Merryman.
1762.—Jonathan Flint, Walter Merryman, James Booker.
1763.—Capt. William Sylvester, Lieut. Joshua Berstow, Paul Raymond.
1764.—Andrew Dunning, Nehemiah Curtis, Paul Raymond.
1765.—Paul Raymond, Nehemiah Curtis, John Roduck.
1766-67.—Nehemiah Curtis, John Roduck, Nathaniel Purinton.
1768-69.—William Sylvester, Esq., Edward Cunningham, Nathaniel Purinton.
1770.—Paul Raymond, Capt. John Stover, Ezekiel Curtis.
1771.—William Sylvester, Ezekiel Curtis, Paul Raymond.
1772-74.—William Sylvester, Ezekiel Curtis, Isaac Snow.

1775-77.—Lieut. John Roduck, Anthony Coombs, Jr., William Sylvester.
1778.—William Sylvester, Esq., Nathaniel Purinton, Esq., Capt. Nehemiah Curtis.
1779.—William Sylvester, Esq., John Roduck, Simeon Hopkins.
1780.—John Roduck, Nathaniel Purinton, Esq., Ezekiel Curtis.
1781-82.—John Roduck, Lieut. Benj. Dunning, Deacon Isaac Snow.
1783.—William Sylvester, John Roduck, Nathaniel Purinton.
1784-87.—John Roduck, Nathaniel Purinton, Ezekiel Curtis.
1788-89.—John Roduck, Ezekiel Curtis, Anthony Coombs.
1790.—Isaac Snow, Daniel Randale, Ezekiel Curtis.
1791.—Johnson Stover, John Rodick, Stephen Purinton.
1792.—Johnson Stover, John Rodick, Isaac Snow.
1793.—John Rodick, Ezekiel Curtis, Stephen Purinton.
1794.—Joseph Carr, Johnson Stover, Capt. Nehemiah Curtis.
1795-96.—John Rodick, Ezekiel Curtis, Lieut. Anthony Coombs.
1797-98.—Samuel Snow, John Rodick, Marlborough Sylvester.
1799.—John Rodick, Marlborough Sylvester, Charles Ryan.
1800.—Paul Randall, Marlborough Sylvester, Anthony Coombs.
1801.—Anthony Coombs, Marlborough Sylvester, Capt. Nehemiah Curtis.
1802.—Anthony Coombs, Marlborough Sylvester, John Rodick.
1803.—Capt. Samuel Snow, Marlborough Sylvester, Paul Curtis.
1804-6.—Marlborough Sylvester, John Snow, Jr., Johnson Stover.
1807.—Harrison Cleaves, Marlborough Sylvester, Paul Raymond.
1808.—Marlborough Sylvester, Alcot Stover, Jr., Paul Raymond.
1809-12.—John Curtis, Alcot Stover, Jr., Paul Raymond.
1813.—John Curtis, Stephen Snow, Alcot Stover, Jr.
1814.—John Curtis, Alcot Stover, Jr., Paul Raymond.
1815.—Marlborough Sylvester, Alcot Stover, Jr., Anthony Coombs.
1816-17.—Alcot Stover, Jr., John Curtis, Paul Raymond.
1818.—Benjamin Randall, John Pennell, Paul Raymond.
1819.—John Curtis, Benjamin Randall, Paul Raymond.
1820.—George Skolfield, Benjamin Randall, Stephen Merritt.
1821.—Paul Raymond, John Curtis, Capt. Peleg Curtis.
1822.—John Curtis, Paul Raymond, Benjamin Randall.
1823.—Isaac Sylvester, Benjamin Randall, Paul Raymond.
1824-25.—Isaac Sylvester, Samuel Toothaker, Capt. Peleg Curtis.
1826.—Samuel Toothaker, Paul Randall, Peleg Curtis.
1827.—Sylvester Stover, Paul Randall, Samuel Toothaker.
1828-29.—Benjamin Randall, Samuel Toothaker, James Merryman (3d).
1830.—James Eastman, James Merryman (3d), Benjamin Randall.
1831.—Peleg Curtis, James Merryman (3d), Simeon Orr.
1832.—Paul Randall, John Stover, Simeon Orr.
1833.—Paul Randall, Benjamin Randall, Samuel Toothaker.
1834.—Peleg Curtis, James Merryman (3d), Samuel Toothaker.
1835.—Isaac Stover, Paul Randall, Stephen Snow.
1836.—Isaac Stover, Paul Randall, Samuel Toothaker.
1837.—Isaac Stover, Paul Randall, James Eastman.
1838.—Benjamin Randall, Thomas Alexander, James Eastman.
1839.—Thomas Alexander, William Randall, Simeon Orr.
1840.—Washington Garcelon, Thomas Alexander, Simeon Orr.
1841.—Benjamin Randall, James Merryman (3d), Simeon Orr.
1842-43.—Paul Randall, Isaac Stover, Samuel Toothaker.
1844.—Paul Randall, Harry C. Martin, Simeon Hopkins.
1845.—Isaiah Snow, Paul Randall, Washington Garcelon.
1846.—Alcot Stover, Robert Pennell, Robert Stover.
1847.—Isaiah Snow, Alcot Stover, Robert Pennell.
1848-52.—Isaiah Snow, Robert Pennell, James Stover.
1853-54.—Thomas U. Eaton, Simeon Hopkins, David Webber.
1855.—Thos. U. Eaton, David Webber, Isaiah Snow.
1856.—Thos. U. Eaton, Alcot S. Merryman, Alexander Ewing.
1857-58.—Henry Barnes, Lemuel H. Stover, Alexander Ewing.
1859-60.—Thos. U. Eaton, Wm. Randall, Joseph Orr.
1861.—William Raudall, Paul A. Durgan, Isaiah Snow.
1862.—Isaiah Snow, Hutson Merryman, David Webber.
1863.—Geo. R. Skolfield, Lemuel H. Stover, Joseph D. Wyer.
1864-65.—Lemuel H. Stover, Wm. C. Eaton, Samuel S. Toothaker.
1866.—Thos. Pennell, E. C. Simpson, Stephen Purinton.
1867.—L. H. Stover, William C. Eaton, Charles E. Trufant.
1868.—William C. Eaton, L. H. Stover, Francis J. Orr.
1869.—L. H. Stover, William C. Eaton, S. S. Toothaker.
1870.—Isaac Merryman (2d), Sylvester Stover, S. S. Toothaker.
1871.—David Pennell, L. H. Stover, S. S. Toothaker.

1872.—James Alexander, E. K. Hodgkins, S. S. Toothaker.
 1873-74.—Thomas E. Skolfield, Moses Bailey, S. S. Toothaker.
 1875.—Thomas E. Skolfield, Moses Bailey, Charles E. Trufant.
 1876-77.—Thomas E. Skolfield, Elijah K. Hodgkins, Charles E. Trufant.

TOWN CLERKS.

Anthony Coombs, Jr., 1783, 1793; Andrew Dunning, 1758-82; Andrew Dunning, 1814-20; Benjamin Dunning, 1791-92; William Dunning, Jr., 1800-11; Joseph Eaton, 1821-25; Thomas U. Eaton, 1853-57, 1859-60; Washington Garcelon, 1844-45; James Merryman (3d), 1833-35; Robert Pennell, 1846-52; Paul Randall, 1826-32,* 1836-43; Elisha S. Stover, 1863-65, 1872-77; Lemuel H. Stover, 1858, 1861, 1867-71; Sylvester Stover, 1862, 1866; Marlborough Sylvester, 1794-99, 1813; William Sylvester, 1784-90.

FORTS AND GARRISONS.

The only fort ever constructed in Harpswell was made during the war of 1812, on the land now owned by Woodbury S. Purinton, at the mouth of New Meadows River. It was a simple earthwork, the foundation of which was made of logs. A mound of earth and a few decayed logs mark its location.

There was a garrison or block-house for defense against the Indians, on the north end of Bailey's Island. It was at the Narrows, between Garrison Cove and the main bay, within twenty feet of the shore. The stone foundations have been seen by some of the older inhabitants; but when the land was put under cultivation all the stones were rolled over the bank, and there are now no traces of the garrison to be seen.

About 1764, Joseph Orr built a large block-house on the farm now owned by Bradbury Wilson. It stood near the middle of Orr's Island, on the northwest side of the hill, northwest of the present house. This block-house was standing within the memory of Captain James Sinnett, of Bailey's Island. There is now no trace of it to be discovered.

On the Neck, on the point of land now owned by Paul Stover, there was a block-house; by whom erected, or at what date, is not known. It was taken down by Daniel Randall and erected as a store-house near his dwelling. In 1822 it was again taken down, and rebuilt as a dwelling, which is still standing.

It is quite probable that there were other block-houses or garrisons on the Neck, and also on Great Island, but these are all of which we have any account.

CHURCHES.

The old meeting-house of the First Parish in this town was probably commenced about the year 1757 or 1759. Elisha Eaton, son of the Rev. Elisha Eaton, who was a carpenter living in Boston, wrote in his diary, Aug. 7, 1757,—

"getting stuff for window-frames and Sashes for Meeting-house which is for North Yarmouth y^e sec'd Parish."

"Sept. 21. Caping window-frames for meeting-house."

"1759, June 13th. Putting sashes on board y^e vessel for Meeting-house at Harpswell."

"Octo. 6th, sail'd for Harpswell,—arrived there y^e 8th, where I tarried until Nov. 27th."

Although there is no proof, yet it is quite likely that Mr. Eaton worked upon the meeting-house during his stay in

Harpswell, and probably put in the windows he had been so long at work upon.

From an examination of the town records it appears that this house was a long time in being completed. At a special meeting of the town, Nov. 14, 1774, it was voted that the "Advance ground in the Galleries and seats in the same shall be for the use of the Parish, except the Pew in the Front of the Front Gallery, they (the members of the Parish) paying the cost of the Same." And it was also voted "to put in the glass wanting in the meeting-house, mend the putty, Prime the Sashes and window-Frames."

At another meeting held the same year it was voted to lay a floor in the porch, build the stairs and doors in the porch, put up the breastwork in the galleries, and put in the seats there, and to mend the windows. Nothing further seems to have been done until June, 1781, when it was voted to shingle the "four side" of the meeting-house, and to hang the doors.

This completed the work on the church until Jan. 16, 1792, when it was voted that there should be "four pews built in the body of the meeting-house on the Neck, adjoining the pews now built, two on each side of the front alley," and that the money arising from the sale of the same should be expended in repairing the meeting-house. Also, that the pew ground should be sold at auction.

In November, 1797, the town voted to sell ten feet two inches of the pew space in each side gallery, the purchaser to pay \$2 down, and the balance in ninety days, or forfeit the whole. At the sale, pew No. 5 was bid off to William Dunning, Jr., at \$21; No. 4 to Walter Merryman, Jr., at \$25; No. 3 to Joshua Bishop, at \$26.50; and No. 2 to Aleck Stover, at the same price.

This meeting-house was occupied by the First Parish until 1844. At a meeting of the parish held May 31, 1841, it was voted "to take out the insides of the meeting-house, as far as necessary, take off the porch, turn the house round end to the road, and rebuild the inside of the house," and that Joseph Eaton be a committee to consult an architect and estimate the expense. It was also voted that the meeting-house should not in future be used for town purposes, and that Eaton should inform the selectmen of this vote. At a meeting held July 5th, the parish committee were instructed, in case the selectmen thought the town had a claim on the meeting-house, to refer the matter to some legal authority, and the committee were empowered to sue, and to defend the rights of the parish.

At a parish-meeting, held March 26, 1842, it was voted to petition the District Court for leave to sell the meeting-house at private sale, or otherwise, with or without the land on which it stood, as might be thought advisable.

The last entry in the parish records is dated Sept. 27, 1842. It was called in the legal manner, and a legal return was made upon the warrant, and was signed by the person who notified the members, and by the parish clerk. For some reason, however, it was not deemed legal by some. The entry read as follows:

"At a certain meeting purporting to be a meeting of the First Parish in Harpswell held on the 27 of September, 1842, and which was called by Washington Garcelon, Jus. Peace, issuing his warrant to Thomas Alexander, voted as follows,—Thomas Alexander,

* Supply James Merryman, *q. v.*

Moderator; after which the meeting was objected to by a member of the said Parish, in behalf of the Parish, and they refused to act, as being illegal on account of its not having been notified by said Alexander:

"Voted, that a committee of three be chosen to remonstrate at court against the meeting-house being sold. Voted, Joshua Stover, Rufus Dunning, and Simeon Stover (2d) be this committee. Voted, that this committee have power to call on papers and witnesses. Voted, that John Stover be an agent to carry the remonstrance to Court. Voted, to pass over the 3d article in the warrant [to see if the parish would repair the meeting-house]. Voted, that all votes passed on the 26th of March last, concerning the sale of the Meeting-House, be rescinded. Voted, that the Meeting-House be occupied as it has been. Voted, not to assess any money for the support of the Ministry. Voted, that this meeting be dissolved.

"Attest.

WILLIAM C. EATON,

"P. Clerk."

After this date the meeting-house remained, for the most part, unused, until 1856, when it was taken possession of by the town as a town-house and selectmen's office.

This building, though probably one hundred and twenty years old, is still standing, and in use as a town-house, and is in a fair state of preservation. The boards, an inch and a half thick, and the birch-bark covering the cracks beneath the clapboards, are still to be seen in it, as well as the curious hinges and the original hand-made nails.

The old meeting-house of the First Parish, on Great Island, was built about 1770, and was taken down in 1843. It was similar, both externally and internally, to the old meeting-house on the Neck, and does not, therefore, require further description.

The Centre Congregational meeting-house, on Harpswell Neck, directly opposite the old First Parish meeting-house, was built in 1843. It was built by individuals who entered into the following agreement:

"We, the subscribers, being desirous to have a meeting-house built in the vicinity of the old meeting-house on Harpswell Neck, to be ever owned, managed, and conducted by the Congregational Society in Harpswell, with the privilege of its being occupied by others holding evangelical sentiments, at the request of any pew-holder, when not occupied by the said Congregational Society. To contain about 40 pews, with a belfry and steeple, and to be of such dimensions as the building committee and some experienced joiner shall deem best.

"And we hereby agree to take the number of pews set against our names, and to pay the assessments as agreed upon at any regular meeting of said subscribers, the first meeting to be called by the building committee or any three of the subscribers, to choose such officers and make such regulations as said meeting may think proper, and to determine the manner of calling future meetings. And the building committee to be Silvester Stover, Clement Martin, and James Stover. And all who can conveniently, to pay in to the building committee.

"Silvester Stover, 10 pews; Joseph Stover, 1 pew; Dominic Jordan, 1 pew; George S. Dunning, 1 pew; James Stover, 1 pew; Isaac Dunning, 1 pew; William Barnes, 2 pews; Joseph Eaton, 1 pew; Jacob Merryman, 1 pew; William C. Eaton, 1 pew; Hugh Farr, 1 pew; Elisha Allen, Jr., 1 pew; Abraham Allen, 1 pew; James Dunning, 1 pew; Simeon Orr, 1 pew; Richard Orr, Jr., 1 pew; Stephen Sinnet, Jr., $\frac{1}{2}$ pew; Michael Sinnet, $\frac{1}{2}$ pew; Norton Stover (2d), 1 pew; Clement Martin, 3 pews; George R. Skolfield, 1 pew; Daniel Randall, 1 pew; George Skolfield, 1 pew; Mary Skolfield, 1 pew."

At their first meeting the foregoing proprietors voted to purchase three-sixteenths of an acre of land of Elisha Stover, for the meeting-house lot. At another meeting of the same, held June 30th, it was voted, in explanation of one clause of their agreement, "that when the meeting-house is

not supplied by Congregational preaching, it shall be opened on the Sabbath under the direction of the committee or agent having charge of it, and at the request of one or more pew-holders, for preaching by other authorized ministers in regular standing, holding the sentiments commonly called evangelical, such as the atonement, regeneration, the spiritual influences of the Holy Spirit, and future retribution. But for preachers of other sentiments than those referred to, and for all other public occasions and uses whatever, it cannot be opened except in the usual way, viz., by the committee or agent acting under the direction of the Congregational Society." It was also voted at this meeting that Joseph Eaton, George R. Skolfield, and George S. Dunning be a committee to take measures in regard to forming a new parish, whenever it should be thought expedient. At a meeting of the proprietors, held September 25th, George R. Skolfield, James Stover, and Daniel Randall were chosen a committee of arrangements for the dedication. It was also voted "That we, the proprietors of the new meeting-house *recently built* on Harpswell Neck, do hereby convey and transfer to the Centre Congregational Parish in Harpswell, when formed, all our right, title, and interest in and to said meeting-house, authorizing said parish to give deeds of conveyance to any persons who may purchase pews in said house, and to do such other acts as may be legally done by parishes in respect to meeting-houses."

The Union meeting-house on Harpswell Neck was built in 1841, and was dedicated by the Universalists on the 21st of September of the same year. It is situated near the academy in North Harpswell.

The Methodist church on Harpswell Neck was erected in 1854-55. Work upon the building was commenced in October, 1854, when there were but seven members in the society, which was then under the pastoral charge of Rev. George C. Crawford. Captains Norton Stover and Nathaniel Pinkham assumed the entire pecuniary responsibility. The building was dedicated May 17, 1855, and on that day pews were sold. The cost of the building was about \$4000.

The Orr's Island meeting-house, the first and only one ever built on that island, was erected in 1855, and is occupied one quarter of the time each by the Methodists, Free Baptists, Calvinist Baptists, and Congregationalists. The original owners were members of the three churches on Harpswell Neck. A Free Baptist Church was organized after the building was erected, and the above arrangement as to meetings was made.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The earliest reference that has been found to any provision for a school in Harpswell is the appropriation of £20 for that purpose by the town on May 9, 1759. Where a school was kept this year and by whom is nowhere stated.

In May, 1760, the town voted that each part of the Neck, and also the Island, should draw their proportionate part of the school money that was collected, and should hire mistresses.*

* No reference occurs in the records of Brunswick or Topsham to the employment of any mistresses in the last century.

At the annual meeting in 1761, the town appropriated £20 for the support of a school, and instructed the selectmen to provide one.

In 1762 the town voted to raise £20, as usual, for a school.

At the May meeting in 1763, the town voted not to build a school-house near the meeting-house. The town also voted to pay James Booker £1 and 13s. for going to Falmouth, "the Place being Presented for want of a school." By reference to the records of the Court of General Sessions for Cumberland County, October term, 1762, it appears that though the town had been presented, it was excused from a fine by reason of the selectmen testifying that they had employed a man as teacher who had been taken sick and had consequently been unable to attend his duty.

In 1765 the town voted to pay William Sylvester, Esq., £1 and 11s. "for the charges that he paid on account of there being no school the last summer."

At the annual meeting in March, 1771, the town voted to build three school-houses. It is not known exactly where these buildings were located, but in all probability one of them was on Great Sebasco-digan Island and the other two on the Neck.

In May, 1780, the town voted to raise £300 for the support of schools. The difference between this sum and £20 seems extreme. It is undoubtedly due to the depreciation of the currency.

In June, 1771, £15 was voted by the town for school money, "to be reckoned in silver dollars as six shillings each, or in other currency equal to silver."

From this time until May, 1791, the town took no action in regard to school matters, except to pass the usual appropriation of money. On this latter date it was voted that "Orr's Island and Baylie's Island are to have £5 of the school money for them to keep a school with the present year, and for no other use." The appropriation for schools was this year £25.

In 1797 the town voted that "the selectmen should class the town into school classes, and appoint a day for each class to meet and choose a head for their respective classes."

In May, 1798, the town voted to accept the school classes or districts on the Island, as the selectmen had divided them. Marlborough Sylvester was chosen to be the head of the first district on the Neck; Capt. William Tarr to be the head of the second district on the Neck; Clement Orr, of the district on Orr's Island and Bailey's Island; Samuel Snow, of the first district on Sebasco-digan; Stephen Purinton, of the second district on the latter island; and Josiah Totman, of the third district on this island. From this it appears that the town was divided into six districts, of which two were on the Neck, one included Orr's and Bailey's Islands, and the remainder were on the Great Sebasco-digan Island.

The records of the town contain nothing further in regard to schools until 1810. This year the town voted that school committees should be chosen in each district.

On Nov. 7, 1814, the town passed a vote unlike any that we have ever met with in the doings of any other town. It voted "that the school money raised on the first Monday of May last shall be appropriated towards paying the ex-

penses the selectmen were at for their attendance and expenses for the militia." *Inter arma leges silent!*

In September, 1821, the town voted to choose a superintending school committee of three, and Rev. Samuel Eaton, Alcot Stover, Jr., and Capt. Stephen Snow were elected. Agents were also chosen this year for the different school districts.

In 1822 a school committee of seven members was chosen.

At a meeting of the town in September, 1828, it was voted that the school committee should not be paid for their services. As there is no evidence of any dissatisfaction with the committee, the above vote probably indicates the impression that existed in the town that the honor of holding such a weighty office ought to be considered a sufficient compensation.

In 1834 a new division of the town into school districts was made.

In 1857 the town voted to dispense with a superintending school committee and to choose a supervisor. Thomas U. Eaton was elected to this office. From this time until 1862, inclusive, a supervisor of schools was chosen each year.

In 1863 the town abandoned the idea of electing a supervisor, and went back to the old plan of choosing a school committee of three.

SCHOOL-HOUSES AND TEACHERS.

The town in 1771 voted to build three school-houses, but it is not known whether they were erected that year nor where they stood. If they were all built at that time, it is probable that two of them, at least, were built upon the Neck. If the other was built upon Sebasco-digan Island, it was probably destroyed by fire, as according to very trustworthy traditional testimony the first school-house now known to have been built upon that island was not erected until about 1785. This school-house was first located a few rods south of the burying-ground, but about 1845 it was removed to its present location, about two hundred rods north of where it formerly stood. This house has been often repaired and is still quite sound, and is annually used for schools.

In 1786, or a year or two later, the second school-house on this island was built on the land of Nathaniel Purinton. It was destroyed by fire in 1826, and the present building was erected soon after on the site of the former.

No information has been obtained in regard to the erection of school-houses in other portions of the town, and but little can be said concerning the early teachers here.

An Irishman by the name of Patch is said to have taught the first public school on Great Island. He kept a school in the old school-house for seven or eight winters. Some of the later teachers in that district have been Wentworth Dresser, a Mr. Hill, T. Coten, and Mr. Edgecomb, of Topsham, who is the present teacher there.

The first teacher in the second school-house was John Sullivan, also an Irishman. He is said to have been a good teacher, but addicted to habits of intemperance, and accustomed to close his school for a week or more in order to go upon drinking "sprees." Among his successors in

that school have been Samuel Williams, Nathaniel Purinton, W. Dresser, Dr. Seward Garcelon, Jeremiah Hacker, S. Purinton, G. C. Smith, and the present teacher, Alvah A. Plummer.

There are upon Great Island six school districts, and the schools average from sixteen to twenty-eight weeks each in length. From \$20 to \$40 per month and board are the wages to male teachers, and from \$2 to \$6 per week and board to female teachers. Board is from \$2 to \$4½ per week. The average number of scholars in each school is about 20.

ACADEMICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The only school of this character in town was the Harpswell Academy. Some of the prominent citizens, desirous of having better advantages of education offered to the children of the town than were afforded by the common schools, formed a corporation for the promotion of that object in the year 1859.

The first meeting of the Harpswell Academy Corporation was held June 13, 1859, in Johnson's Hall. The act of incorporation was accepted, and a committee of three were chosen to prepare a code of by-laws. These by-laws, which were accepted at the next meeting, provided, among other things, that the annual meetings should be held on the second Monday in June; that the officers should consist of a president, secretary, treasurer, and a visiting committee of three, together forming a board of trustees; that the visiting committee should visit the school twice each term, and should have entire control of the school and building; that the board of trustees should employ the teachers, fix the terms of admission to the school, and make all purchases; and that "there shall never be a majority of the trustees elected from any one sect or denomination of Christians."

At this meeting Paul Randall was chosen President; Harmon Pennell, Vice-President; Robert Pennell, Secretary; Henry Barnes, Treasurer; and Clement Skolfield, Isaiah Snow, Stephen Purinton, Thomas Pennell, and Lemuel H. Stover, a Visiting Committee. A committee of three was also chosen to raise money and select a place for an academy building. On July 2d of this year the trustees voted to accept a lot of one-fourth of an acre of land offered by David S. Dunning at the sum of \$25, and very shortly after this a neat and substantial building was erected on that part of the Neck which is designated North Harpswell. The incorporators, however, went in debt for the building, and accordingly, at a meeting held March 1, 1860, the academy was mortgaged in order to raise money to pay the indebtedness. On April 18, 1865, the trustees voted to raise money by subscription to redeem this building. How successful this attempt was is not stated in the records.

The first term of school in this academy commenced Monday, Sept. 5, 1859, under the instruction of H. C. White, M.D., with one or more assistants. The rates of tuition were as follows: in Primary Department, per term, \$2; in Common English, \$3; in Higher Branches, \$4; in Drawing and Painting, \$1.50 to \$2; in Music, \$6. For use of instrument, \$1 extra.

The school was kept up a few years, but finally failed

from want of adequate support and encouragement. The building is still standing.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The first school-teacher upon Great Island was a man named Hobby. He taught in private houses. Private schools were held in many families prior to the building of the first school-house, but there have been but few held in the part of the island where the second school-house is located. Stephen Purinton, however, is known to have had schools for his children. The only private teachers besides Hobby, who are remembered to have taught here in early times, were Messrs. Patch and Sullivan.

The first teacher on Orr's Island is said to have been a man by the name of Kinneum, and the first one upon Merriconeag Neck is said to have been a Mr. Walker. Both of these teachers taught private schools.

The only teacher of a private school on the Neck beside Mr. Walker, of whom we have been able to learn, was Parson Eaton, who taught a few day-scholars in some of the higher branches. Although we have no positive information upon the subject, it is probable that Mr. Eaton's scholars were only those who desired to secure a higher education than could at that time be obtained at the common schools, and they very likely were the children of the more wealthy citizens.

MILITARY.

SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION.

CAPTAIN JAMES CURTIS' COMPANY.

- Adams, Thomas, private, enlisted July 20, 1775; served two months and twenty-five days.
- Andrews, John, private, enlisted July 17, 1775; served three months.
- Barstow, James, private, enlisted May 17, 1775; served three months.
- Bibber, James, private, enlisted May 20, 1775; served two months and twenty-five days.
- Blake, John, corporal, enlisted July 17, 1775; served three months.
- Cummings, John, private, enlisted June 10, 1775; served two months and four days.
- Curtis, Jacob, sergeant, enlisted July 17, 1775; served three months.
- Curtis, Nathaniel, private, enlisted May 17, 1775; served three months.
- Doyle, Elijah, private, enlisted May 17, 1775; served three months.
- Ewing, John, sergeant, enlisted July 18, 1775; served three months and two days.
- Hunt, William, sergeant, enlisted July 18, 1775; served three months and two days.
- Johnson, David, private, enlisted July 17, 1775; served three months.
- Johnson, James, private, enlisted May 17, 1775; served three months.
- Johnson, John, private, enlisted May 17, 1775; served three months.
- Miller, Asa, fifer, enlisted July 17, 1775; served three months.
- Purinton, Humphrey, private, enlisted July 1, 1775; served one month and eleven days.
- Roddick, William, private, enlisted May 20, 1775; served two months and twenty-five days.
- Rogers, Mark, first lieutenant, enlisted May 15, 1775; served three months and two days.
- Tarr, Joseph, private, enlisted July 20, 1775; served two months and twenty-five days.
- Tarr, William, private, enlisted July 20, 1775; served two months and twenty-five days.
- Thompson, Cornelius, private, enlisted July 1, 1775; served one month and eleven days.
- Thompson, Joel, private, enlisted July 18, 1775; served three months and two days.

Toothaker, Ephraim, private, enlisted May 17, 1775; served three months.

Williams, Samuel, private, enlisted June 10, 1775; served two months and four days.

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL LARRABEE'S COMPANY.

Birthright, Peter; private, enlisted July 9, 1775; served six months and seven days.

Dolph, Ellis, private, enlisted July 9, 1775; served six months and seven days.

Hall, Nathaniel, private, enlisted July 9, 1775; served six months and seven days.

Larrabee, Nathaniel, captain, enlisted July 1, 1775; served six months and sixteen days.

Snow, Isaac, first lieutenant, enlisted July 1, 1775; served six months and sixteen days.

Toothaker, Abraham, private, enlisted July 10, 1775; served six months and six days.

Williams, Samuel, sergeant, enlisted July 9, 1775; served six months and seven days.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM LITHGOW'S COMPANY.

Andrews, John, private, marched Aug. 6, 1776; served five months and twenty-three days.

Barstow, Isaac, private, served five months and twenty-three days.

Doughty, Benjamin, private, marched March 11, 1776; served eight months and fourteen days.

Hunt, William, corporal, served five months.

CAPTAIN GEORGE WHITE'S COMPANY.

Adams, Adam C., private, enlisted 1777.

Adams, Samuel, private, enlisted 1777; served one hundred and twenty-one days.

Allen, Pelatiah, private, enlisted 1777; served seventy days.

Curtis, Benjamin, private, enlisted 1777.

Henry, Zebulon, private, enlisted 1777.

Toothaker, Seth, private, enlisted 1777; served seventy-nine and a half days.

Whittum, Thomas, private, enlisted 1777.

Wilson, William, private, enlisted 1777; served sixty-eight and a half days.

CAPTAIN REED'S COMPANY.

Samuel Adams, Badger Aderton, Robert Bray, Patrick Herfernan, Luke Nickerson, and Arch. Weymouth.

CAPTAIN SMITH'S COMPANY.

James Whittum.

CAPTAIN LANE'S COMPANY.

James Bibber, James Doyle, Jotham Doyle, and Samuel Webber.

CAPTAIN CURTIS' COMPANY,* IN COLONEL MITCHELL'S REGIMENT.

Bishop, Hutson, enlisted 1778.

Booker, Isaiah, enlisted 1778.

Gardner, Seth, enlisted 1778.

Haskell, Ward, enlisted 1778.

Johnson, Jonathan, enlisted 1778.

COMPANIES, ETC., UNKNOWN.

Alexander, Thomas, captain, enlisted 1776.

Curtis, Nehemiah, captain, enlisted 1777.

Doughty,† James.

Farrin,† —, private.

Hodgkins, Eli, ensign, enlisted 1776-80.

Leavitt,† Caleb, private, enlisted 1775; killed at Bunker Hill.

Leavitt,† Nathaniel, private.

Merritt,† Henry.

Merryman, Huston, lieutenant, enlisted 1776.

Purinton, John M., captain, enlisted 1776-80.

Purinton,† Stephen.

Small,† Samuel, private.

Small, Ephraim, private.

Stover, Simeon Q., ensign, enlisted 1776.

Trufant, Samuel, lieutenant, enlisted 1776-80.

PRIVATEERSMEN.

VESSEL "SEA-FLOWER."

Abner Bishop, John Black, John Skolfield, Elisha Snow, Isaac Snow, John Snow, Marlbro Sylvester, Abraham Toothaker, Isaac Toothaker, and Josiah Totman.

WAR OF 1812-14.

CAPTAIN JOHNSON'S COMPANY.‡

June 20 to 25, and Sept. 19 to 21, 1814.

David Johnson, captain; Peleg Curtis, lieutenant; David Curtis, ensign; James Merryman (4th), Benjamin Randall, Isaac Sylvester, James S. Wier, sergeants; Ebenezer Curtis, Thomas Merryman, John Reed, Jr., Simeon Orr, corporals; James Dunning, drummer; Jacob Merryman, Fryeholt Esthman, fifers.

Privates.

Alexander, Hugh, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Alexander, Isaac, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Alexander, Joseph, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Allen, Ephraim, Jr., enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Barstow, Robert, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Barstow, William, enlisted June 20 to 25.

Bibber, Courtney, enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.

Blake, John (waiter), enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.

Blasland, William (waiter), enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.

Booker, Daniel, Jr., enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Clark, David, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Clark, Paul (waiter), enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.

Curtis, James, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Curtis, John, enlisted June 20 to 25.

Curtis, Paul, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Curtis, Simeon, enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.

Douglass, George, enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.

Douglass, William, enlisted June 20 to 25.

Ewing, James, Jr., enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Ewing, John, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Farrin, Winthrop, enlisted June 20 to 25.

Gardiner, Robert, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Hersey, John, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Hodgkins, Benjamin, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Ingalls, John N., enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.

Jordan, William, enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.

Kemp, Silas, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Matthews, Samuel, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Merryman, Benjamin, enlisted June 20 to 25.

Merryman, James (3d), enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Merryman, John, enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.

Merryman, Michael, Jr., enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.

Merryman, Samuel, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Merryman, Waitstill, enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.

Merryman, William, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Orr, David, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Orr, William, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Perry, David, enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.

Pinkham, Richard, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Reed, William, enlisted June 20 to 25.

Sinnet, Hugh, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Skolfield, Samuel, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Stevens, William H., enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Stover, Daniel, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Stover, David, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Stover, John, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Stover, Joseph, enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.

Stover, Joshua, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

Stover, Paul, enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.

Stover, Theophilus, enlisted June 20 to 25.

* Enlisted for "the term of nine months from the time of their arrival in Fish Kills."

† From traditional sources alone.

‡ From Treasury Department, Washington.

Sylvester, John, enlisted Sept. 10 to 29.
 Sylvester, Marlboro', enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.
 Sylvester, William, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.
 Thomas, Jesse, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.
 Toothaker, David, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.
 Totman, Levi, enlisted June 20 to 25.
 Webber, Charles, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.
 Wheeler, John, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.
 Wheeler, Simeon, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.
 Wilson, John, enlisted June 20 to 25, and Sept. 10 to 29.

CAPTAIN SNOW'S COMPANY.

Sept. 10 to 29, 1814.

Stephen Snow, captain; Paul Snow, lieutenant; William Merritt, ensign; Stephen Merritt, Jonathan Holbrook, Elisha Coombs, William Thomas, sergeants; Samuel Toothaker, Cornelius Too-

thaker, Kingsbury Eastman, Simeon Hopkins, corporals; Daniel Sawyer, Josiah Green, musicians.

Privates.

John Alexander, George Aubins, Humphrey Aubins, James Blackmore (waiter), Samuel Blake (waiter), Jesse Coombs, Spencer Dingley, Ebenezer Dresser, James Eastman, Israel Holbrook, Elisha Hopkins, Timothy Kemp, George Leavitt, James Lorey, Isaiah Lunt (waiter), Isaac Merritt, Samuel Merritt, Samuel Otis, Jr., Leonard P. Prior, Joshua Purinton, Nathaniel Purinton (afterwards promoted to lieutenant), Benjamin Rich, Mark Ridley, Jr., Israel Small, Isaiah Snow, Jr., Jesse Snow, Jesse Snow, Jr., Samuel Snow, John Toothaker, Alexander Wilson, Seth Wilson.

IN COMPANIES, ETC., UNKNOWN.

George Dyer, Leonard Dyer, Paul Raymond, Robert Purinton.

HARRISON.

PIONEERS OF THE TOWN.

THREE miles west of Harrison village, a broad ridge extending towards the north rises into a summit eight hundred and eighty feet above the level of the sea. This is the highest point of land in Cumberland County. It commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country. To the north and westward the broken hills and rounded peaks rise in the distance till the vision is obscured by the nearer outlines of Mount Pleasant. Lake Sebago, with its clear, crystal surface, lies in the foreground, and the white cluster of buildings on the opposite side, nestling in the green foliage, is the village of Bridgton. Two miles south of this point of observation, along the broad ridge now covered with meadows and orchards, and an occasional grove of maples, the Carsleys made the first opening in the forest in what is now the town of Harrison, erecting a rude camp, which should serve as a shelter on their return the next spring to make a permanent home upon the lands which they had selected. There were three of them, the father, John Carsley, and his two sons, Nathan and Seth, who came from their former home in Gorham early in the spring of 1793, hauling their camping utensils and their wives on hand-sleds. They had come prepared for sugar-making, for which purpose they had erected their camp among the maples, and brought their outfit. Mrs. Nathan Carsley had been brought up among the Shakers, at Alfred, whose society she had abandoned to share with her young husband the dangers and hardships of pioneer life. Sugar-making was scarcely over when the young mother gave birth to a son, whose title to the honor of being the "first white child born in Harrison" has never been disputed. William Carsley, son of Nathan, was born in the rude sugar-camp which we have described, on the 14th day of April, 1793.*

* William Carsley is father of Nathan Carsley, who married Mary E. Newcomb.

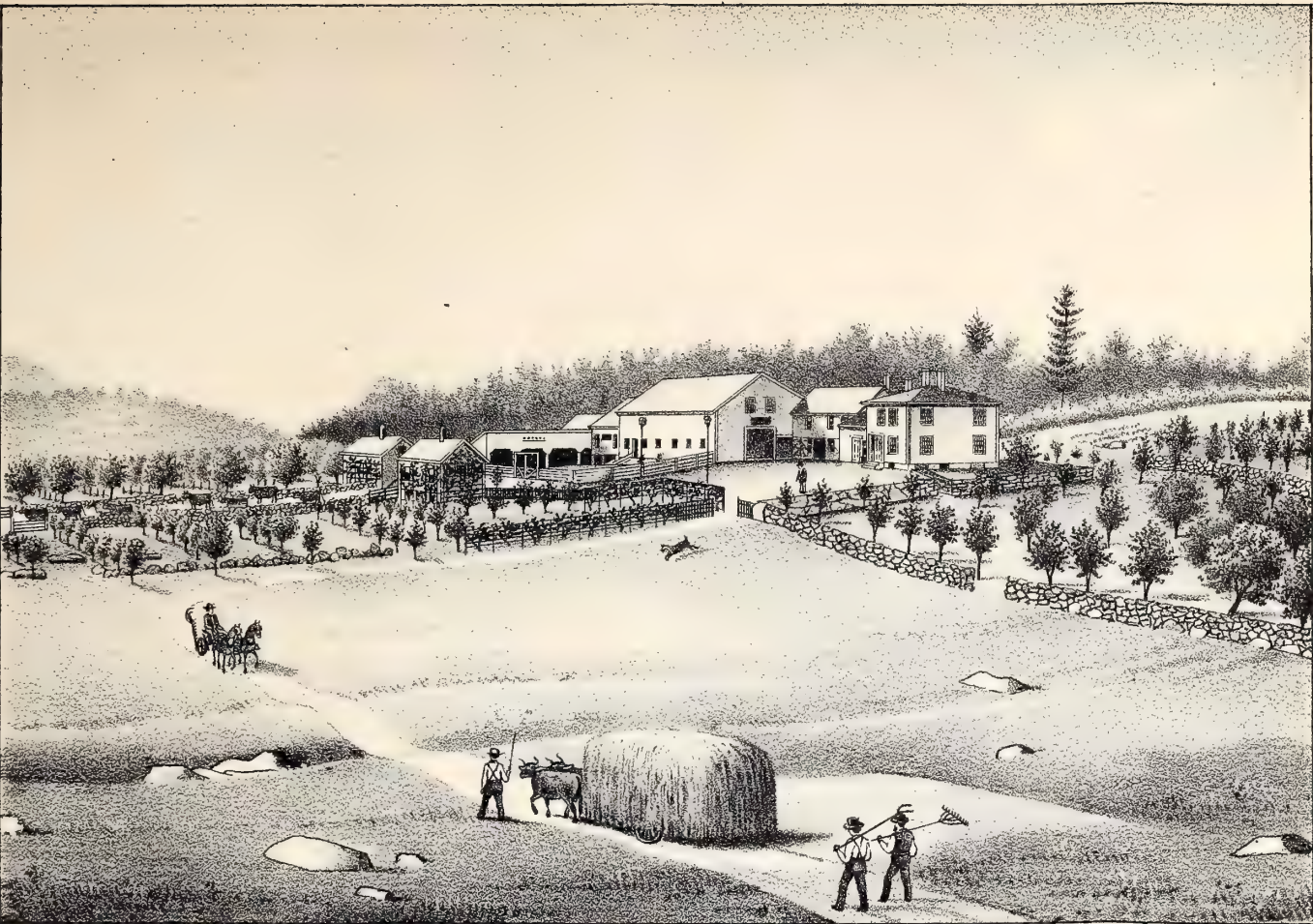
Deacon Seth Carsley, then a lad of eleven years old, drove a six-ox team through the rough paths and across Long Pond on the ice to Bridgton, for lumber to build the first house. John Carsley settled a short distance to the north of the little church-yard, where he sleeps beneath a stone bearing the inscription, "First Settler in Harrison." Deacon Seth Carsley, who had previously lived with his brother, married Susannah Whitney in 1809, and purchased a farm near by. He was made one of the first deacons of his church on its organization.

In the little well-filled burying-ground, near the resting-place of the first settler, sleeps Nathan Carsley and his wife Susie, and many others of the pioneers. Here are Edward Bray, Charles Walker, James Chadbourne, and Elijah Scribner, all deacons of the same church, and Col. Haskell Peirce. A rough granite slab bears the rude inscription, "John Pitts-di-March-22-1827, ae. 91." Here also is the memorial of Oliver Peirce, Esq., once the most prosperous and influential man of the town.

A neat school-house now stands in a grove on the exact spot of the camp of the Carsleys of 1793, and the site of the later dwelling of Nathan Carsley is marked by a solitary locust-tree still standing. Passing down the ridge a mile to the south you enter a road running in a direct line from the Emerson burying-ground on your left to Harrison village. The valley to the east was once Otisfield; to the west, Bridgton; this being the old division line between the two towns.

James Watson, born in Gorham Fort, and afterwards a soldier of the Revolution, married a sister of Nathan Carsley, also came to Harrison the same year and settled on the Pond road, a mile south of the present village, where he erected the first frame house in town.

In 1797, Maj. Jacob Emerson, son of William Emerson, of Bridgton, purchased land in the south part of the town near the Emerson burying-ground, erected a house, and



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD K. WHITNEY, HARRISON, ME.



RESIDENCE OF P. TOLMAN, HARRISON, CUMBERLAND CO., ME.

worked there, improving his place, for three years previous to his marriage. Benjamin Foster, another Bridgton boy, a son of Asael Foster, purchased land near him the same year, and lived alone in a camp several years, after which he erected a frame house, married Miss Nancy Veasey, of Denmark, and, as population increased, opened the first store in the town.

Simeon Caswell, who was born in Taunton, Mass., in 1763, served a short time in the Revolutionary war, settled in Minot, Me., and removed to Harrison in 1797, in company with Nicholas Bray, an old army comrade, also from Minot. Mr. Bray opened a clearing on the "ridge," north of John Carsley. His son, Deacon Edward Bray, occupied the homestead after him, served in the war of 1812, and was one of the first deacons of his church. Rev. Nicholas Bray was a grandson. Mr. Caswell, who was the father of Simeon Caswell, also a soldier of 1812, settled on a farm a mile north of Bolster's Mills. Newell N. and John W. Caswell, leading manufacturers of Harrison, are grandsons of Simeon Caswell, Sr.

Nephtali Harmon, son of Samuel Harmon, of York County, and father of Deacon William Powers Harmon, purchased of Joseph Moffatt, a former temporary settler, a tract of land three miles east of the village, in 1797, and immediately became one of the most prominent public men. He built a blacksmith-shop at the corner of the road which still bears his name, near the Summit Spring, was commissioned a lieutenant in the militia by Governor Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts, in 1803, and made captain in 1805. Mr. Moffatt's child, who died on the summit, was the first person who died in Harrison. Another Nephtali Harmon, son of Rufus Harmon, of Sandford, came soon after and settled two miles south. They were known as Captain and "Little Nep." Samuel Harmon and George Harmon were his sons.

John Scribner, son of Edward Scribner, the "old man of Otisfield," settled on what has become since known as Scribner's Hill, near the Summit Spring, with Samuel Scribner, his cousin, in 1797. Col. Ebenezer H. Scribner, his brother, came at the same time, married Phoebe, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Kimball, of Bridgton, and settled on the west side of the summit. Willoughby, another brother, married a daughter of George Peirce, Esq., and settled in the south of the town.

John Woodsum, a descendant of Joseph Woodsum, the tailor of Berwick, settled in Harrison in 1798, and has several descendants still living in the town.

Jeremiah Witham located south of John Carsley, in 1799. The Summit Spring was included in the farm of Abraham Burnham, who married Alice Scribner, of Waterboro', Mass., and was one of the earliest settlers in the town. He attached great value to his spring, which was almost unknown until 1876. This was considered the best location in the town even then. From the top of the hill could be seen the quiet lakes, surrounded by unbroken forests, which looked like a rich velvet carpet of many shades of green, changing with the seasons, while the mountains beyond rose half-bared in rugged granite.

James Thomes, father of Ellison Thomes, and cousin of Col. Amos Thomes, settled in the south part of Harrison, near the Carsleys, in 1800, and was joined afterwards by

Col. Amos Thomes, who became a prominent and successful stock-farmer. His son, who has succeeded him, is one of the most successful stock-raisers in the town and a prominent citizen. During 1800, Noah Stiles, of Bridgton, and his son Stephen settled in Harrison near Island Pond, and James Sampson, of Duxbridge, Mass., purchased the site of Harrison village, erected the first house on the flat, built mills on the outlet of Anonymous Pond, and opened a blacksmith-shop. His son, Ahira Sampson, erected his dwelling on the corner occupied by Walker & Monroe's store, and worked in the mill and shop. The first steam-boat on the lake, the "Fawn," was built and run by his grandson, Capt. Christopher C. W. Sampson.

Joshua Howard, father of Joshua Howard, who served in the war of 1812, and grandfather of Hon. Joshua Howard, settled in Harrison on the farm afterwards the home of Deacon James Chadbourne, and moved into a log house, without doors, on what was long known as the Howard farm, now one of the most valuable in the town, and owned by Jonathan Whitney. Levi Gilson settled in the northeast, near Crooked River, in 1803. He and his brother, Peter Gilson, who built a saw- and grist-mill below Bolster's Mills soon after, were formed, with John and William Gammon, into a separate school district in 1812. In 1795, Edward Lowell located near Caswell's Corner, in the northeast. His grandson, Nelson Lowell, is the only branch of the family now living in Harrison.

Benjamin Willard settled near Anonymous Pond in 1805; Jonathan Lakin, father of John, Loring, and Thomas Lakin, settled half a mile south of the Carsleys in 1806, became a prominent man, and died at the age of ninety-two. James Hobbs Chadbourne and Benjamin Chadbourne were early settlers of two separate families. Benjamin settled half a mile north of Mr. Dawes, near Anonymous Pond, in 1807; James H., a prominent citizen, settled on the Howard place in 1811. Thomas Cummings, who settled on the hill south of the village overlooking Long Pond in 1810, near Aaron Kneeland, a former neighbor, who had come from Topsfield, Mass., two years before. David P. Kneeland, the tenth son of Aaron, is father of Almon Kneeland, proprietor of the Elm House at Harrison. David Kneeland, who came earlier, had a house, two barns, and eleven acres of cleared land in 1795.

LATER SETTLERS.

Among the later settlers whose families are still residents of the town, Wentworth, father of Charles E. Stewart, settled in the northeast part in 1814; Enoch Haskell settled near Bolster's Mills in 1812, where his son, Thomas, became widely known as an adventurous hunter and trapper; Moses Whitney settled on the old town line, half a mile south of Meadow Brook, in 1815. He was one of a family of eleven who served in the war of the Revolution. Edward K. Whitney, a successful and extensive stock-raiser and leading citizen, is his grandson. James Weston, father of the prominent physician, Dr. Loton Weston, was an early settler. Stephen Ingalls, father of Ezra T., and grandfather of Hon. Melville E. Ingalls, settled near the south of the town, near Capt. William Kilborn, whose sister he married, about 1800.

Edmond Phinney, an early settler, who lived near Deacon Carsley, raised two sons, Revs. Clement and Joseph Phinney, who became Baptist ministers, and one, Thomas, who became one of the society of "Friends."

Samuel Perley, a cousin of Enoch Perley, of Bridgton, settled near the Summit Spring, to the south, where he died in 1828.

Hon. George Peirce, grandson of the first settler of Naples, and of "old Doctor Farnsworth," a land surveyor, representative, Senator, member of the Governor's Council in 1857-58, and justice of the peace for forty-two years, has been intimately connected with the development of Harrison since the death of his father, Oliver Peirce, in 1849. The family have always been prominent and useful citizens, whose business energy in early days has been a public benefit. The first marriage in Harrison after its incorporation was that of Daniel Scribner and Hannah Sampson, July 2, 1806.

Daniel Jumper settled near the head of Edson Brook in 1802. His son Daniel, now living, is one of the oldest residents.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

There is no part of Harrison more intimately associated with the hardships of the early pioneers than that surrounding the church-yard where sleep the early settlers, and the Emerson burying-ground, where the town line road leaves its course to wind its way to the south. Col. Amos Thomes, Major Jacob Emerson, Capts. Peirce Scribner and Benjamin Foster, John Johnson, and Moses Whitney rest here, surrounded by a prosperity whose long coming they could not wait. On the summit, where the first busy school was taught, the fathers of the Burnham, Scribner, and Perley families sleep in family groups, overlooking the valley, accompanied by Deacon Edward Stanley and the venerable pastor, Rev. David Jewell.

Capt. Wentworth Stewart, Joseph Fogg, David Lowell, and many others have been gathered into the Ryefield Bridge Cemetery since 1859; another at Bolster's Mills is the resting-place of the more recent dead, among whom are Capt. John Brackett and Daniel Jumper, soldiers of the Revolution. In the east, the church-yard at Harrison village is most interesting for its beauty and the number of respected dead within its bounds. There are few citizens of Harrison who can not point out with pride the grave of some honored ancestor within these scattered folds. Many of the earlier dead still rest upon their homesteads.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

HARRISON VILLAGE,

comprising some 65 dwellings and 250 inhabitants, is built on a flat beside a sloping, sandy shore, at the northern terminus of the chain of navigable lakes, connecting by rail with Portland at Sebago. The tall spires of its three churches, and its large manufactories, are evidences of prosperity, which began with the erection of the first saw- and grist-mill by James Sampson, near the wire-factory, in 1800, and the custom carding-mill of Samuel Tyler, at the outlet of Anonymous Pond. Joel Whit-

more opened the first store in the village, in 1810, and Levi Burnham and Oliver Peirce afterwards. Deacon Silas Chadbourne was a tailor long before "ready-made" clothing was invented. Seth Carsley, son of Nathan Carsley, located early in the village, and ran a mill, where he soon acquired a wide reputation for his wooden plows. In 1829 he invented a machine for turning lasts and irregular objects, took his model in a gig, and drove to Washington, D. C., where he procured his patent. In 1834 the manufacture of wire was commenced by Grenfell Blake and Ichabod Washburn. This has increased until the Eastern Wire Company (P. Tolman & Co.) occupy two large buildings on the same ground, furnishing employment to 30 operatives. Newell N. Caswell erected a planing-mill in 1859, to which was added a grist-mill in 1865. Besides, there are here the manufactory of stove machinery and Woodworth's planers, T. H. Ricker & Son, established for the manufacture of looms, by Luther Corman, in 1846; the clothing manufactory of Thomas D. Emery, established 1873, and employing 30 operatives; the stores of J. H. Illsley, established 1854; T. R. Sampson & Son, established 1862; Monroe & Walker, Evans A. Kneeland, established 1874; the Grange store, C. E. Tolman, C. E. Libby, established 1878; hotel of A. Kneeland, established 1860; paint store of Edward Bray, established 1871; E. M. Dudley, harness, established 1879; G. W. Wheeler, carriages, established 1875; W. W. Kneeland, coffins and caskets; A. S. Potts, J. S. Wentworth, smiths, 1861 and 1875. The tall brick chimney on Bear River, to the north, marks the woolen-factory, burned in 1872.

A line of canal boats was established between Harrison village and Portland in 1828, and continued until the completion of the Ogdensburg Railroad. Large storehouses and a tavern were erected, and for many years this was an important centre for trade.

BOLSTER'S MILLS,

lying on both sides of Crooked River in a deep valley, contains 140 inhabitants, the Methodist Episcopal church, and school-house, besides the business of the place. Isaac Bolster built the dam and saw-mill in 1819, a grist-mill in 1820, and soon after the post-office was created, with Mr. Bolster postmaster. His son, William Bolster, erected the fulling- and carding-mill in 1826, which was changed to a shingle- and planing-mill in 1870, by E. G. Coy; the place also contains, in Harrison, a grist-mill established on the old Bolster mill site, in 1861, by O. G. Cook. John Brackett's carding-mill, established 1865.

Shoes: J. F. Allen, established 1872.

Harness: R. H. Cobb, established 1878.

Carriage Shops: Leander Dorman, established 1863.

Millinery: Miss E. Fernald, established 1872.

General Merchandise: Moses Hancock, who is also postmaster, established 1847. Grange store, established 1875.

A tannery was erected in 1826, run by Fogg & Billings, and closed in 1876.

The post-office is kept in either town, at the option of the postmaster. It was in Otisfield from 1846 to 1878. Mails are tri-weekly to Portland and return, by stage, leaving Bolster's Mills Mondays.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Harrison, named from Harrison Gray Otis, was formed from Bridgton and Otisfield, and was incorporated by act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed March 8, 1805, and comprised that territory south of a line east, 15 degrees north, passing through Island Pond, and included between Crooked River and Long Pond. The surface consists of high ridges spreading into broad rolling highlands, divided by Sucker, Edson, Meadow, and Johnson Brooks into three main ridges, the highest of which reaches an altitude of 800 feet above tide. The greater portion of these lands are under cultivation. Hay, apples, and butter are the chief products. It is bounded on the north by Oxford County, on the east by Otisfield, on the south by Naples, and on the west by Long Pond and Bridgton. That part taken from Otisfield was surveyed by George Peirce, Esq.

The first election was held at the house of Nephtali Harmon, at "Harmon's Corners," near where the first town-house was built, in 1806. Joel Simmons was chosen Moderator; Samuel Willard, Clerk; Samuel Willard, Benjamin Foster, and Stephen Stiles, Selectmen; Nathaniel Burnam* was Treasurer; John Woodsum, Collector; Samuel Scribner, Constable; Simeon Caswell, Edward Lowell, Ebenezer Carsley, Nathan Carsley, and Rice Rowell, Highway Surveyors; and John Woodsum, Surveyor of Lumber; Levi Perry, Daniel Stone, and Peter Gilson, Fence-Viewers; James Sampson, Edward Lowell, and Benjamin Foster, Tithing-Men; Joel Simmons, Jeremiah Turner, and Moses Chick, Hog-Reeves; Nephtali Harmon, Poundkeeper; Cushing Daws, Stephens Ingalls, and Edward Lowell, Field-Drivers.

There were but 41 ballots cast at the fall election in 1805.

A second town-house was erected near the first in 1825, and the third erected in 1871, on the high land in Harrison village, at an expense of \$2200. For many years elections were opened with prayer, and an entry of the fact made on the town record.

SELECTMEN.

- 1805.—Samuel Willard, Benjamin Foster, Stephen Stiles.
- 1806.—Samuel Willard, Stephen Stiles, Nathaniel Burnam.
- 1807-8.—Samuel Willard, Ezra Thomas, Stephen Stiles.
- 1809.—Nathaniel Burnam, Benjamin Foster, John Woodsum.
- 1810.—Nathaniel Burnam, John Woodsum, Benjamin Foster.
- 1811-12.—Samuel Willard, Benjamin Foster, James H. Chadbourne.
- 1813-15.—James H. Chadbourne, Nathaniel Burnam, Amos Thomes.
- 1816.—James H. Chadbourne, Benj. Foster, Benjamin Chadbourne.
- 1817.—Nathaniel Burnam, Amos Thomes, Charles Walker.
- 1818.—Amos Thomes, John Woodsum, Charles Walker.
- 1819.—Nathaniel Burnam, Amos Thomes, Benjamin Foster.
- 1820.—Nathaniel Burnam, Amos Thomes, Charles Walker.
- 1821.—Amos Thomes, Charles Walker, Jr., Jacob Emerson.
- 1822.—Amos Thomes, Charles Walker, Jr., Joel Whitmore.
- 1823-24.—Charles Walker, Jr., Jacob Emerson, Wentworth Stewart.
- 1825.—Charles Walker, Jr., Amos Thomes, James H. Chadbourne.
- 1826.—Charles Walker, Jr., Charles Washburn, Jacob Emerson.
- 1827-28.—Charles Walker, Jr., Jacob Emerson, Daniel Witham.
- 1829.—Benjamin Foster, Joel Whitmore, Isaac Bolster.
- 1830.—Charles Walker, Jr., Joel Whitmore, Amos Thomes.
- 1831.—Charles Walker, Jr., William Haskell, Wentworth Stewart.
- 1832.—Charles Walker, Jr., William Haskell, Joseph Phinney.
- 1833.—Charles Walker, Jr., William Haskell, John Daws.

- 1834-35.—Charles Walker, Jr., Amos Thomes, William Haskell.
- 1836.—Charles Walker, Jr., Amos Thomes, Wentworth Stewart.
- 1837.—Amos Thomes, Charles Walker, Jr., William Haskell.
- 1838.—Charles Walker, Jr., William Haskell, Seth Carsley (2d).
- 1839.—Charles Walker, Jr., William Haskell, Jacob Emerson.
- 1840.—Charles Walker, Jr., William Haskell, Wentworth Stewart.
- 1841.—Charles Walker, Jr., Amos Thomes, Bani Burnam.
- 1842.—Amos Thomes, Bani Burnham, Hosea H. Huntress.
- 1843.—Charles Walker, Jr., Hosea H. Huntress, Thomas Phinney.
- 1844.—Harrison Blake, Bani Burnham, Shepard Hawke.
- 1845.—Thomas Phinney, Abner Libby, Henry Roby.
- 1846.—Thomas Phinney, Hosea H. Huntress, Timothy D. Burnham.
- 1847.—Thomas Phinney, George Peirce, James Weston.
- 1848.—Thomas Phinney, Bani Burnham, James Weston.
- 1849-50.—Thomas Phinney, Sumner Burnham, William Twombly.
- 1851.—Thomas Phinney, Sumner Burnham, Ezra T. Ingalls.
- 1852.—Francis Blake, Ezra T. Ingalls, Isaac Hall.
- 1853-54.—T. R. Sampson, Ezra T. Ingalls, S. L. Andrews.
- 1855.—Bani Burnham, William Twombly, Eben S. Caswell.
- 1856.—Ezra T. Ingalls, Isaac Hall, Amos Small.
- 1857-58.—Sumner Burnham, Silas Blake, Cyrus Haskell.
- 1859.—Bani Burnham, Ezra T. Ingalls, S. L. Andrews.
- 1860.—Bani Burnham, Ezra T. Ingalls, William Twombly.
- 1861.—Silas Blake, Joshua Howard, William Twombly.
- 1862.—Philander Tolman, Joshua Howard, William Twombly.
- 1863.—Joshua Howard, Albert Gray, William V. Carsley.
- 1864.—Obadiah G. Cook, Samuel Thomes, Edward K. Whitney.
- 1865.—Joshua Howard, James E. Flood, C. C. W. Sampson.
- 1866-68.—Joshua Howard, C. C. W. Sampson, Ezra T. Ingalls.
- 1869.—William Twombly, Albert Gray, Charles E. Stewart.
- 1870-72.—Caleb A. Chaplin, Albert Gray, Samuel Thomes.
- 1873.—Josiah Monroe, George H. Cummings, George W. Brackett.
- 1874.—Josiah Monroe, David Frost, George W. Brackett.
- 1875.—Joshua Howard, J. Wendal Weston, Reuben Hobbs.
- 1876.—Albert Gray, Albert Cummings, N. H. Seavey.
- 1877.—George H. Cummings, Samuel Thomes, Nathaniel H. Seavey.
- 1878.—George H. Cummings, Newel A. Trafton, Nathaniel H. Seavey.
- 1879.—Albert Gray, John W. Caswell, Moses Hall.

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel Willard, 1805-12; James W. Chadbourne, 1813-23; Charles Walker, Jr., 1824-46; Thomas T. Peirce, 1847-50; Thomas R. Sampson, 1851-63; S. Loton Weston, 1864-71; Thomas R. Sampson, 1872-79.

TREASURERS.

Nathaniel Burnam, 1805-8; Samuel Willard, 1809-10; Nathaniel Burnam, 1811-12; James Sampson, 1813; Ebenezer Carsley, 1814; Samuel Scribner, 1815; Charles Walker, 1816; James Sampson, 1817; Samuel Willard, 1818-20; Benjamin Foster, 1821-23; Samuel Scribner, 1824; Oliver Peirce, 1825-27; Benjamin Foster, 1828; Walker Brackett, 1829; James H. Chadbourne, 1830-35; Levi Burnam, 1836; Hosea A. Huntress, 1837-40; Edward Stanley, 1841; Wentworth Stuart, 1842; Samuel Walker, Jr., 1842-50; T. R. Sampson, 1851-54; Samuel Walker, Jr., 1855; T. R. Sampson, 1856; Silas Blake, 1857; Samuel Walker, Jr., 1858; Joshua Howard, 1859-60; T. R. Sampson, 1861-63; Samuel Walker, Jr., 1864; Joshua Howard, 1865; Thomas R. Sampson, 1866-70; Albion K. Morse, 1871-79.

COLLECTORS AND CONSTABLES.

John Woodsum, col., Samuel Scribner, cons., 1805; Jacob Emerson, 1806-7; Seth Carsley, 1808; Peter Gilson, 1809; Samuel Scribner, 1810; Simeon Caswell, 1811-12; Capt. Benjamin Foster, 1813; Simeon Caswell, 1814-15; Jacob Emerson, 1816; Walker Brackett, Nathan Carsley, vacancy, 1817; Samuel Scribner, 1818; Benjamin Chadbourne, 1819; Joel Whitmore, 1820; Israel Harmon, 1821-22; Walker Brackett, 1823-26; Alonzo Robbins, 1827; Walker Brackett, 1828; John P. Lowell, 1829; Cyrus H. Conant, 1830; Otis Carter, 1831-32; Henry Roby, 1833; John P. Lowell, 1834; Haskell Peirce, 1835; Walker Brackett, 1836; John P. Lowell, 1837; Wentworth Stuart, 1838-39; Edward Stanley, 1840-41; Sumner Burnham, 1842; Edward Stanley, 1843-44; Reuben Ingalls, 1845; Worthy C. Burrows, 1846; George F. Foster, 1847; Wentworth Stuart, 1848; Samuel S. Stanley, 1849-52;

* The descendants of Nathaniel Burnham spell their name Burnam.

David Mayberry, 1853; Bani Burnham, 1854; Daniel Mayberry, 1855; Bani Burnham, 1856; Nathan Potter, Reuben Hobbs, to fill vacancy, 1857; Reuben Hobbs, 1858; William Twombly, 1859; Charles E. Stuart, 1860; Levi Burnham, 1861; Charles E. Stuart, 1862-68; Charles T. Thomes, 1869; Charles Thomes, Reuben Hobbs, vacancy, 1870; Reuben Hobbs, 1871; Levi Burnham, 1872; Caleb A. Chaplin, Reuben Hobbs, cons., 1873; Reuben Hobbs, 1874; G. W. Newcomb, 1875-76; Freeman J. Dunn, 1877; Reuben Hobbs, 1878; G. W. Newcomb, 1879.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in Harrison was built on the summit, between Harmon's and Scribner's; a second was built near Jacob Emerson's, and on the organization of the town there were six districts. It was then voted that "each district build their own school-house." Benjamin Totford taught school in the Woodsum district in 1805. There was but \$100 a year appropriated for schools previous to 1814. Many of the prominent citizens who were then boys learned to write upon birch-bark, by the flickering light of an open fireplace. In 1878 the town comprised 9 districts, one of which was a joint district with the town of Otisfield, and held school property valued at \$5000, with a population of 328 school children, of whom 260 were registered as attending school. There was \$1000 raised by tax for the support of schools in 1878, and \$568 from other sources. Supervisors of schools for 1879, Dr. S. L. Weston, H. H. Cook, Alphonzo Moulton.

CHURCHES.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST.

The first Free-Will Baptist meetings in this town were held by Rev. Clement Phinney, of Gorham, who preached in dwellings and barns. The first church was organized at the barn of Shepard Hawk, June 3, 1826, by Elders Jonathan Clay, Andrew Hobson, Zachariah Jordan, and Elder Clement Phinney, of Harrison. Among the original members were Rev. Clement and Sarah Phinney, Samuel, Phoebe, and Abigail Lewis, Seth and Harriet Carsley, Benjamin Rich, Charles Walker, Jr., Rebecca Newcomb, Polly Gray, Betsey Fernald, and Betsey Springer. Charles Walker, Jr., was chosen clerk. He was succeeded by Worthy C. Barrows, in 1844; Wm. Libby, 1848; David Libby, 1849; Franklin Walker, 1851; John Dawes, 1853; and Charles L. Walker, in 1875. The deacons have been Edward Bray, Seth Carsley, Charles Walker, Jr., Elijah Scribner, Asa P. Whitney, and Edward K. Whitney, present deacon. The first church was built in the centre of the town, in 1836, by Edward Bray and John Dawes, committee, and dedicated September 15th of that year by Elder John Stevens, of Limington. The pastors have been Elders Clement Phinney, Joseph Phinney, Ebenezer G. Eaton, George W. Whitney, Austin Wheeler, Stephen Hutchinson, David Libby, E. H. Hart, Orrin Bartlett, George W. Howe, and L. W. Raymond. A second church was erected at Harrison village, in 1871, at a cost of \$5500, and dedicated by Prof. B. F. Hayes, of Bates College, Feb. 1, 1872. A legal corporation was organized in 1871, under a board of trustees, the majority of whom are members of the church. Samuel N. Dawes, Franklin Walker, and Samuel Gray were building committee. There have been 325 members,

of whom 95 are now in good standing. Present officers: Rev. L. W. Raymond, Pastor; Charles L. Walker, Clerk and Treasurer; Caleb A. Chaplin, Charles L. Walker, Theodore Ingalls, Marshall Thomes, and George H. Cummings, Trustees.

The members of the Baptist Church residing in Harrison withdrew from the Bridgton church, and met in council at the house of Samuel Scribner, March 20, 1827, organized a church, ordained Ebenezer Bisbee deacon, and elected Nathaniel Burnham clerk. Among the 12 members were Edward Lowell and wife, Sarah Buckner, Mrs. Abraham and Mrs. Nathaniel Burnham. The church was joined to the Oxford Association in 1829, and a meeting-house, the first in the town, was erected at Harmon Corners for the joint use of the Baptist and Congregational Churches. This building was removed to Harrison village, and rebuilt in 1879.

There have been 136 members, 27 of whom are now living, in the society. The pastors have been Revs. Jacob Bray, John Haines, Nathaniel Chase, Ephraim Harlow, Reuben Milner, Wm. O. Grant, R. C. Starr; and since 1838: L. Burnham, 1843; D. Lowell, 1845-50; Rev. A. Snyder, to 1859; Dr. H. C. Estes, Andrew Hopper, 1878. Deacons: Ebenezer Bisbee, 1827; Edward Lowell, Reuben Burnham, 1828; Alanson Cary, 1836; David Jewell, 1839; Wm. P. Harmon, 1839; Philander Tolman, 1869; Samuel Abbott, 1874. Present clerk, Philander Tolman. Deacon David Jewell was ordained as minister, May 3, 1849.

The South Harrison Christian Church was organized at the Methodist meeting-house, May 15, 1870, by Rev. Gideon T. Ridlon. John Johnson was made deacon, and Ezekiel Lakin clerk. Among the first members were Charles W. Foster and wife, David Fogg and wife, George Lewis and wife, Daniel Thompson, Edmund Carsley, Nancy Emerson. Twenty were baptized on the day of organization. Rev. J. M. Hodgdon was made pastor. A church was erected by Edward Carsley, Thomas Lakin, and Clark Lewis, trustees, and dedicated by Rev. G. T. Ridlon, Jan. 4, 1871. Zebulon Knight became pastor in 1874, G. T. Ridlon in 1875. Present membership is 33.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Congregationalist Church of Harrison was organized Feb. 15, 1826, at the house of Oliver Peirce. The council consisted of Rev. Josiah Merrill, Deacon Simeon Lovell, Dr. Silas Blake, of Otisfield; Rev. Joseph Walker, of Paris; William Warren, of Waterford. Among the first members were James H. Chadbourne, Edward Stanley, Oliver Peirce, Esq., and Philip Eastman. These members have long since passed away. Mr. Marquis O. Caswell united with this church Sept. 9, 1832, and is now living its oldest member, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. The first meeting-house in the town was built by the Congregationalists and Baptists, at Harmon's Corners, in 1827. It was occupied but a short time by this church. The house in the village of Harrison was erected by Ezra Cary, George Peirce, and Henry Roby, committee, in 1826, and dedicated Dec. 29, 1836, by Rev. James P. Richardson, who was installed pastor of Harrison and Otisfield, Oct. 22,

1833, and continued to July, 1837; previously there had been no stated preaching. Rev. Joseph Searl was installed July, 1837, died Dec. 3, 1841; Rev. Cyril Pearl, installed January, 1843, dismissed September, 1846; Rev. A. P. Chute, installed February, 1847, dismissed August, 1849; Rev. Charles Packard, installed February, 1850, dismissed December, 1852; Rev. John Dodd, acting pastor, 1854-58; E. S. Palmer, 1858-62; Rev. Thomas B. Ellis, 1861-62; Rev. Earnest F. Bouchers, installed January, 1869, dismissed October, 1871; Rev. Nehemiah Lincoln, present pastor, installed May 15, 1872. Deacons: James H. Chadbourne, Edward Stanley, Amos P. Foster, George Peirce, Horace Record. Clerks of the Church: James H. Chadbourne, Luther Rogers, Philip Eastman, Simeon Chadbourne, A. P. Chute, Charles Packard, John Dodd, George Peirce, H. L. Sampson. Present membership, 50. Present officers: George Peirce, Horace Record, Deacons; H. L. Sampson, Clerk.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Methodist Episcopal Society of Harrison was organized in 1832. Among the first members were E. T. Ingalls and wife, Solomon Libby and wife, Jacob Senter and wife, Benjamin Green, Benjamin Foster, Amos Thomes and wife, Stephen Ingalls, Moses Fogg and wife, Benjamin Chaplin and wife. A meeting-house was erected in South Harrison in 1835, and dedicated in November of that year by Rev. Mr. Greenalsh. The pastors have been Revs. Isaac W. Moore, George Strout, I. W. Moore, — Farrington, M. White, — Gay, T. B. Chase, John Fairbanks, — Gerry, D. Wittenback, L. B. Green, and Alpheus B. Lovewell. First and present class-leader, Ezra T. Ingalls. Present trustees, E. T. Ingalls, Henry L. Buck, T. M. Green. Pastor, Rev. Mr. Pease.

LAWYERS.

The lawyers have been Chas. Washburn, — Thomas, Philip Eastman, 1843-46; — Harrison, Silas Blake, Almon A. Strout, Caleb A. Chaplin, Silas Bullard, O. G. Cook, 1861-79, clerk of County Court, 1855-61.

PHYSICIANS.

Thomas J. Carter, 1833; — Conant, — Rodgers, John E. Dunnells, Silas Blake, 1810-44; D. O. S. Lowell, 1877; — Kimball, — Dunn, Warren Pease, 1851; H. H. Cole, Elmer Gray, and S. L. Weston, 1859-79.

ASSOCIATIONS.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Crooked River Grange, No. 32, organized August, 1875. David Frost, Master; F. J. Sawyer, Overseer; S. L. Weston, Sec.; John Lombard, Treas.; Miss M. Andrews, Ceres. A supply store was opened at Bolster's Mills, by I. S. Skillings, the same year. Officers 1879: W. W. Andrews, Master; O. V. Edwards, Overseer; George Green, Sec.; William Chute, Treas.; Mrs. M. E. Wight, Ceres.

Lakeside Grange, No. 63, Harrison village, organized Dec. 3, 1874. George H. Cummings, Master; Charles H. Lakin, Overseer; Alphonzo Moulton, Sec.; Marshall Thomes, Treas.; Mrs. Etta Thomes, Ceres. A store was opened, with Edward Bray storekeeper. Officers for 1879: Alphonzo Moulton, Master; Howard Thompson, Overseer; Nathaniel H. Seavey, Sec.; Edward Bray, Treas.; Mrs. Etta Moulton, Ceres.

I. O. OF O. F.

A lodge of Odd-Fellows was instituted at Harrison, in 1850, having 55 members, and obtaining a fund of \$303. The lodge surrendered its charter in 1859, after having expended \$582 for relief.

MILITARY.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Nicholas Bray, served in the army seven years; came to Harrison in 1797; died 1843.

Capt. John Brackett, died 1844, and buried at Bolster's Mills.

James Watson, born in Gorham Fort, Aug. 3, 1761; served through the war, and settled in Harrison.

Moses Whitney, a man noted for his strength and courage, settled in Harrison after the war; died in 1820, aged eighty-one.

Simeon Caswell, born in Taunton, Mass., 1763; died Oct. 21, 1844.

Daniel Jumper, enlisted in Gloucester, Mass.; died in Harrison, in 1841, aged seventy-eight.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Deacon Edward Bray, Joshua Howard, Capt. John Brackett, Enoch Brackett, Solomon Stuart, Liberius Caswell, Jacob Senter, John Skillings, Merrill Holden, Daniel Barker, William Brackett, Seth Carsley, Benjamin Sanborn.

N A P L E S.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE town of Naples consists mainly of high land, nearly all of which is adapted to cultivation or grazing. It is divided by Brandy and Long Ponds, extending nearly its entire length, and from one half to two miles in width. At Naples village, near its centre, a narrow drawbridge spans the outlet of Long Pond. Peabody and Holt's Ponds on the western border are small lakes fed by spring streams, and emptying into Sebago Lake. Trickey Pond is fed by a spring of pure water.

The town was incorporated Feb. 28, 1834, and was formed from those parts of Otisfield and Raymond southwest of Crooked and Songo Rivers, extending to the mouth of Muddy River, and including 1000 acres not before incorporated in any town; 5 tiers of lots in Sebago to Peabody Pond; 4 tiers of lots from the southeast part of Bridgton, on Long Pond; and 11 tiers of lots from Harrison, between Long Pond and Crooked River. That part west from lot 94 to the mouth of Muddy River was annexed from Sebago in 1851.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

George Peirce, of Groton, Mass., the first settler of Naples, was born Feb. 13, 1735. The proprietors of the original town of Otisfield set aside lot 65, at Edes' Falls, Feb. 17, 1774, for the use of a mill to be erected as an encouragement to settlers. Mr. Peirce agreed to build a saw-mill by November, 1774, and a grist-mill by November, 1775, for which he was to have £50 on completion of the first mill, and £20 on completion of the second, and the use of the proprietors' boat for ten years, with the mill lot, until the town was incorporated. In 1797 he was chairman of the committee to procure the incorporation of the town, and was the only man in Otisfield who owned two horses. His mill was swept away previous to 1795, but afterwards rebuilt. His daughter, Betsey, was born at Edes' Falls, Oct. 3, 1781, and was the first white child born in the town. Mr. Peirce was an extensive lumberman and successful physician.

Mr. Eleazer Bartlett came from Groton, Mass., with his two sons, Isaac and John, in 1779, and made the first opening in the dense forest between Crooked River and Long Pond. The place half a mile west of Edes' Falls is known as Bartlett's Corner. Isaac, who was then seventeen years old, died in 1839, leaving but one of his family of twelve, Eleazer Bartlett, who is now seventy years of age. During the first forty-five years there was no other occupant of the land between the pond and the river, save two seasons, when a Mr. Hobbs and Mr. Foster attempted a clearing north of them, and then abandoned it. The next settlers chose that part lying from Naples bridge to the southwest along the

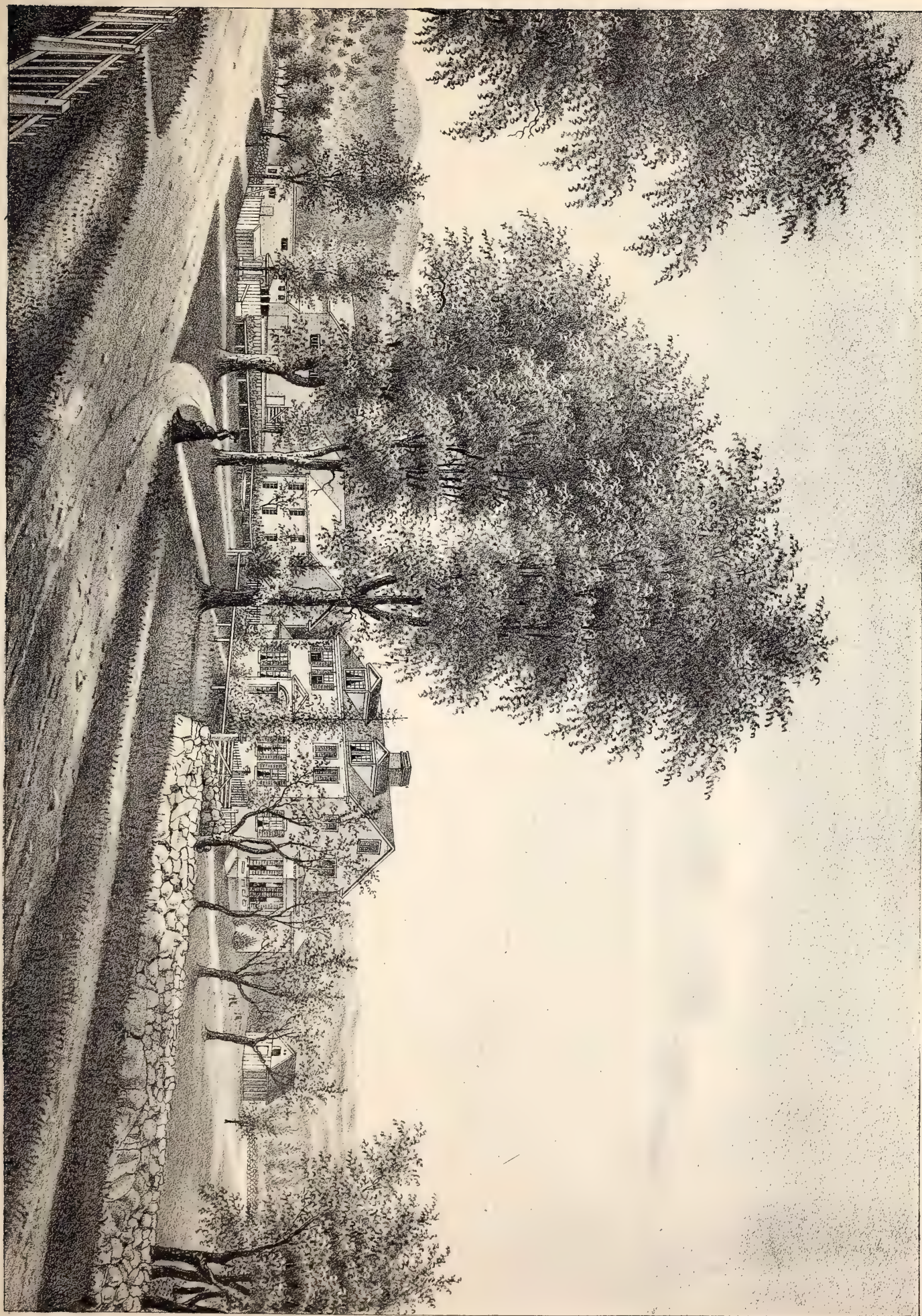
shore of Brandy Pond. When, in 1791, Ralph Jackson moved up the lakes from Portland, he found Joseph March, Sr., living in a cabin half a mile from the present village between the road, since built, and the pond. He had a small tannery near the pond, where he dressed skins obtained from the settlements above. A horse propelled a stone around in a circle to crush his bark for tanning, and black for coloring the leather he obtained from a lamp-black kiln near by. Mr. Jackson settled farther east, near the creek, where his son William was born, in 1792, and John, a younger son, who occupies the homestead, was born in 1798.

Nathan Gerry and Elliot Staples built the first inn near the Church place, and Mr. Gerry entertained travelers along the lake, which was a much frequented route between Portland and the earlier settlement in Bridgton before 1790, and until the opening of the "Pearsontown road" some years after. In 1816, John Chute purchased the inn, and opened the Elm House, which nine years later became one of the pioneer temperance houses of Maine. The old hotel was burned in 1822, and after three weeks of energetic building re-occupied, to be burned again in 1876. Solomon Lamb settled west of Naples in 1809; David Proctor on the E. Proctor place, near Crooked River, in 1813. In 1815, Nathaniel Knight, father of Major W. and Harrison O. Knight, moved from Windham to the east side of Long Pond near Church's.

The first building in Naples village was the school-house, built in 1822, near the steamboat landing. Back on the hill towards Mr. Lamb's a small clearing was made the next year by Thomas Stevens, and a store was opened soon after by Benjamin Goodridge, under the management of Joshua Chadbourne, who boarded with Mr. Stevens. All else was woods. Enoch Gammon, a lumberman, kept goods previously, for the accommodation of his hands, in his house near "Mast Cove," north of Naples on Long Pond, so called from being the point where large numbers of masts were rafted. The post-office was opened under the name of South Otisfield, June 21, 1828, with Abraham W. Chute postmaster. His first quarterly report was for the sum of 37½ cents.

Dr. J. Andrew Chute, a brother of the postmaster, opened a store at the west end of the bridge, where a landing was built in 1831. He sold to his brother and William Winsor in 1834, and entered the missionary service among the *Ottawa*, *Chippewa*, and *Cherokee* Indians, dying in that service while in Missouri, in 1838.

The extensive Leavitt settlement west of Naples was made by Dr. Joshua Leavitt and his two sons, Joseph and Josiah, about the year 1800. Upon the hill beyond them to the west, Jeremiah King, David Sanborn, and William





West were early settlers. Francis, father of S. G. Kimball, was engaged in lumbering in that part of the town for some years, thus giving his name to Kimball's Corner. Jefferson Bray made potash at the foot of Long Pond until 1835. In 1839, Nathan Church became proprietor of the old inn, transmitting it at his death to his son, Nathan A. Church.

By a skillful piece of engineering Benjamin Mitchell, an early lumberman, constructed a dam across the outlet of Trickey Pond, causing it to back water into a new outlet, where he constructed his mills, at the opposite end of the pond.

John Chaplin, a native of Massachusetts, settled in the northwest part of Naples, then Bridgton, in 1789, on land occupied by his son, Washington Chaplin, who was born there in 1795. A Mr. Decker, his only neighbor when he came, lived on the S. F. Perley farm. Mr. Chaplin built a saw-mill in 1799 on the pond near his residence. In 1791 he sold 40 acres to William Daniels.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

In 1849 the town fenced the original part of the cemetery donated them by Benjamin Goodrich.

Enoch Gammon and James Sanborn, Esq., who died in 1844, Rev. Nathaniel Stone, the pioneer preacher, in 1846, Col. Thomas Eads in 1847, and Samuel Pitts and Capt. Melzor Lawrence in 1849, had already been buried on the beautiful knoll granted in the north part of the village, overlooking the lake. Nathaniel Walker was made superintendent, and in 1852 the grounds were regularly laid out. They have since been well kept. The Goodrich family monument covers the remains of the liberal donor.

A half-mile beyond the cemetery stands the brick house erected by George Peirce, Esq., in 1800. In a field near by many of the early dead were buried; then the ground abandoned for the new one, and the old neglected ground finally plowed and planted some years ago. Near the Elm House a burying-ground, long forgotten, was discovered while building the barns. Joe Marsh, son of the first settler, John Davis, Jr., and some others were buried there. A later ground was regularly laid out near Mr. Church's, and members of the Hoyt, Winsor, and Chute families buried there. This is the resting-place of John Chute, the pioneer innkeeper, who died in 1857 at the age of ninety years, and the young missionary, Dr. J. A. Chute. Another, half a mile up the lake, contains several soldiers of the war of 1861-65, who died in the service. The Leavitt family burying-ground contains the early pioneers of that family. The Jackson family ground is honored with the name of Robert H. Jackson, a fallen soldier of Company C, 30th Maine Volunteers. There are three other private yards in the east part of the town, one in the north, and at Edes' Falls a large and well-kept cemetery, opened in 1872, to which many of the early dead have been removed from the unprotected private grounds.

The stranger who visits Naples by water finds himself suddenly confronting a low, narrow drawbridge, half hidden by the trees which surround the channel below. The first bridge across this neck went off *up stream* in a sudden freshet, which backed the water from the Songo River into

the lakes above. The cleared field on the right, just passed, is the old parade-ground of the first militia. Far off to the north, across the bridge, Crooked Pond extends among the sloping hills which rise gently to a hundred feet on either side, covered with pine, elm, maple, and poplar, which has grown since the lumberman harvested the primitive forest and sent it floating down the lakes. The shores are dotted with an occasional large farm-house, which in the distance become mere specks of white. Broken hills of bluer hue rise behind each other in the distance, until the sharp white lines of eternal winter point out Mount Washington, the highest and most distant point. A large tree spreads its branches where the store of the young missionary stood, in 1831, between the road and the lake. Above the old parade-ground, the large, spreading elm in front of the new hotel marks the spot where John Chute entertained with temperate cheer the sires whose memory we delight to honor.

To the left, beside the little bay, the business part of the village of Naples extends a quarter of a mile in a cluster of many-colored buildings, the most prominent of which are the large white residence of William Wentworth, the Congregational church, the brick town-house, and the yellow residence of Mr. H. O. Knight near the wharf; then scatters off in dwellings a quarter of a mile up and down the main street. The nearest building, a blacksmith-shop, low down by the water, marks the site of the first store in the town. On the bare knoll over which the road leads from the wharf, in the rear of the old store of Washington Bray, stood the old school-house, where Oliver Dole taught the first school in 1822, and Abraham W. Chute was elected town clerk and Benjamin Goodridge selectman, in 1834. Below the village are the large buildings of the Portland Packing Company, established in 1872, and exempted by town law from taxation for ten years. On the point above, overlooking the lake and village, the town cemetery spreads its marble columns in front of a group of fine residences and farm-buildings. The brick town-house was erected in 1838 by Thomas Perley, Benjamin Goodrich, and Enoch Gammon, on an acre of land purchased for that purpose. It was made free for all religious meetings in 1846, and used until the erection of the churches in 1858. In 1871 a town hearse was purchased, and a building erected on the town lot for its keeping. A brick session-room has also been constructed for the use of the town officers. The village contains besides some forty fine residences, two churches, a school-house, five stores, carriage-, cooper-, and two smith-shops, Grange Hall, wharf warerooms, hotel, and clothing manufactory. Mails are received daily by stage each way from Bridgton and Harrison. David H. Cole, postmaster. A brass band was organized May 9, 1878, under the leadership of Mr. Freelon Walker, a veteran soldier of the 25th Maine Infantry.

EDES' FALLS.

The first settlement at this place, and the first in the town of Naples, was made by George Peirce, who built his cabin on the right bank of the river a hundred yards below the bridge. He constructed a mill near by, of which a portion of the dam still remains. In 1837, Col. Thomas

Edes, father of Thos. E. Edes, of Naples, and Wilkinson Edes, now of Portland, built a saw- and grist-mill at the Falls, and engaged in lumbering. Emery Edes, another brother, opened a store at the same time. Wilkinson Edes was made first postmaster of the Edes' Falls post-office. Joseph Hall built a wool-carding mill for custom work about 1832, which continued in operation some ten years after. The present mills, on the left bank of the river, were built by S. A. Whittier, in 1854, and comprise a kit-factory and saw-mill. Hon. Robert Edes purchased the mills in 1874. In 1862 he started the manufactory of clothing, which now furnishes employment to 150 operatives. The mills built by Wilkinson Edes, and burned in 1859, have been replaced by a saw-mill built and still operated by Richard L. Green. Robert Edes is the only merchant, and also postmaster. Mails are by way of Oxford, tri-weekly. Edes' Falls is a compact hamlet of 175 inhabitants, whose homes are grouped around the mills in a deep, narrow valley, formed at a bend in Crooked River, upon its left bank.

ERECTION OF THE TOWN.

Of the 65 petitioners for the new town, 26 were inhabitants of Otisfield, 14 of Harrison, 18 of Sebago, 5 of Raymond, and 2 of Bridgton. The petition was based upon the great distance of the petitioners from the business and political centres of their several towns.

The first town election was held at the school-house, near the foot of Long Pond, April 1, 1834. John Chute was chosen Moderator, and sworn by James Sanborn, Esq. Abraham W. Chute was elected Town Clerk; Jefferson Bray, Samuel Leach, and Benjamin Goodridge, Selectmen and Assessors; James Sanborn, Treasurer; Thomas J. Carter, Constable; Thomas Chute, Thomas J. Carter, Superintending School Committee; and Thomas Perley, Town Agent. April 19th a special meeting was held, and the collectorship put up at vendue. It was awarded to James Sanborn. Through some mismanagement, Naples was left without a voice in the election of a representative to the State Legislature from its organization until 1841.

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN.

- 1834-35.—Jefferson Bray, Samuel Leach, Benjamin Goodridge.
- 1836.—Jefferson Bray, Benjamin Goodridge, Daniel D. Ruggles.
- 1837.—Jefferson Bray, William B. Windsor, Washington Chaplin.
- 1838-39.—Jefferson Bray, Samuel Leach, Washington Chaplin.
- 1840-41.—Washington Chaplin, Benjamin Goodridge, Samuel F. Perley.
- 1842-43.—James Sanborn, John G. Cannell, Samuel Leach.
- 1844.—Benjamin Goodridge, Samuel F. Perley, Samuel Leach.
- 1845.—Washington Bray, James P. Hall, Albert Gray.
- 1846-48.—Washington Bray, Albert Gray, Samuel Leach.
- 1849.—Washington Bray, Samuel F. Perley, Ambrose F. Wright.
- 1850.—Washington Bray, Samuel F. Perley, Albert Gray.
- 1851.—Benjamin Goodridge, John P. Davis, John Symmes.
- 1852.—Jefferson Bray, Emery Edes, John K. Chaplin.
- 1853.—Jefferson Bray, Washington Bray, Albert Gray.
- 1854.—John P. Davis, Samuel F. Perley, William Lamb.
- 1855.—John P. Davis, Samuel F. Perley, Augustine Chaplin.
- 1856.—Albert Gray, James P. Hall, Major W. Knight.
- 1857.—John P. Davis, Samuel F. Perley, Richard J. Chaplin.
- 1858.—Washington Bray, Daniel Richardson, Charles H. Moody.
- 1859.—Washington Chaplin, John G. Cannell, Daniel C. Smith.
- 1860.—Washington Bray, Albert Gray, Daniel C. Smith.

- 1861-62.—Washington Bray, Zebulon Jackson, George W. Hall.
- 1863.—Washington Bray, John G. Cannell, William H. Moody.
- 1864-65.—Washington Bray, John G. Cannell, Richard S. Chaplin.
- 1866.—Washington Bray, Robert Eads, Zebulon Jackson.
- 1867.—Washington Bray, Samuel F. Perley, Zebulon Jackson.
- 1868.—Washington Bray, Zebulon Jackson, John G. Cannell.
- 1869.—Zebulon Jackson, John G. Cannell, Daniel Richardson.
- 1870.—Washington Bray, Robert Eads, Enoch Gammon.
- 1871.—Zebulon Jackson, Levi Cannell, Arthur Gray.
- 1872-75.—Washington Bray, Charles H. Young, John C. Wight.
- 1876.—Charles H. Young, Philip O. Cannell, Enoch Gammon.
- 1877.—Philip O. Cannell, Daniel Richardson, Enoch Gammon.
- 1878.—Chas. H. Young, Daniel Richardson, Washington Chaplin, Jr.
- 1879.—Daniel Richardson, Charles Choate, Philip O. Cannell.

TOWN CLERKS.

- Abraham W. Chute, 1834-35; James Sanborn, 1836-38; William B. Winsor, 1839-40; A. W. Chute, 1841; James Sanborn, 1842-43; A. W. Chute, 1844-45; Washington Bray, 1846-48; Asa Warren, 1849; Washington Bray, 1850; John P. Davis, 1851; Asa Warren, 1852-55; Benjamin F. Wentworth, 1856; John A. Bodge, 1857; Benjamin F. Wentworth, 1858; Zebulon Jackson, 1859-60; Robert Edes, 1861-74; Philip O. Cannell, 1875-79.

TREASURERS.

- James Sanborn, 1834-43; William B. Winsor, 1844; Washington Bray, 1845-47; A. M. Thomes, 1847-48; Washington Bray, 1849-50; Eben Choate, 1851; Washington Bray, 1852-53; John Lamb, 1854-55; Ansel Gray, 1856; Asa Warren, 1857; Richard L. Green, 1858; Benjamin F. Wentworth, 1859-65; Harrison O. Knight, 1866; Benjamin F. Wentworth, 1867; Benjamin F. Wentworth, Daniel Richardson, 1868; Benjamin F. Wentworth, 1869; Enoch Gammon, 1870; Washington Bray, 1871-76; Benjamin F. Wentworth, 1877; Harrison O. Knight, 1878-79.

COLLECTORS.

- James Sanborn, Thos. J. Carter, constable, 1834; David D. Ruggles, 1835-36; John G. Cannell, 1837-38; James Sanborn, 1839; Jary Green, 1840-41; James Sanborn, Daniel D. Ruggles, cons., 1842; James Sanborn, Daniel D. Ruggles, cons., 1843; Jary Green, 1844-45; Jary Green, Joseph Martin, cons., 1846; Benjamin Goodridge, 1847; Jefferson Bray, 1848-49; Thomas Chute, 1850-51; Daniel K. Barker, 1852-53; Washington Bray, 1854; Charles Goodridge, 1855; Hermon Wight, 1856; John W. Noble, 1857; H. O. Knight, to fill vacancy, 1857; Timothy M. Green, 1858; Augustine Chaplin, 1859; Timothy M. Green, 1860; Daniel Richardson, 1861; John R. Chaplin, 1862; Daniel Richardson, 1863-64; Daniel Richardson, John Church, cons., 1864; Daniel Richardson, 1865-67; Orrin Douglass, 1868; Daniel Richardson, 1869-70; Jary Green, 1871-75; Daniel Richardson, 1876-79.

CHURCHES.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST.

Meetings were held by Rev. Jonathan Tracy at the Leavitt school-house in 1832, and by Rev. Mr. Eaton and Rev. Darling Huntrees in the school-houses and barns, until the erection of the town-house, when that was opened for meetings. Rev. Oliver W. Smith organized a church at Naples village, Oct. 17, 1857. Nathan Walker and Robert McKenney were ordained deacons. Davis L. Ingalls was chosen clerk. Mrs. Catharine Walker, Mrs. McKenney, Mrs. Lydia A. Ingalls, and John Archibald were members. Elder John Pinkham was pastor from 1858 to 1860, Rev. James Austin in 1865, and Rev. H. F. Snow from 1873 to 1876. Present membership, 27. Charles Mayberry is clerk, Nathan Walker and Hezekiah B. Crockett, deacons.

The church building was erected by a union committee of three churches, for which George Jackson and John Archibald were appointed trustees, and Seth Walker treas-



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Washington Bray

His great-grandfather came from England in an early day, and settled in Cape Ann, Mass. He was a prominent physician and a descendant of Bishop Bray, of London, England. Washington Bray's grandfather, Ebenezer Bray, was born in Cape Ann. When about twenty-three years of age he married a Miss Bennett, moved to Maine, and settled in Minot about the year 1728. His death took place A.D. 1803. He had received a good education, and taught both public and private schools. His wife came from an influential and respectable family. Washington Bray's father, Wm. B. Bray, was born in Minot, A.D. 1775. March 6, 1796, he married Ruth, daughter of Isaac Cushman, of Hebron, Me. In 1811 he moved to Turner, where he died, July, 1817. He was by occupation a merchant. At the time of the war of 1812 he commanded a company of cavalry, and was buried with military honors. Of his five sons and five daughters all but one grew to manhood and womanhood, and lived to have families.

Washington Bray, next to the youngest of this family, was born Sept. 13, 1814. When he was three years old his father was killed in a saw-mill, and in his seventh year his mother died. Bereft of his parents thus early in life, and thrown upon the cold charity of a heartless world, he fought the battle of life, unaided, to manhood without a stain upon his character. His conduct was directed by reason, religion, and a moral sense of duty. After the death of his parents he remained in Turner, working for his board at various places. He attended school during the winter when he could be spared from work. Owing to his limited advantages, he was deprived of many of the benefits of even a common-school education. He earned his first pair of shoes by picking up apples at eight cents per day. About 1830 he was bound out to learn the tanner and currier's trade. He was allowed two meals a day, and slept in the barn. He very naturally became discontented with this treatment, and, after remaining about four months, ran away; was lost in the woods, and stayed out two nights before finding his way to his sister's. His employer discovered his whereabouts, and, taking him back, improved his condition. He remained here until 1833. He was then employed by his brother William in driving a freight team to and from Portland. In 1835 he went to Naples and entered his brother Jefferson's store. Soon after this date he was taken into the firm. About 1840 he started in business for himself in the same store, and laid the foundation for his future prosperity. His business increased, and in a short time he was able to engage quite extensively in lumbering. With his store, lumbering, and farm work his time was fully occupied, and by his fair and honorable dealing he gained the good-will and esteem of his townsmen, who were ever ready to show their confidence by bestowing upon him positions of trust and honor.

In 1846 he married Catherine, daughter of Mark Jordan, of Casco. He continued in business at Naples until 1855, when he was taken with the western fever, sold all his property in Maine, and moved to Depere, Wis., where he lived a short time, and then went to Oshkosh. There he entered into partnership with his brother Jefferson in the

lumbering business. The climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Maine in 1857. He repurchased his former property at Naples, and again went into business. In 1860-61 he erected a substantial brick house and outbuildings on his farm, and settled down, feeling that his native State was the place most desirable for his home. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he was serving as chairman of the board of selectmen, and took a very active part in everything pertaining to the interests of the town. He was indefatigable in his efforts to have the town's quota of men promptly filled. It was mainly through his management that at the close of the war the financial condition of the town was so flourishing. There was no heavy debt hanging over it to crush the inhabitants with taxes. About 1870 he began to curtail his business. In 1874 he sold out his stock of goods to Hall & Cannell, and devoted himself to settling up his business and enjoying the product of his years of toil by surrounding himself and family with every comfort and convenience. He represented his town in the Legislature in 1851, and again in 1874. He was first selectman for twenty-three years, acting eleven years in succession. He was town treasurer seven years, besides holding many minor offices. So great was the confidence of his townsmen in his ability, integrity, and honesty of purpose, that during all the years that he served in an official capacity he was the unanimous choice of the people, always promptly discharging his various duties with impartial justice, and adjusting matters of importance with much caution. In assuming the responsibilities of his office he took an earnest, active interest in the progress and prosperity of his town.

On May 6, 1876, he was taken sick with pneumonia. He did not realize the severity of his illness until his old friend, Dr. Tewksbury, informed him that he was in great danger and, possibly, might not recover. He made this answer,—"I would like to stay a little while longer, but if it's God's will, I must submit." Although everything was done that skill and anxious care could suggest, nothing was of any avail, and he passed away, May 13, 1876, surrounded by his sorrowing family and friends.

In his religious views he was a firm believer in the universal salvation of mankind, and he died as he had lived, with full confidence in God's never-ending care of his children. He leaves a widow and one son, Dr. Charles W. Bray, of Portland, who is in company with Dr. Tewksbury. By the death of Washington Bray the poor lost a valuable and sympathizing friend. He never turned a deaf ear to any one in trouble, and his charities to the needy were without limit. He was one among the few who do not "let the left hand know what the right hand doeth." He possessed an inquiring mind, was a great reader, and consequently acquired a large amount of useful information. His good qualities were best known to those who knew him most intimately. All through his public as well as private life he has left examples of industry, integrity, economy, and honesty, the memory of which will grow brighter and brighter as generation follows generation.



BENJAMIN GOODRIDGE.



HANNAH GOODRIDGE.

(PHOTOS. BY CORNELL)



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJAMIN GOODRIDGE, NAPLES, ME.

urer, to represent this society. The church was dedicated Jan. 26, 1858, by Rev. Joseph Pleasenton, Congregationalist, and Rev. W. P. Merrill, Baptist ministers.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The church at Naples was originally a class of the South Harrison Church. John Hill and T. J. Carter were most prominent as early members. Benjamin Hill was made class-leader in 1852. A meeting-house was erected during the pastorate of Rev. Sargent Gray, by James Clark, Thomas E. Edes, and J. M. Green, trustees, and dedicated by Rev. Daniel B. Randall, in January, 1858. The pastors have been Rev. S. W. Pearce, Jonathan Fairbanks, 1846-49; S. Ranks, 1852; Sargent Gray, 1857-58; F. B. Farrington, 1860; Solomon B. Gerry, 1861; Gershom F. Cobb, 1862-63; George W. Ballou, 1864-65; John Cobb, 1866-68; Nathan Andrews, 1869; John H. Griffin, 1870; J. E. Walker, 1871-72; George B. Hanford, 1873; Marcus Wight, 1874; Albra Hatch, 1875-76; Merritt C. Pendexter, 1877; William F. Marshall, 1878; Benjamin F. Pease, 1879. The present officers are Thomas Edes, Class-leader; James Chute (2d), Recording Steward; Thomas E. Edes, J. M. Green, James Clark, Merritt Green, John Lamb, D. K. Barker, L. W. Crocker, George Lamb, Stewards. There are 95 members.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONALIST SOCIETY OF NAPLES

was organized soon after the incorporation of the town, by Benjamin Mitchell, Nathan Church, Charles Goodridge, Asa Warren, William, William C., James, and Abraham W. Chute, D. H. Torrey, and George Goodrich, at the house of A. W. Chute. Nathan Church was chosen Moderator; A. W. Chute, Society Clerk; Nathan Church, Collector and Treasurer; Asa Warren, Assessor. Benjamin Mitchell was made Deacon. Benjamin Goodrich gave \$1000, to be used in building a house of worship, and \$600 additional was contributed by the townspeople and members. The parish has a fund of \$1000, of which Enoch Gammon, of Naples village, is trustee.

SCHOOLS.

The schools were established by the old towns previous to 1834. Oliver Dole, of Windham, taught the first school in the Naples village school-house, in 1822. The school agents chosen for the eight districts at the first election were John Patch, John Chaplin, Jr., John G. Cannell, Joseph Levitt, Elijah Varney, Samuel Leach, Samuel Pitts, and Benjamin Green; \$250 were voted for the support of schools. The people of Naples have always been liberal in the support of their schools, which now number eleven districts, with good buildings, valued at \$400 each. There were \$1546.42 expended for the support of common schools during 1878, \$1000 of which was raised by tax from the town. Of the 360 school children between the ages of four and twenty-one years, 294 have attended school some portion of the year. In 1864 the town-house was offered to Mr. D. H. Cole for the use of a high school, and has since been used for that purpose. In 1878 there were held three terms of free high school. The first was supported by contributions, mainly from the inhabitants of

District No. 4, W. W. McCann, Principal. The second term, at Naples village, was conducted by James F. Pillsbury, assisted by George M. Chapin. A term was held at Edes' Falls, taught by Mrs. Annie B. Robinson. These schools were supported by \$300 raised by the town and an appropriation by the State. D. H. Cole, Superintendent of Schools for 1878-79; Philip O. Cannell, present Superintendent.

SOCIETIES.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Naples Grange, No. 194, was organized at Naples village, Jan. 13, 1875. Nathan A. Church was installed Master; D. K. Barker, Overseer; J. E. Barker, Sec.; James Chute, Chaplain; Mrs. N. A. Church, Ceres; Mrs. L. P. Crockett, Flora; Mrs. H. R. Crockett, Pomona. A store and grange hall was erected in 1876, and dedicated July 4th of that year. Benjamin F. Wentworth opened a store in the building, and supplied the members with goods at reduced rates. The present membership is about 30. Officers: J. E. Barker, Master; L. P. Crockett, Sec.; Mrs. James Chute (2d), Ceres.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Crystal Lake Lodge, No. 142, was organized Feb. 2, 1878, with H. J. Leavitt, W. C. T.; Mary E. Walker, W. V. T.; Ivory Cole, Sec.; Freelon Walker, Chaplain; John C. Plummer, Marshal. Present membership, 73. The lodge meets in the Grange Hall. Officers: A. W. Merserve, W. C. T.; Miss Nellie Sawyer, W. V. T.; Fred. L. Walker, Sec.

MERCHANTS.

Enoch Gammon, Sr., succeeded Benj. Goodridge in 1824. Mr. Gammon built a hotel in 1829, and in 1834-35 moved his goods into the brick store which was afterwards occupied by George Goodridge and Thomas Edes, from 1858 to 1863, when Enoch Gammon, Jr., son of the first proprietor, became a party to the firm of Edes & Gammon, who are dealers in general merchandise. They are quoted as among the most substantial business firms in the State.

Washington Gray, a prominent citizen, was for many years a merchant at Naples.

Harrison O. Knight, one of the most popular and successful business men of the town, began selling goods in 1843, and continued in active business until 1870.

B. F. Wentworth, an industrious blacksmith, opened a shop in the village in 1847, and by diligent industry has made himself one of the leading men of the town. He opened a general supply store in the Grange building in 1876.

Zebulon Jackson sold goods in Naples from 1870 to 1874, and was succeeded by Philip O. Cannell. Samuel Leavitt began the sale of dry-goods and notions from a wagon in 1871. M. Skillings—tinware and stoves—was established 1878.

MANUFACTURERS.

Edes & Gammon, clothing, established by Thomas E. Edes and Enoch Gammon, Jr., 1871; Portland Packing

Company, canned sweet corn and vegetables, established 1872.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Joshua Leavitt filled the position of first physician while attending to the cares of his farm. Dr. Thomas Perley, Jr., brother of Samuel F. Perley, a prominent citizen, practiced medicine in Naples for some years previous to the war of 1861, leaving his practice for the position of a surgeon in the United States army. Dr. Horatio D. Torrey practiced in Naples from 1854 to 1872. Dr. Eugene Brooks in 1872. I. C. Sawyer commenced the practice of medicine in Naples in 1864, and has built himself an honorable record as a physician. Dr. Charles Y. Lord, a young physician from Wales, York Co., located in Naples in December, 1878.

Among the most prominent early citizens of the town were Benjamin Goodridge, Enoch Gammon, Thomas Perley, Abraham W. Chute, James Sanborn, John West, and Asa Warren, who was burned in his dwelling while trying to save the life of his son. Mr. Warren was highly respected. More recently, Samuel F. Perley, Wilkinson Edes, Robert Edes, town clerk for fourteen successive years; John G. Cannell, B. F. Wentworth, Daniel Richardson, who have each represented the town in the State Legislature, have acquired the respect of their fellow-townsmen.

MILITARY.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Phineas Hoyt, Solomon Lamb, Joshua Goodridge, John Lord, David Lord, Joab Libby, Lieut. Samuel Leach.

MILITIA OF 1834.

On petition of William B. Wisner and others, the first militia company of Naples was ordered to meet at "James Sanborn's inn," on Saturday, Jan. 24, 1835, to elect officers. Enoch Gammon was chosen Captain, John G. Cannell, Lieutenant, and Lyman Hall, Ensign. They were a part of the 2d Regiment, 1st Brigade, 5th Division of the Militia of Maine, and were known as K Company. Thomas Chute was Orderly Sergeant and Clerk. The musicians were Hon. Samuel F. Perley, Fifer; William Jackson, Second Bass Drum; and Col. Daniel Chaplin, Drummer. Col. Chaplin earned his eagles in the war of 1861-65, as an officer of the Lumbermen's Regiment of Maine, organized at Bangor. Phineas Hoyt, an old drummer of 1812, played for them, but was not a member of the company. William Lamb, Asa Warren, Hiram Leach, and James Chute were sergeants.

The following is a partial list of members, taken from the company's order-book: John K. Chaplin, Newell Gammon, Jacob Chaplin, Jr., Stephen Barker, Jary Green, James W. Chaplin, Thomas F. Perley, Watson Doughty, Major W. Knight, Timothy M. Green, Cyrus Lamb, Hiram Varney, Joshua Brackett, Eleazer Bartlett, Ebenezer Choate, Francis Kimball, Eli West, Asa Harmon, Daniel Davis, John Lamb, Benjamin Bailey, Daniel D. Ruggles, Jonathan Barker, Joshua Goodridge, James Clark, Joseph F. Gammon, Paul Lord, Albert Gray, William Jackson, Gideon Bean, Franklin Leavitt, Hamilton G. King.

Abraham W. Chute was commissioned paymaster of the regiment in 1827.

The last officers were, Captain, J. G. Cannell; Lieutenant, James Chute; Ensign, Albert Gray.

The last order calls on them to assemble "armed and equipped, as the law directs, at James Sanborn's inn, on March 20, 1844."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID H. COLE,

son of Edward Cole, was born in Cornish, York Co., Me., Oct. 19, 1808.

He received his education in the common school and at the Limerick Academy. At the age of eighteen he married Ruth H. Eastman, of Cornish. For many years he has been a teacher, and taught school some eighty-four terms, making in all twenty-four years.



Photo. by Lamson.

David H. Cole,

In 1839 he removed to Fryeburg, where he was engaged in teaching and farming. In 1862 he removed to the town of Naples, and continued as a teacher and farmer until 1865, when he removed to the village of Naples, where, the same year, he was appointed postmaster, and continues to hold the position. About this time he began reading law, as did also his sons, Charles and Lyman L. Both sons were admitted to practice before their father. Charles is a lawyer in Washington, D. C., and Lyman L. an attorney in Parkersburg, W. Va. Mr. Cole was admitted to the bar at the age of sixty-two, and is now a lawyer in Naples. In 1850 he was elected justice of the peace, and held the office for twenty-five years. He is an active and earnest promoter of school interests, and was for some time super-



EBENEZER CHOATE.



ELIZA CHOATE.



CHARLES CHOATE.

Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Ebenezer Choate, born in 1796, in Essex, Essex Co., Mass., came with his parents to Bridgton, Cumberland Co., Me., in 1800, where he remained until he was twenty years of age. In 1824 he married Eliza Barker, of Bridgton. They have three children living: Charles, born April 8, 1826; Ruth, born March 12, 1830; and Isaac B., born July 12, 1833.

In 1826, Mr. Choate purchased a farm in Naples, where he carried on farming until age compelled him to retire from the active duties of life, and since that time his son Charles has had charge of the homestead.

He was an ardent supporter of the old Whig party, and is now a Republican. Mr. Choate was never very solicitous of political office, and has only been officially connected with town matters as treasurer and collector. He is a man known for his integrity and just dealing, for his sound judgment and correct habits. Charles Choate served in the 25th Regiment of Maine Infantry, Company E, Col. Frank Fessenden commanding, and at the expiration of his term was honorably discharged. Isaac B. married Sophia P. Thompson, of Windham, and Ruth was married to David Larabee, of Westbrook.



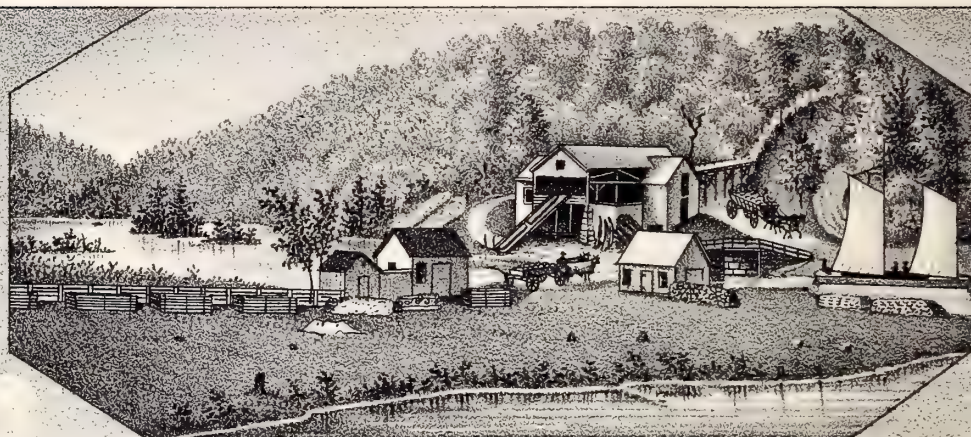


MRS. L. L. CROCKETT.



L. L. CROCKETT.

(PHOTOS BY CONANT.)



L. L. CROCKETT & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER, SHOOK & WOOD BOXES.



RESIDENCE OF L. L. CROCKETT, NAPLES, MAINE.

visor of the school committee. His other children are Mary W., Susan E., Edward R., Hannah J., Wallace D., Corydon L., and Mehitable A.

THE PERLEY FAMILY.

In the year of our Lord 1630 came Allan Perley, from Flintshire, in Wales, to the colony of Massachusetts Bay. He was the progenitor of all of his name in America.

In 1776, one of his descendants, Enoch Perley, of Boxford, Mass., came to the township of Bridgton, in the Province of Maine. There were there before him a dozen families, the first house having been built seven years before.

The journey from Massachusetts was toilsome, and that part of Maine heavily wooded; so we expect to be told that all the early emigrants were hardy, energetic men. Enoch Perley was in many respects a remarkable man, of great activity of mind and body, untiring perseverance, and keen sagacity. He was small in stature, with a sharp voice and a quick, emphatic manner of speaking peculiar to himself; always busy, exercising his various occupations of farmer, carpenter, stone-mason, smith, turner, tanner and currier, hunter and fisherman, and withal a man of education for his times. He was clerk for the proprietors of Bridgton from the time the records were moved there in 1777 till 1806, when, the land having all been deeded away, they ceased to exist as a corporation. He was always called "Squire Perley,"—is spoken of to this day as "the old Squire." He held many of the most important offices in town, and was for many years an acting magistrate; was a man of active benevolence, an earnest member of the church, contributing largely to a fund for the support of the ministry in Bridgton, and shrewdly making his gift upon condition that if a church should ever be formed south of the centre of the town it should go there. It has eventually fallen to the church at South Bridgton, much nearer his own farm, which extends to the southern boundary of Bridgton.

The first house built by Enoch Perley, succeeding the log-camp in which he lived a short time, still stands, the oldest frame building in Bridgton, now used as a tool-house, but keeping the swinging steps by which the floor above was reached, and the buttons that fastened back the "turn-up" bedstead. It was soon too small, for in those times every man's house was open to travelers, and no man was turned from this hospitable door. A second one was built, which in the night of the 2d of October, 1780, was destroyed by fire, with the proprietors' records,—an irreparable loss to the historian of those times. Early next morning a passing traveler saw Squire Perley hewing a stick of timber in his door-yard: to the question, "What are you doing?" he replied, "Making a new house," in his own sharp way.

Enoch Perley was a prudent and far-seeing man. While his neighbors were getting rid of their forests with all pos-

sible expedition, he purchased and saved all he was able, and lived to see it make him the richest person in that region. He left the principal part of his property to his two sons, in whose hands it increased in value, and, what is a little remarkable, it has not diminished in the third generation. He married Anna Flint, of Boxford, who died before him, he living to the age of eighty years.

SAMUEL F. PERLEY,

fourth son of Thomas Perley, inherited the farm and still lives in the house built by his father in Bridgton, now Naples.

The farm is situated on an eminence with fine views in every direction of the hills and lakes of this beautiful county, and the present owner has spent his life in improving it, notably grafting apple-trees, and an orchard of four hundred pear-trees. He has always been interested in the improvement of methods of farming in Maine, experimenting upon his own farm, and being an active member of the agricultural societies throughout the State, and a trustee of the State Agricultural College at Orone from its foundation till 1874, when he resigned on account of ill health.

He has been a member of the Legislature four sessions, was for many years a justice of the peace, and, from his tact and good judgment, possessed of much influence in his own and neighboring towns.

He has been well known as a land surveyor, and, adding a remarkable degree of wood-craft to the technical part of his profession, has been often called upon to settle disputed boundaries. He was born in 1817; married first Miss Griswold, of Fryeburg, by whom he has one child; second, Miss Fitch, of Portland, who has no surviving children.

L. L. CROCKETT,

eldest son of Peter and Mary Crockett, was born in the town of Gorham, Dec. 10, 1815.

His father dying when he was only eleven years of age, he went to live with Daniel Murch, with whom he resided, working on a farm, until he was sixteen years old. During these years he received limited opportunities for obtaining any education from books. He spent four years learning the trade of a tanner, and shoemaking, and, at the age of twenty, began business for himself, as a shoemaker, in the town of Gorham, which business he continued to follow for twenty years. In 1841 he married Mary J. Libby, of Gorham. Of this union were born six children, George E., Sarah C., Charlotte L., Lewis P., Frank W., and Jane A.

Mr. Crockett is a representative farmer in the town of Naples, and since his first start in business he has been successful. In politics he is a Republican, and in all local matters he is a promoter of enterprises tending to benefit society and establish educational interests.

NEW GLOUCESTER.

ORIGINAL GRANT OF THE TOWN.

THE town of New Gloucester is included within a line running four miles, one hundred and ninety-eight rods from its southern corner to the county line, seven and a half miles on the county line; thence due southwest to such point as shall form a right angle and intersect the starting-point. It is bounded on the northeast by Danville and Durham, in Androscoggin Co.; on the southeast by Pownal and North Yarmouth; on the southwest by Gray and Raymond; and on the northwest by Poland, in Androscoggin Co. The grant, comprising a tract equal to six miles square, was made by the General Court of Massachusetts to 60 of the inhabitants of Gloucester, Mass., March 27, 1736, and the lines established by a committee of the General Court, in 1762.* Three additional shares were reserved for the support of schools, the ministry, and the first settled minister. A portion of the town was laid out and drawn by lot Feb. 17, 1738, and the remainder in 1765, 1767, 1773, and 1790. Four lots were reserved as mill lots, for which the occupants were required to erect mills within two years.

PREPARATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

John Willett was sent, soon after the first drawing, to open a cart-road from the point of debarkation on Cousins River to the present village, and construct a bridge across Royal River. To induce settlement, £30 were offered to those who would remain three years, £20 for two years, and £10 for one year settlers. The first clearing was made by Jonas Mason, on the east slope of Harris Hill, west of Stevens' Brook. Other inducements were offered, and in 1744, Capt. Isaac Eveleth came to advance the interests of the proprietors, and open more roads.

John Megquier, grandfather of Gen. Charles Megquier, came at the age of fifteen, in 1748, and in the summer of that year remained alone in camp with his rifle, watching the oxen, and ready to sound the alarm of "Indians!" while the older ones crossed the river to cut hay from the

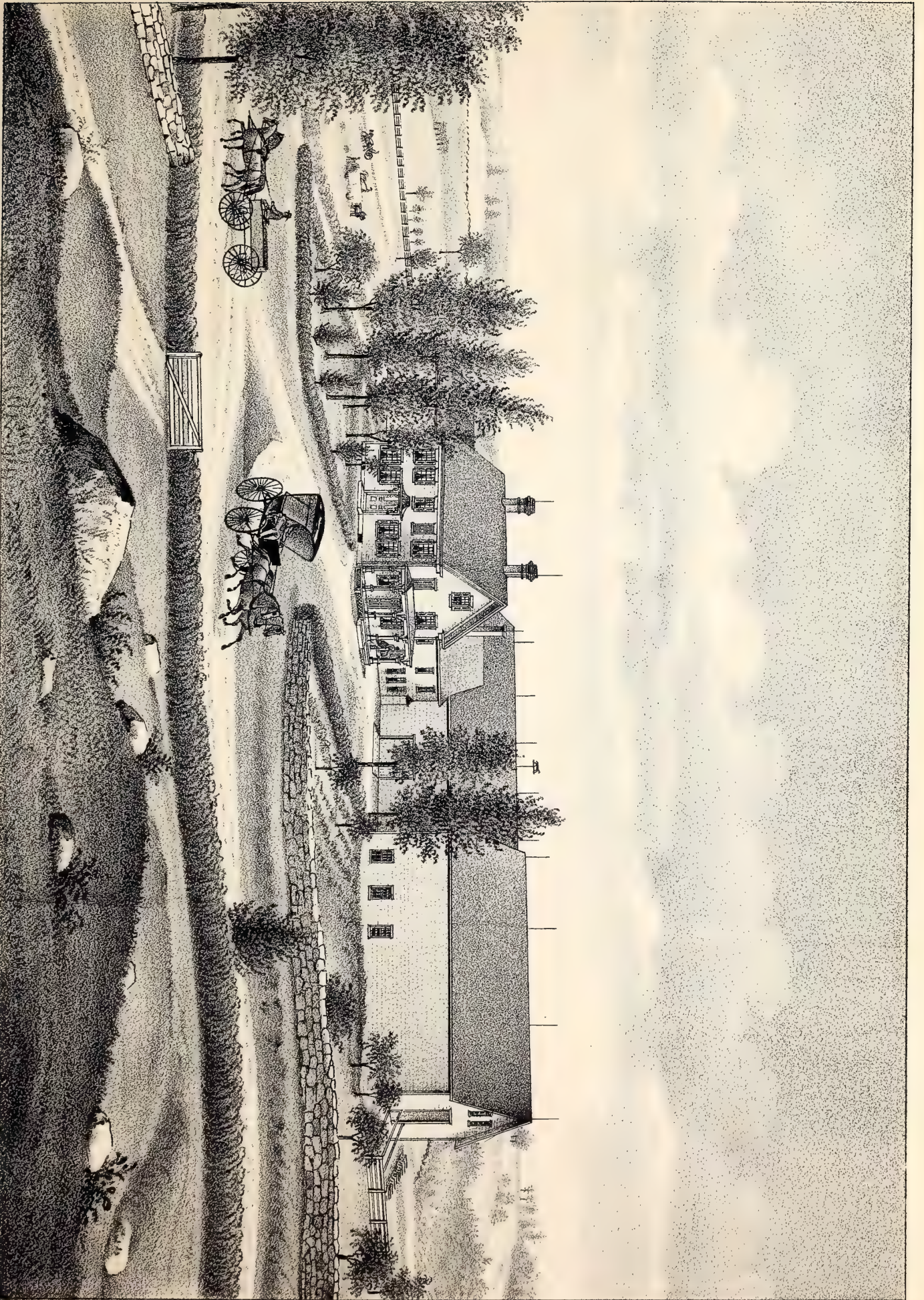
* In 1762 there was a difficulty about the boundary, on account of the Pejepscot proprietors on the northeast crowding down upon New Gloucester. This caused the latter town to crowd down upon Gray, and Gray also upon Windham, so that about two miles of territory was in dispute between the towns, the space being that much too narrow to allow the three towns their required six miles square. The proprietors therefore petitioned the General Court for a committee to be appointed to run out the boundary lines of the towns in such a manner as to settle the dispute. In doing this they could only give New Gloucester four miles and a half and thirty-three rods on the Yarmouth back line, and were obliged to run up the northeast side a northwest-by-north course, instead of a northwest course, until it should contain its required amount of land. This changed the form of the town from a parallelogram of six miles on each side to its present peculiar shape.

natural meadows which were held in common for many years. Twelve miles of roads, 19 bridges, and a saw-mill on Stevens' Brook had been constructed, when the Indians began to menace the frontiers, and the settlers were ordered away by the military authorities for their own safety. In 1752 the ruins were visited by John Roberts with four men under orders to rebuild the saw-mill and bridges, and saw timbers for a meeting-house and fort. Soon after the settlers returned, and in 1753-54, the fort was erected on the high ground, between the village and burying-ground, overlooking and controlling the approach to the mill in the ravine below. The walls were of thick pine timbers pierced with holes for the riflemen, and mounted with two swivel guns. James Proctor, of Woburn, garrisoned the fort with 6 men, 2 of whom were killed, and a third scalped by Indians, during the six years the settlers sought nightly refuge within its walls, or sallied forth in company to work upon their fields while one stood guard over his fellows. Joseph Tyler was captured by Indians in 1755, and afterwards became an interpreter. In 1756 the garrison was received on half-pay by the province of Massachusetts. In 1760 the saw- and grist-mills were completed on Royal River at the Great Falls.

John Stinchfield, David Millett, William Stevens, Humphrey Woodbury, Samuel Worthley, Benjamin Hammon, John Megquier, John Stinchfield, Jr., Horton Mitchell, Capt. Nathaniel Eveleth, William McLane, and William Stinchfield,—all of whom were born in this country except the first, making in the whole 12 families; and 8 more had moved into the town before winter came. Col. Isaac Parsons settled near the village, on the farm now occupied by his great-grandson, Charles P. Haskell, in 1761. John Woodman settled in the valley below, near the bridge.

The proprietors' records were moved from Gloucester, Mass., to New Gloucester, in 1763, and a meeting held in the fort November 22d, when Samuel Merrill was chosen Moderator of the Meeting and Treasurer; Col. Isaac Parsons, Clerk; Jonathan Tyler, Daniel Merrill, William Harris, Committee and Assessors; Nathaniel Eveleth, Collector; William Harris, Surveyor of Roads.

At the first election, held at the meeting-house, Sept. 17, 1774, Simon Noyes was made Moderator, and the following town officers were elected: Nathaniel Eveleth, Town Clerk; Simon Noyes, Moses Merrill, Samuel Merrill, Selectmen and Assessors; Isaac Parsons, Treasurer; Abel Davis, Constable and Collector; Jacob Haskell, Josiah Smith, Micah Walker, Fence-Viewers; Josiah Smith, Peleg Chandler, Wardens; Moses Merrill, Tithing-Man; Jacob Haskell, William Harris, Abel Davis, William Row, Surveyors of Roads; Deacon Daniel Merrill, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Samuel Parsons, Sealer of Leather; Jere-



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH B. HAMMOND, NEW GLOUCESTER, ME.



miah Thoits, Payn Ellwell, Hog-Reeves. A pound was voted, and each man ordered to make his axle-trees four feet five inches long. A meeting was held September 19th, at which Col. William Allen, William Harris, and Isaac Parsons were elected a committee to meet in Portland to consider "the present alarming situation of public affairs." One-fourth of the men were detached as Minute-Men, April 25, 1775. Two casks of powder, 300 flints, and 200 pounds of lead were voted, and appropriations were made for roads and schools. The ammunition was kept concealed behind the huge sounding-board in the old church. September 27th a committee was appointed to inspect the inhabitants to see whether they respect the resolves of Congress not to use British goods. On receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington, the people assembled under call of the selectmen; the militia were organized by Capt. William Harris, Capt. Isaac Parsons, and David Millett, and 20 men were raised for the army. In May, 1776, Capt. Isaac Parsons left for the war, with a company of 55 men.

In 1787 the old fort was sold for seven bushels of corn. New Gloucester became a half-shire town with Portland in 1792, continuing so until the organization of Oxford County in 1805, when the records were removed to Portland. Courts were held in the old school-house, now the tin shop of Philip C. Collier. The jury-rooms were in the old Bell Tavern, kept by Peleg Chandler, on the opposite corner, since 1782. The old sign is still kept in the village, but there is no hotel in the town. A whipping-post was erected beside the pound near by, and stocks were made, in which some of the community usually spent their Sundays.

In 1824 there were five stores or trading-shops in the town, five taverns, one social library that was established in 1795, and one Masonic Fraternity. Eleven of the youths of the town had received a college education, and many of them an academic. There were three attorneys-at-law, two of them college graduates, one of whom was a justice of the Court of Sessions. Rev. Mr. Foxcroft was the first minister, and officiated till 1802, when Rev. Mr. Moseley became his successor. Mr. Foxcroft died March 9, 1807, at the age of seventy-two years.

In 1824 there were three physicians, one of whom, Timothy Little, M.D., had a high reputation as a surgeon and anatomist. He had many students for the medical profession. The place at that time contained one cabinet-maker, three painters, four carpenters and joiners, a number of boot and shoe makers, two saddlers, harness-makers, and chaise-trimmers, three blacksmiths, a brass-founder, two tailors, two chair-makers. There had been one major-general, three brigadier-generals, and three colonels in town. The inhabitants at that time numbered over 1600, all of whom, except one, were born in the United States, chiefly in Massachusetts. There were then about 240 dwelling-houses in the town, all wood, except two, which were of brick. The town then contained ten school districts, and had a fund the interest of which was sufficient to pay for half the schooling.

The practice of selling the poor was abandoned in 1834, and a town-farm purchased. Town business was transacted in the old church until 1838, when the old Baptist church was purchased and used for a town-house. The heaviest

business of the town was in the days of courts, mail-coaches, and lumbering, previous to 1830. It now supports a thriving local trade.

Sept. 7, 1874, a centennial celebration was held on the ground of the Old Fort, and an address delivered by Hon. Charles H. Haskell, of the Portland bar, a great-great-grandson of Jacob Haskell, one of the first settlers of the town. Addresses were also delivered by many natives of New Gloucester who had attained distinction in other States. Five hundred dollars were bequeathed to the town by Ezra Tobie in 1776, the interest of which was to be divided among the town paupers each Thanksgiving-day.

Historic interest centres around the old village beside the Fort of 1754, on the hill, still possessing the house of Capt. Parsons, erected in 1773, and used as a store-room by Charles P. Haskell; the dwelling of Rev. Samuel Foxcroft, the second frame house in town, and in which Col. Joseph E. Foxcroft was born in 1773; the old Foxcroft store; the Bell Tavern, the court-room; the old, unpainted town-house; beyond the fort, the single pine-tree where stood the mill, and near by the burying-ground donated by Paul Stevens in 1793. Capt. Parsons, of Revolutionary fame, sleeps here by the side of his four wives, his own marble headstone, in compliance with his dying injunctions, "a little higher, thicker, and a little more to the front" than the black slate ones marking their graves on either side. There are, besides, burying-grounds at Gloucester Hill, West Gloucester, and at the east corner of the town, to which most of the early dead have been gathered.

VILLAGES.

NEW GLOUCESTER,

the principal village, contains 42 dwellings, the town-house, school-house, Congregationalist and Baptist churches, and the following business houses:

General stores: I. H. Keith, established in 1848, in company with Sewall Gross; J. W. Mitchell, established in 1879.

Hardware and tin: P. C. Collier, 1875.

Harness: William P. Taylor, 1829.

Millinery: Miss Martha Marsh, 1871.

Wagons: John Hancock, J. G. Bennett, 1876.

Blacksmith: Edwin Bean, 1878.

There are two resident physicians: Dr. A. Q. Marshall, 1872; and Dr. John I. Sturgis.

In the valley half a mile distant are the depots of the Grand Trunk and Maine Central Railroads.

UPPER GLOUCESTER,

two miles north, contains 25 dwellings, a fine, large school-house, over which the "Centennial Hall" was erected at the expense of the school district in 1876; the stores of Sewall Gross, established 1855; and George Blake, 1856; Isaac Brown's shoe-shop, Alvin Brown's blacksmith-, and Benjamin Seger's wagon-shop. Near by are the saw-mills of Allen & Jordan and Alverdo Estez, on land occupied by mills for nearly a century.

The post-offices are West Gloucester, the Shaker settlement, Samuel Kendrick, postmaster; Upper Gloucester,

Sewall Gross, postmaster; New Gloucester, Mrs. Abbie S. Stevens, postmistress.

COBB'S is an abandoned station on the Grand Trunk Railway.

FOGG'S CORNER consists of 16 dwellings and the store of J. F. Pollister, established in 1876.

GLOUCESTER HILL is a hamlet of 20 dwellings near the Free-Will Baptist church. The Maine Central and Grand Trunk Railways pass through the town in nearly parallel routes from north to south.

SHAKER VILLAGE,*

or United Society of Believers, located in the northwest corner of the town of New Gloucester, is deserving of especial notice, both from the peculiarity of their religious views and the successful experiment of their domestic economy in community life, patterning the first Christian Church as represented in the New Testament, "the multitude of them that believed were of one heart, neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own, but they had all things in common." (Acts iv. 32.)

Copying from an interesting paper contributed by the Shakers at the centennial anniversary of the town, Sept. 7, 1874, a brief extract of the origin of the Shakers is here presented as an introduction:

"Ann Lee, the founder, was born in Manchester, England, February, 1736, who firstly became a disciple of James and Jane Wardly, Friends or Quakers, who belonged to the sect called the French Prophets. In early life, Ann was endowed with uncommonly deep religious feelings, and under their teachings became deeply inspired, and was blessed with many divine gifts, visions, revelations, and prophecies, until it was acknowledged by her elders and the society to which she belonged that she had received greater light and power and a ministration superior to theirs, and instinctively looked to her for counsel, and called her mother, an endearing title which all her faithful followers repeat with pleasure.

"Her testimony was so sharp, keen, and powerful against the root of human depravity that it aroused the enmity of the wicked, and she and her followers were bitterly persecuted. At one time her persecutors led her out into a valley, and attempted to stone her to death; but, as she declared, she was shielded by the power of God, and they were not able to injure her. Exasperated by failure to accomplish their fiendish designs, they fell into contentions among themselves, and she escaped. At another time she was placed in the stone prison of Manchester, in a cell so small she could not straiten herself, and there kept fourteen days without food or drink, except once in twenty-four hours a lad by the name of James Whittaker would insert the stem of a pipe through the keyhole of the prison-door, and pour a little wine and milk into the bowl of the pipe; in this way she obtained all the nourishment she received during that time. At the end of the fourteen days the prison-door was opened, with the hope and expectation of finding her dead, but to the surprise of all she walked off as smart and strong as on the day she was put into prison.

"After that she received a revelation to come to America, and on the 19th of May, 1774, she and eight of her followers embarked in a vessel called the 'Maria,' which was condemned as unseaworthy. During the passage, Mother Ann told the captain he should not know whereof to accuse them, except it were concerning the law of their God, especially in the manner of their worship, which did prove offensive; and when they went forth to praise God in songs and dances, the captain was greatly enraged, and threatened to throw them overboard if they repeated the offense. But she, believing it better to obey God rather than man, again went forth in the same manner to worship Him; this so enraged the captain that he attempted to put his threats into execution. This was in the time of a

storm, and the ship sprung aleak. All hands were called to the pumps. Mother Ann herself and her companions took their turns. The storm was so violent and the leak so bad that the captain turned pale as a corpse, and told them there was no hope of safety, that the ship must go down, and all on board perish; but Mother Ann said, 'Nay, captain, be of good cheer, not one hair of our heads shall perish; we shall all land safe in America. I just saw two bright angels of God standing by the mast, from whom I received this promise.' Immediately a huge wave struck the ship, closing the plank into its place, which had started off and caused the leak; the storm abated, and after that the captain said to Mother Ann, 'To you we owe the safety of the ship and our lives, henceforth worship God as you please; you shall not be molested;' and ever afterwards treated her with great kindness. And, as Mother Ann predicted, they did all land safely in New York, on the 6th of August, 1774. They soon settled in Niskyuna, now Watervliet, N. Y., from whence, in the spring of 1780, their testimony began to spread."

In November, 1783, Elisha Pote, Nathan Freeman, and Enoch Waite† came from Gorham, Me., into what was then called Thompson Pond Plantation, and held meetings. They were all gifted speakers and singers. Elisha Pote took the lead in speaking, being a man of learning and eloquent in his address, mild and persuasive in tone, and his reasonings clear and convincing. After preaching they went forth in the dance with much power. After singing one song, they gave liberty for any one to unite with them who wished to, when Dorothy Pote and Mary Merrill were simultaneously inspired by the power of God, their bodies were mightily agitated, and they turned swiftly round like tops for the space of an hour. They both received faith, and like many others, like the multitude who went with Jesus to John the Baptist confessing their sins and were baptized in Jordan (which signifies judgment), so they confessed their sins and were baptized in the spiritual Jordan which we believe is coming to judgment.

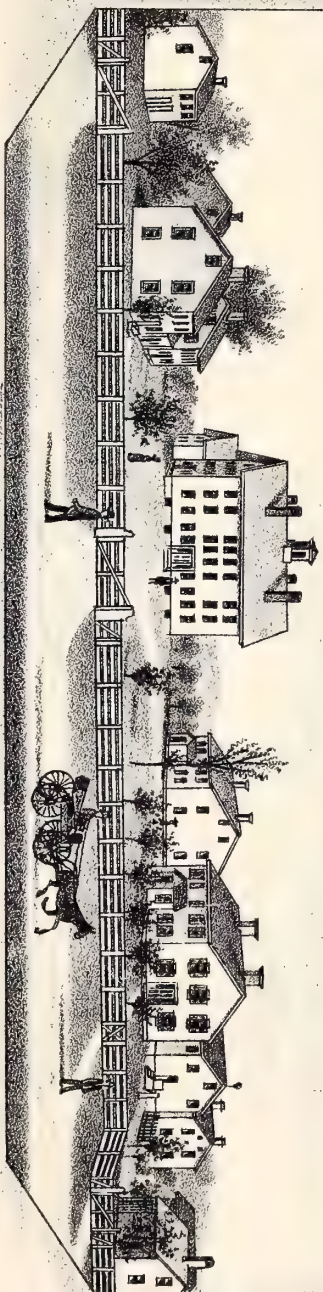
Nathan Merrill was the first man who embraced the Shaker faith, and this was on the 12th of November, 1773. Soon many others joined, and among the heads of families may be named Gowen Wilson, James and Edmund Merrill (brothers of Nathan), Josiah, Simeon, and Gershom Holmes, Thomas and Samuel Pote, Barnabas and Ephraim Briggs, and Thomas Cushman,—these with their wives and most of their children; besides many individuals of various ages, prominent among whom was George Parsons, nephew of Col. Isaac Parsons, who for intelligence, ability, and firmness proved himself a worthy connection of the indomitable uncle, and a staunch advocate of the Shaker faith.

The society was organized on the 19th of April, 1794, under the leadership of Elder John Barnes, whose associates were Robert McFarland, Eldress Sarah Kendall, and Lucy Prescott. These composed the ministry and presided over the society at Alfred as well as this. Here is an interesting fact for the advocates of women's rights, which they suppose is a new thing in the earth, but which has been acknowledged by the United Society of Shakers co-eval with their existence, when woman, the representative of the Mother in Deity, is permitted to take her place in the order and government of the Church of Christ co-equal with man.

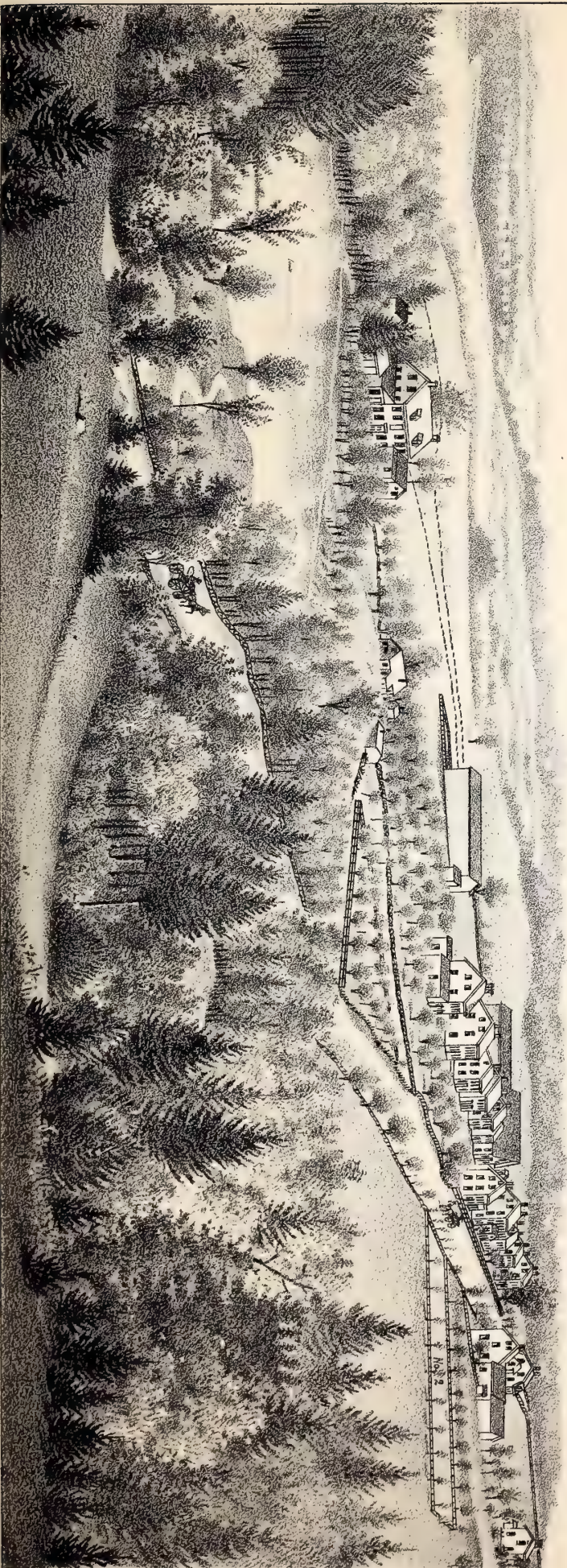
The first trustees appointed were Nathan Merrill and Barnabas Briggs; they then commenced to build the present

* Prepared by Elder Otis Sawyer.

† Corrected from Centennial Report.



NOVITIATE ORDER, POLAND HILL.



settlement. The meeting-house was raised on the 14th of June, 1784, patterning the old Dutch style then in vogue in New York, which was imitated by all the Shaker societies in the New England States. The bricks for the chimneys were made near Sabbath-day Pond, and were somewhat smaller in size than those made nowadays. All the nails used in its construction were made by Joseph Briggs (son of Ephraim Briggs) and a young apprentice. The shingles put on the roof that year remained on until 1876, when they were removed and new ones put on.

The old Central dwelling was built in 1795, and other buildings were erected yearly as the society had need and ability to build, such as barns, workshops, etc.

The first grist-mill built by the combined labor of the brethren was in 1776, and contained one run of stones, in which was ground wheat, rye, corn, and all kinds of grain. In it was a small bolt, the linen cloth of which was spun and woven by the expert hands of the Shaker sisters.

In 1796 the society built a saw-mill, the first one erected in the west part of the town. In 1808-9 the society built a large mill, in which were two runs of stones, and a good bolt made of imported cloth. In the same building were turning-lathes, and in the attic were card-machines for making woolen rolls, the entire machinery in the mill being made by the brethren of the community. The carding-machine was said to be the second or third set put in operation in this State.

By industry and prudence additions have been made from time to time, until the real estate of the society at large comprises over 1800 acres of land, more than 1000 of which lies in the town of New Gloucester, the remainder in the town of Poland, where, a mile distant due north, is a branch family called the *Novitiate Order*. In the year 1808 a small society was organized in the town of Gorham in this county, but for prudential reasons the members composing the society sold out their property in the year 1819, purchased lands, and settled on what is called Poland Hill, a good farm and a most delightful location, and became an auxiliary to the Church family, so called. That family has, during the present year, 1879, completed and moved into a large stone dwelling-house, 70 feet long, 46 feet wide, and three stories in height. In the centre of the third story, arched up into the roof, is a chapel, of ample dimensions to accommodate over 100 persons, finished very plain, but with exquisite neatness; and the cellar under the whole building cannot be excelled, if equaled, within a radius of fifty miles.

The first garden-seeds raised and put into small packages and packed in boxes for the market in this State were prepared in this society, under the supervision of James Holmes, eldest son of Josiah Holmes. The manufacture was early commenced of wooden-ware, tubs, pails, churns, dry-measures, oval boxes in nests, hair-sieves, brooms, linen and woolen wheels. The sisterhood would purchase cotton in Portland, wash and card it by hand, spin and weave it, not only for home use, but to make sheeting, shirting, bed-ticking, and checked blue and white for aprons, for the Portland market. After machinery was introduced into New England to manufacture cotton-yarn, the merchants of Portland would furnish yarn, and the sisters would weave

many hundred yards yearly, for which they received a certain percentage, twenty cents per yard for weaving and whitening No. 30, and so on, more or less, according to the number.

It may be interesting to the young ladies of our day who *wear away* their time playing on the piano, to know that the young ladies of that day would weave on a hand-loom from ten to eighteen yards of plain sheeting, and smart hands would weave ten yards of firm bed-ticking in a day. But all these kinds of manufacture have been superseded by machinery, and of all the above-named branches, the making of dry-measures and brooms is alone carried on. Other branches of business have been introduced, and after the building of our present extensive grist-mill and machine-shop in 1853, the manufacture of shooks from oak-staves has been carried on yearly to a limited extent. In 1863, an ingenious mechanic, Hewett Chandler (born in Poland, Me., in 1833), and reared in the society since he was five years old, invented a much-improved mowing-machine, which found ready sale for what few he could make, until superseded by others of greater improvements. In 1876 the same inventive genius made moulds, and commenced the manufacture of dry-measures in conformity to the metric system, from a *deciliter* in regular gradation up to a *hectolitre*, comprising some ten different sizes, being the first ever manufactured in the United States (so says the Metric Bureau in Boston, Mass.), for which, at present, there is but a very limited sale, but with the prospect of an increasing demand.

The principal articles manufactured for sale by the sisterhood at the present time are a great variety of ladies' work-baskets, needle-books, pin-cushions, feather-fans, feather-dusters, etc., and the world-renowned "Shaker apple-sauce."

The fundamental principles of Shakerism are virgin purity, non-resistance, peace, equality of inheritance, and unspottedness from the world. In the book of written rules for the observance of the members of the community, the first one, written in a bold hand, is the following:

"Believers (Shakers) must not run in debt to the world, and any one, even a Trustee, who departs from the rule is held personally responsible for the debt so contracted, and the Society will not hold itself responsible; and of this fact the Leaders keep the Public well informed, by frequently publishing it in the leading Newspapers that circulate where the Shakers do business in the form of a Declaration and Caution to the public."

To show that the Shaker life and habits are productive of longevity, we look over the records and find that in the two families one hundred and eighty-nine deaths have occurred at the average age of fifty-eight and a half years, dating back to 1787. Seventy-five of them lived to be over seventy years, many of the number were over eighty, and several from ninety to ninety-six at the time of their death.

As a proof of the Shakers' anti-war spirit and unselfishness as a people, we note the fact that at the commencement of the late civil war many reasons were presented the War Department, at Washington, why Shakers should be exempt from bearing arms or performing military duty, and after setting forth many vital, conscientious reasons, the following fact was shown: that had the members of the United Society been permitted to draw pensions for military services, to

which they were legally entitled, the Society at New Gloucester alone would have received from the United States government, in pensions, to say nothing of bounty land, which, had it been put at six per cent. compound interest, would at that time—1862—have amounted to the snug little fortune of \$89,572.66, which was refused for conscience' sake, and this kind of reasoning was appreciated.

The organization of the United Society consists firstly of the ministry, generally composed of four persons, two of each sex, who preside over two or more societies, who direct the spiritual affairs and advise in all the temporal, and have authority to appoint members to office or remove members from one family or society to another in their own bishopric.

At the organization, in 1794, Elders John Barnes and Robert McFarland and Eldresses Sarah Kendall and Lucy Prescott composed the ministry, and the following-named persons have succeeded as leaders: When Elder John Barnes resigned, in 1814, he was succeeded by Thomas Cushman, who died in 1816. Elder Elisha Pote from 1816 to 1841. Elder Joseph Brackett from 1841 to 1859. Eldress Sarah Kendall resigned in 1818, succeeded by Eldress Lucy Prescott from 1818 to 1831. Eldress Rebecca Hadsdon from 1831 to 1853. Eldress Deborah Fuller from 1853 to 1856. Eldress Lavina McIntire from 1856 to 1859. In October, 1859, Elder Otis Sawyer, Eldress Hester Ann Adams, and Eldress Mary Ann Gillespie were appointed, continuing without change, and compose the order at the present time.

Second in importance are elders who preside at the head of each family, lead the meetings, and direct all minor matters pertaining to the family, to see that good order is observed, always acting in concert with the ministry. As it would occupy too much space to name all who have acted in that capacity, we give the names of only the present very intelligent and efficient elders. In the church family they are Joseph Brackett, William Dumont, Lavina McIntire, Aurelia Mace. And in the novitiate order, or Poland Hill family, Nehemiah Trull, Hannah Davis, Elizabeth Haskell.

Trustees.—Two or more persons compose the board of trustees to whom is intrusted the management of the temporalities of the community, and in all cases act for and in behalf of the society for which they are appointed to do business. When appointed to office, are required to sign a declaration of trust as in selling or purchasing real estate. They are the legitimate persons to execute deeds, in which they invariably signify it is *in trust*, which prevents any claim of legal heirs on the part of the trustees, and all the business for the community is done by them or by their direction. Since the first ones, namely, Nathan Merrill and Barnabas Briggs, there has been a regular succession as follows: Samuel Pote, Joseph Briggs, William Merrill, James Holmes, Levi Holmes, Otis Sawyer, and the present talented, honest trustees are Hewett Chandler and Samuel Kendrick.

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN.

- 1774.—Simon Noyes, Moses Merrill, Samuel Merrill.
1775.—Isaac Parsons, William Harris, John Sawyer.

- 1776.—Enoch Fogg, Isaac Parsons, Nathaniel Eveleth.
1777.—James Haskell, Benjamin Herrin, David Millet.
1778.—Enoch Fogg, Col. Moses Merrill, Capt. William Harris.
1779.—Capt. William Harris, Enoch Fogg, Nathaniel Eveleth.
1780.—Enoch Fogg, Nathaniel Eveleth, John Haskell.
1781.—Nathaniel Eveleth, Enoch Fogg, Edward Parsons.
1782.—James Harsey, Jacob Haskell, Jr., Nathaniel Eveleth.
1783.—Moses Haskell, Col. Moses Merrill, Nathaniel Eveleth.
1784.—Jacob Haskell, Nathaniel Eveleth, John Merrill.
1785.—Nathaniel Eveleth, Col. Moses Merrill, Capt. Wm. Harris.
1786.—Nathaniel Eveleth, Col. Moses Merrill, John Merrill.
1787.—Nathaniel Eveleth, John Merrill, Col. Moses Merrill.
1788.—Nathaniel Eveleth, Enoch Fogg, Col. Moses Merrill.
1789-90.—William Widgery, Andrew Campbell, Maj. Samuel Pierce.
1791.—Col. Moses Merrill, Capt. Jacob Haskell, Jr., Nathaniel Eveleth.
1792.—Capt. Nathaniel Eveleth, Col. Moses Merrill, Capt. Jacob Haskell.
1793.—Capt. Nathaniel Eveleth, Eliphalet Haskell, Col. Moses Merrill.
1794-95.—William Widgery, Capt. Bildad Arnold, Nathaniel Eveleth.
1796-99.—Nathaniel Eveleth, Col. Moses Merrill, Bildad Arnold.
1800.—Nathaniel Eveleth, James Yetten, Eliphalet Haskell.
1801.—Nathaniel Eveleth, Col. Moses Merrill, Capt. John Woodman.
1802-3.—Nathaniel Eveleth, Isaac Parsons, John Woodman.
1804.—Nathaniel Eveleth, Andrew Campbell, John Woodman.
1805.—Nathaniel Eveleth, John Woodman, Eliphalet Haskell.
1806.—Nathaniel Eveleth, Eliphalet Haskell, Isaac Gross.
1807.—Joseph E. Foxcroft, Nathaniel Eveleth, Capt. David Nelson.
1808.—Eliphalet Haskell, Isaac Gross, Capt. Jabez Cushman.
1809.—Nathaniel Eveleth, David Nelson, Isaac Gross.
1810-11.—Nathaniel Eveleth, Isaac Gross, Thomas Johnson.
1812.—Nathaniel Eveleth, Isaac Gross, Richard Tobie, Jr.
1813-14.—Nathaniel Eveleth, Isaac Parsons, Thomas B. Stinchfield.
1815.—Nathaniel Eveleth, Isaac Parsons, Isaac Gross.
1816.—Isaac Parsons, Jr., Isaac Gross, Moses Woodman.
1817.—Isaac Parsons, Jr., Isaac Gross, Jabez Woodman.
1818-19.—Isaac Gross, Jabez Woodman, John Webber.
1820-23.—Isaac Gross, Isaac Parsons, Jr., John Webber.
1824-27.—Isaac Gross, Isaac Parsons, Jr., Moses Woodman.
1828.—Isaac Parsons, Moses Woodman, Aaron Eveleth.
1829.—Aaron Eveleth, Moses Woodman, Levi Tobie.
1830.—Aaron Eveleth, Levi Tobie, Otis C. Gross.
1831.—Aaron Eveleth, Otis C. Gross, Moses Woodman.
1832-33.—Aaron Eveleth, Otis C. Gross, Ezra Tobie.
1834.—Aaron Eveleth, Ezra Tobie, Obadiah Whitman.
1835.—Otis C. Gross, David Allen, Obadiah Whitman.
1836.—Aaron Eveleth, Otis C. Gross, Obadiah Whitman.
1837.—Nathaniel Eveleth, David Allen, Otis C. Gross.
1838.—Nathaniel Eveleth, David Allen, Thomas Lane.
1839.—Nathaniel Eveleth, David Allen, Aaron Eveleth.
1840.—Aaron Eveleth, Solomon H. Chandler, Thomas Lane.
1841.—Otis Nelson, Aaron Eveleth, Ezra Tobie.
1842.—Thomas Haskell, Ezra Tobie, Gen. Charles Megquier.
1843.—Thomas Haskell, Job White, Thomas M. Haskell.
1844-45.—Otis C. Gross, Winthrop Cobb, Joseph Raynes.
1846.—Ezra Tobie, Peter Haskell, Jr., Asa L. Haskell.
1847.—Daniel Allen, Moses Witham, Otis C. Gross.
1848.—Daniel Allen, Ezra Tobie, Otis C. Gross.
1849.—Otis Nelson, Henry Butler, Paine Merrill.
1850.—David Allen, Moses Witham, Solomon H. Chandler.
1851.—David Allen, Sewall Gross, Miltimore Watts.
1852-53.—Otis Nelson, Miltimore Watts, Seth L. Haskell.
1854-55.—Ezra Tobie, Joseph Cross, Prentiss M. Woodman.
1856.—Prentiss M. Woodman, Sewall Gross, George F. Hammond.
1857.—David Allen, Lemuel R. Fogg, Jacob Bailey.
1858.—Lemuel R. Fogg, Jacob Bailey, James Merrill.
1859-60.—George W. Whitman, James Merrill, Nathaniel Rideout.
1861.—George W. Whitman, Luke Morgan, Seth L. Haskell.
1862.—Prentiss M. Woodman, David W. Merrill, Geo. W. Plummer.
1863.—David W. Merrill, George W. Plummer, C. H. Carlton.
1864-65.—Miltimore Watts, David W. Merrill, John P. Stephens.
1866.—David W. Merrill, Henry A. Fogg, Nathaniel S. Shurtliff.
1867.—Henry A. Fogg, Nathaniel S. Shurtliff, Freeman Jordan.
1868.—Charles P. Haskell, Amos F. Nevins, Oren Bailey.
1869.—Otis C. Nelson, Charles P. Haskell, George W. Plummer.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Nicholas Rideout

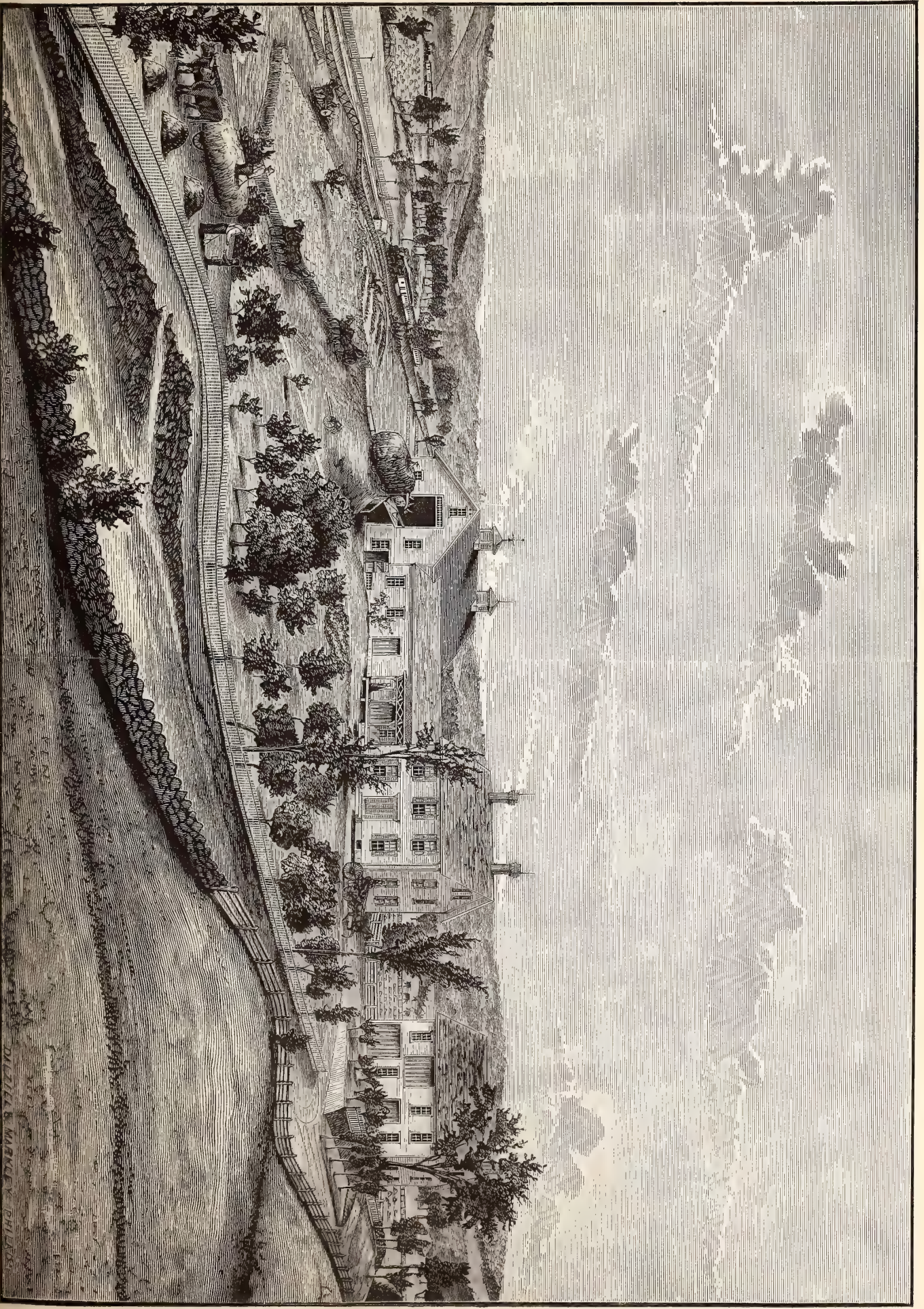
NICHOLAS RIDEOUT, son of Nathaniel and Ruth Rideout, was born in the town of Pownal, Me., Feb. 24, 1822. He is fifth in a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living, and spent his boyhood on the farm and in the common schools of New Gloucester and Pownal, where he acquired habits of industry and economy, and where he laid the foundation for a successful business career.

He married, Sept. 24, 1848, Charlotte, daughter of Capt. Moses and Charlotte Woodman, of New Gloucester. She was born April 3, 1825. They have two children, viz.: John Woodman, born Dec. 1, 1855, and Nicholas Blanchard, born Nov. 9, 1866.

Upon reaching his majority Mr. Rideout started in life for himself. He had no money, but something of more value, willing hands and resolution to carry to a successful completion whatever he undertook. The result of his labor is the sole possession of a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, under a good state of cultivation, and upon which he has erected

commodious buildings for his convenience, a view of which may be seen on another page of this work. His farm lies on the line of the Grand Trunk and Maine Central Railroads, and his residence is within five minutes' walk of the two depots. It is comprised of a part of the John Woodman farm. John Woodman with his wife, grandparents of Mrs. Rideout, settled on this farm in 1761. Mr. Rideout has furniture in his house made from hewn timber that was taken from the old block-house built in 1754 to secure a home for the settlers, and his son, John W., has articles of clothing made by hand by his great-grandmother.

In politics Mr. Rideout is a Republican, and is a member of the Congregational Church of New Gloucester. He is interested in and a promoter of good society, and of all enterprises of a charitable nature. He is a thrifty, enterprising farmer, and among the best agriculturalists of Cumberland County.



Everts & Peck, Publ'rs.

RESIDENCE OF NICHOLAS RIDEOUT, NEW GLOUCESTER, MAINE.

P. F. Geist, del.



1870-72.—Otis C. Nelson, Elisha M. Morgan, Nicholas Rideout.
 1873.—Otis C. Nelson, George W. Plummer, Charles P. Haskell.
 1874-75.—Otis C. Nelson, Gilman Martin, Charles P. Haskell.
 1876.—Otis C. Nelson, Barker Holt, Charles P. Haskell.
 1877.—Nicholas Rideout, Elisha M. Morgan, John W. True.
 1878.—Otis C. Nelson, Elisha M. Morgan, John W. True.
 1879.—Otis C. Nelson, John W. True, Charles P. Haskell.

TOWN CLERKS.

Nathaniel Eveleth, 1774-1815; Aaron Eveleth, 1816-17; Jabez Woodman, 1818-21; John Harris, Jr., 1822-25; Jabez Woodman (vacancy), 1825; Jabez Woodman, 1826-38; Thomas Johnson, 1839-48; Elisha J. Moseley, 1849-62; David N. True, 1863; Sewall N. Gross, 1864-65; Benjamin F. Sturgis (vacancy), 1865; Benjamin F. Sturgis, 1866-67; Solomon H. Chandler, 1868-72; Jabez H. Woodman, 1873; Isaac H. Keith, 1874-76; Joseph Cleaves, 1877-79.

TREASURERS.

Isaac Parsons, 1774; Samuel Parsons, 1775-76; Simon Noyes, 1777-79; Jacob Haskell, 1780-82; Isaac Parsons, 1783-89; Maj. Nathaniel C. Allen, 1790-96; Isaac Parsons, 1797; Gen. Nathaniel C. Allen, 1798-1805; Isaac Parsons, 1806-8; Nathaniel C. Allen, 1809; Joseph E. Foxcroft, 1810-11; James Yetten, 1812; Israel Smith, 1813; Nathaniel C. Allen, 1814; Israel Smith, 1815; Jabez Woodman, 1816; Joseph E. Foxcroft, 1817-24; Aaron Eveleth, 1825-27; Samuel Foxcroft, 1828-31; Joseph Cross, 1832-37; Sewall Gross, 1838; Joseph Raynes, 1839-42; Samuel Gross, 1843-44; Sewall Gross, 1845; Samuel Foxcroft, 1846; Joseph Raynes, 1847-48; Sewall Gross, 1849; Solomon H. Campbell, 1850; Joseph Cross, 1851-53; Samuel Foxcroft, 1854; Sewall N. Gross, 1855-58; Joel S. Morgan, 1859-60; Luke Morgan, 1861; Henry A. Fogg, 1862-63; R. P. M. Greeley, 1864; Sewall Gross, 1865; Gilman Martin, 1866-67; David W. Merrill, 1868; Joseph Cross, 1869-70; Benjamin W. Merrill, 1871-75; Melville R. Berry, 1876; Benjamin W. Merrill, 1877-79.

COLLECTORS AND CONSTABLES.*

Abel Davis, 1774-75; David Millet, 1776; Isaiah Smith, 1777; Jacob Haskell, 1778; Ebenezer Collins, 1779; Ebenezer Lane, Moses Bradbury, 1780; Jacob Haskell, Moses Bradbury, 1781; Enoch Fogg, 1782; Lieut. Robert Bayley, Bezaleel Loring, 1783-86; Robert Bayley, Benjamin Haskell, Bezaleel Loring, 1787; David Woodman, south, Benjamin Haskell, north, 1788; Adam Cotton, 1789-90; Adam Cotton, Bezaleel Loring, Lieut. Robert Bayley, 1791; Capt. John Woodman, Bezaleel Loring, Robert Bayley, 1792-95; Robert Bayley, Bezaleel Loring, Enoch Fogg, 1796; Robert Bayley, B. Loring, Enoch Fogg, John Haskell, 1797; David Woodman, Samuel Pingree, B. Loring, 1798; Capt. John Woodman, Samuel Pingree, John Haskell, Robert Bayley, 1800; Capt. John Woodman, Samuel Pingree, Joseph E. Foxcroft, Ebenezer Collins, Jr., 1801; John Woodman, Samuel Pingree, Thos. B. Stinchfield, Robert Bayley, 1802; John Woodman, Sam'l Pingree, William Warner, Benjamin Haskell, Daniel Cash, 1803; John Woodman, Samuel Pingree, William Warner, B. Loring, Thomas B. Stinchfield, 1804; David Woodman, William Warner, Samuel Pingree, Godfrey Grosvenor, 1805; David Woodman, William Warner, William Hatch, Samuel Pingree, 1806; David Woodman, Thomas Johnson, William Hatch, Samuel Pingree, 1807; David Woodman, Thomas Johnson, Benjamin Arnold, William Warner, 1808; Richard Tobie, Thomas Johnson, Benjamin Arnold, William Warner, Moses Merrill, 1809; Richard Tobie, Jr., Thomas Johnson, Moses Merrill, 1810; Richard Tobie, Jr., Joseph Raynes, Jr., William Warner, Simeon Parsons, 1811; Richard Tobie, Jr., Joseph Raynes, William Warner, Samuel Cushman, 1812; Richard Tobie, William Warner, Moses Merrill, Jr., Capt. Thomas Johnson, 1813; Richard Tobie, William Warner, Thomas Johnson, Moses Merrill, John Harris, Jr., 1814; Richard Tobie, Moses Merrill, Thomas H. Tobie, Joseph Raynes, Jr., Thomas Johnson, 1815; Richard Tobie, Moses Merrill, Thos. H. Tobie, Joseph Raynes, Jr., Thomas Johnson, William Warner,

1816; Richard Tobie, Jr., Moses Merrill, Jr., Joseph Raynes, William Warner, Robert Nevens, 1817; Richard Tobie, Jr., Zenas Briggs, Joseph Raynes, William Warner, Robert Nevens, 1818; Robert Nevens, John Harris, Joseph Raynes, Wm. Warner, Job White, 1819; Samuel Cushman, Robert Nevens, Joseph Raynes, Job White, 1820; Richard Tobie, Jr., Solomon McIntire, Joseph Raynes, Job White, Joseph Manning, 1821; Richard Tobie, Jr., Solomon McIntire, Joseph Raynes, Samuel Pierce, Jr., 1822; Levi Tobie, Solomon McIntire, Joseph Raynes, Sam'l Pierce, Jr., 1823; Samuel Cushman, Solomon McIntire, Levi Tobie, Joseph Raynes, Daniel Collins, Samuel Pierce, Jr., 1824; Capt. Moses Stinchfield, Joseph Raynes, Daniel Collins, Samuel Pierce, Jr., 1825-26; Moses Stinchfield, 1827-28; Samuel Foxcroft, Moses Stinchfield, 1829; Samuel Foxcroft, Benjamin Hamilton, 1830; Samuel Foxcroft, Benjamin Hamilton, Thomas Johnson, 1831; Joseph Cross, Daniel Foxcroft, Thomas Johnson, 1832; Joseph Cross, Thomas Johnson, 1833; Joseph Cross, Thomas Johnson, Joseph McIntire, 1834; Joseph Cross, Thomas Johnson, Nathaniel Brackett, 1835; Joseph Cross, Thomas Johnson, Zebulon Witham, 1836; William White, Jr., Joseph McIntire, Thomas Johnson, Joseph Cross, 1837; Sewall Gross, Thomas Johnson, 1838; Joseph Raynes, 1838-40; Joseph Raynes, Thomas Johnson, 1841-42; Samuel Gross, Thomas H. Tobie, Benjamin Webber, 1843-44; Sewall Gross, Thomas Johnson, 1845; Samuel Foxcroft, Thomas Johnson, John Hatch, Thomas H. Tobie, Daniel Collins, William Proctor, 1846; Daniel Collins, John Hatch, Joseph Raynes, Thomas H. Tobie, Moses True, Thomas Johnson, 1847; Joseph Raynes, Thomas Johnson, James Merrill, John Hatch, John M. Webster, 1848; Daniel Merrill, 1849; Amariah D. Harris, John Hatch, Thomas Johnson, Stephen L. Harris, James Merrill, Moses True, Jr., 1849; Daniel Merrill, Thomas Johnson, Daniel Collins, Thomas H. Tobie, John W. Webster, 1850; Joseph Cross, Thomas Johnson, Daniel Collins, Samuel Lunt, John Hatch, Lucius Woodman, 1851; Joseph Cross, Daniel Collins, Thomas H. Robie, Thomas Johnson, John Hatch, 1852; Joseph Cross, Solomon A. Plummer, Thomas Johnson, Daniel Collins, Thomas H. Robie, John Hatch, 1853; Samuel Foxcroft, Daniel Collins, S. A. Plummer, John Hatch, Thomas H. Tobie, S. L. Harris, 1854; Sewall N. Gross, Thomas Johnson, John Preble, S. N. Gross, Solomon A. Plummer, 1855; Sewall N. Gross, Benjamin W. Merrill, Thomas H. Tobie, George W. Plummer, David H. Harmon, 1856; Sewall N. Gross, Benjamin W. Merrill, T. H. Robie, Benjamin Webster, 1857; Ephraim S. White, Stephen L. Harris, Sewall N. Gross, T. H. Robie, 1858; Joel S. Morgan, S. N. Gross, William Haskell, 1859; Joel S. Morgan, S. N. Gross, T. H. Tobie, Luke Morgan, 1860; Luke Morgan, Isaac Fuller, Thomas H. Tobie, William Haskell, 1861; Henry A. Fogg, Wm. Haskell, Jr., Benj. W. Merrill, James Merrill, 1862; Henry A. Fogg, Wm. Haskell, Jr., 1863; R. P. M. Greeley, William Haskell, Jr., 1864; Sewall Gross, Wm. Haskell, 1865; Gilman Martin, Sewall Gross, 1866; Gilman Martin, A. C. Shaw, 1867; D. W. Merrill, Gilman Martin, Wm. Haskell, 1868; Joseph Cross, Artemas S. Carsley, David W. Merrill, 1869; Benjamin W. Merrill, D. W. Merrill, J. Cross, 1870; Benjamin W. Merrill, Wm. Haskell, Gilman Martin, 1871-72; Benjamin W. Merrill, 1873-74; Benjamin W. Merrill, Charles P. Haskell, Joseph Cross, George W. Plummer, 1875; Melville R. Berry, B. W. Merrill, Wm. Taylor, George W. Plummer, 1876; Benj. W. Merrill, Joseph G. Bennett, Henry A. Fogg, M. R. Berry, 1877-78; Benj. W. Merrill, Joseph G. Bennett, Henry A. A. Fogg, B. F. Woodbury, 1879.

RELIGIOUS.

CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH.

Rev. Samuel Foxcroft, the first settled minister of New Gloucester, graduated at Harvard College in 1754, and was ordained at the Fort, amid much merry-making, by Rev. Thomas Smith and Rev. Samuel Deane, Jan. 16, 1765, in the presence of about 40 families, constituting the inhabitants of the town at that time. But 8 of these united as members of the church then organized. John Tufts, Jabez True, Daniel Merrill, Moses Woodbury, William Stevens,

* The first named is both collector and constable, the others constables only.

Peleg Chandler, and Ebenezer Mason were of this number. In 1760, 61 persons joined in building a meeting-house. Each pew-holder bought his share and erected his own pew, surrounded by high wooden walls and railings. Rev. Mr. Foxcroft ceased preaching in 1786, in consequence of opposition from a majority of the town, and Rev. Nathan Church, of Bridgton, supplied his place in 1787, after which he resumed the charge until 1791. Rev. Wait Cornwall preached in 1791; Rev. Nathan Bradstreet, 1792-93; and Rev. James Boyd in 1798. In 1800 the General Court proceeded to arraign them for having no established preacher. The subsequent pastors were Elisha Mosely, ordained 1802, died 1826; Benjamin Rice, ordained 1828; Samuel H. Shepley, ordained 1838; Newall A. Prince, ordained 1848; Charles Packard, installed 1854; Wellington R. Cross, installed 1865, discharged 1873; J. G. Leavitt, 1876 to 1879.

Deacons.—Micah Walker, 1778; Daniel Merrill, John Sawyer, Israel Parsons, to 1825.

The first Free-Will Baptist meetings recorded were held June 18, 1780, and on the 26th of that month the ordinance of baptism was administered. By 1786 they had so increased in numbers, in connection with the Universalists, as to defeat the established Congregationalist Church in town parish-meeting by 2 votes, and subsequently to prevent the establishment of a regular minister by that body. Ebenezer Lake and Nathaniel Haskell were among the earliest members. The church organized during that year, and in 1803 met in council at the house of Rev. Ephraim Stinchfield, where they assumed the name of "General Provisional Anti-Pedobaptist Church," under which name they were incorporated in June, 1805. William and Thankful Megquier, Sally Witham, Betsey Woodman, and Eliphalet Haskell, who was made first clerk, were embodied under the name of the Monthly Meeting of New Gloucester, and soon received additions to their number. Nathaniel Ford, of Gray, was made deacon; both towns being connected in the organization. Meetings were held at Elder Ephraim Stinchfield's, from 1787 until 1809, and afterwards in a school-house, until the erection of the church in 1837, when the church was reorganized. William and Thankful Megquier were the only old members then living. Elder H. Chandler succeeded Elder Samuel Colley as pastor in 1827. The subsequent pastors have been Revs. Jonathan Tracy, 1837; Joseph H. Phinney, 1838-41; George W. Haskell, 1842; James Libby, 1844; Smith Fairfield, Franklin Merrill, E. T. Weeks, 1844-45; Josiah Keene, 1846; Amos Redlon, 1847; James Crockett, Aaron Ayer, 1847-48; Isaac Libby, 1849; Wm. P. Nevins, 1851; Asa F. Hutchinson, 1852; Josiah Keene, 1857-58; Samuel N. Royal, 1859; Benjamin P. Parker, 1861; 1862 to 1866 no pastor; M. W. Burlingame, 1867; A. S. McLean, 1868; H. Whitcher, 1870; Asa F. Hutchinson, 1871-75; H. S. Morgan, 1876; Seth Perkins, 1877-79.

Deacons.—Nathan Ford, 1803; Jonathan Haskell, 1839; Freeman Carsley, 1837-58; David Jordan, 1869; Owen Bailey, 1870-73; Henry Cummings, John B. Bennett, 1875-79. Present Clerk, Melvin Clark.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first mention of Baptists in the town was in 1780. Rev. Henry Smith and Rev. Nath. Lord, from York County, were the first Baptist preachers in this, then new, settlement. On June 26, 1780, occurred the first baptismal service, from which time meetings for the worship of God were regularly held in the town by those favorable to the Baptists. In 1781, Rev. James Potter, a pioneer to the Baptists in the interior parts of the State, and instrumental in laying the foundation of many of the churches, organized a church here of about 20, a part of the members residing in Gray. The Calvinist Confession of Faith and Covenant were adopted. Mr. Job Macomber, a licensed Baptist preacher from Middleboro', Mass., was the first minister who continued with them. He was followed by Mr. Nathaniel Merrill, who was subsequently ordained at Gray, Oct. 2, 1787, and served the church quite acceptably several years. The General Court of Massachusetts passed an act in June, 1790, incorporating them as a religious society. But from the beginning there was a division among the members in regard to the doctrines of Calvinism and Armenianism, which finally resulted in a separation and dissolution of the church, and a new organization was effected Oct. 16, 1794. Rev. Isaac Case, of Readfield, preached the sermon of recognition. The original members were John Warren, Stephen Washburn, James Stinchfield, Robert Herring, John Stinchfield, Job Haskell, Levi Hersey, Isaac Gross, Abigail Warren, Sarah Stinchfield, Anna Bradford, Sarah Gross. John Warren was chosen deacon, and Isaac Gross clerk. Richard Tobie and Dorothy Francis were added by baptism. Rev. Robert Low became the first pastor in 1800. The church grew slowly, but a house of worship was built in 1811, which subsequently was purchased for a town-house, when the new house was built, in 1837. A parsonage was built in 1853.

In some periods of its history the church has been very prosperous, having large congregations on the Sabbath and many additions to its membership. Several of the deacons have filled prominent places in town affairs for successive years, and have been noted for their ability and fidelity as well as their piety. Through death and removal the number of members has been greatly reduced,—the present number being only 54, with Rev. James N. Studley as pastor; Jacob Roe, Deacon; Sewall Gross, Clerk.

The following have served the church as pastors: Rev. Robert Low, 1800-1807; Rev. Daniel D. Lewis, 1809-10; Rev. Robert Low, 1815-20; Rev. Adam Wilson, 1824-27; Rev. Enoch W. Freeman, 1827; Rev. Robert C. Starr, 1828-36; Rev. Alvan Felch, 1836-42; Rev. Joseph Ricker, 1843-47; Rev. William H. Watson, 1847-48; Rev. Mylon Merriam, 1850-51; Rev. John Rounds, 1852-60; Rev. T. J. B. House, 1860-62; Rev. Cyrus H. Carleton, 1863; Rev. Lebbeus Kingman, 1864-65; Rev. Richard J. Langridge, 1866-68; Rev. Walter Chase, 1870-71; Rev. Henry Stetson, 1872-74; Rev. James N. Studley, 1878. The following have been ordained to the ministry: Robert Low, 1800; Daniel D. Lewis, 1809; Enoch W. Freeman, 1827; Alvan Felch, 1836; John Rounds, 1852; Charles H. Rowe, 1861. There have been licensed



PHOTOS BY CONANT, PORTLAND, ME

C. P. Haskell

Helen M. Haskell



THE FIRST RES. ERECTED BY ISAAC PARSONS IN 1762.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. P. HASKELL, NEW GLOUCESTER, MAINE.





OTIS C. NELSON.



MRS. OTIS C. NELSON.

(PHOTOS. BY W. CURTIS LEWISTON, ME.)



RESIDENCE OF OTIS C. NELSON, NEW GLOUCESTER, ME.

by the church as preachers, Jonathan K. Smith, 1809; Robert H. Noyes, 1831; Charles H. Rowe, 1857; Edwin A. Wormwood, 1868; Howard C. Rowe, 1872. The following have served as deacons: John Warren, David Nelson, Isaac Gross, William Grover, Charles C. Haskell, Otis C. Gross, David Allen, Paine Merrill, Josiah Grover, Prentice C. Woodman, Sylvanus C. Rowe, Amasa Wharff, Daniel L. Tobie, Isaiah Nevins, Jacob Rowe. Post clerks, Isaac Gross, Jabez Woodman, Otis C. Gross, Charles C. Haskell, Prentice C. Woodman, Sewall Gross.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Universalist doctrine began to exhibit soon after the arrival of Rev. John Murray, in 1770, but there was no attempt to "poll off"* until 1783, when Solomon Atwood, Nathaniel Bennett, Micah and John Webber, and others joined themselves together in forming a body which aided in outvoting the Established Church in 1786, and in 1789 were so numerous as to receive their share of the parish money. Rev. Thomas Barnes, the first Universalist minister settled in the State, followed his Gloucester, Mass., friends to their Eastern home in 1798, traveling and preaching until 1802, when he was ordained in Gray, January 6th, by Rev. Zebulon Streeter. Rev. Mr. Barnes continued to preach to them until the sickness which terminated his life in 1816.

April 16, 1805, Jonathan Bennett, Jr., Isaac Blake, William Hatch, Joseph Pennell, Isaac Parsons, John and Robert Mayall, and 42 others, inhabitants of Gray, New Gloucester, Pejepscot and Poland, were incorporated as the First Universalist Society of Christians, of New Gloucester. Lieut. Robert Bayley was moderator of the first meeting; Reuben Barnes was elected clerk, and Nathaniel Bennett treasurer. Through the exertions of their minister, Rev. Mr. Barnes, who was a member of the Legislature from Poland, the burden of supporting a church with which they could not fellowship was removed from all denominations within the State. A building was erected at Gray Corners, in 1839, and dedicated in autumn by Rev. Zenas Thomson, and occupied about twenty years, after which it was sold to the Baptist society of that place. A church was organized in 1840, and 10 new members were baptized.

The ministers have been Elbridge W. Locke, settled in 1839, and ordained in New Gloucester, in 1840; Elbridge Wellington was pastor 1841-43; David T. Stevens, 1841-49; and Rothens M. Byram, Hiram P. Osgood, Horace J. Bradbury, — Foster, Amos Hitchings, Wm. A. Drew, S. H. McAllister, Anson Titus, Jr., J. H. Weeks, D. L. R. Libby, S. S. Fletcher, George G. Hamilton, 1876 to 1879.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in the town was built by the proprietors, in 1764. John Stinchfield, David Millet, Ebenezer Mason, and Isaac Parsons were made school committee, and Samson Colbey hired to teach school. Another

school-house was built near the mill, in 1778. In 1777 the school money was divided into four parts, and school kept in the house of Adam Cotton. £250 were appropriated in 1778. There were 5 districts in 1790. In 1803 the school lands were divided among 8 districts, but subsequently formed into a school fund, amounting to \$4939.93, in 1815. In 1803, \$600 were appropriated for a grammar school in four parts of the town. The district system was abolished in 1877, and the schools are managed by a committee of three, one of whom is elected each year. There are 11 school-houses in the town, valued at \$5000. The number of school children in 1878 was 443, of whom 308 were registered on the school rolls. School Committee, 1879: Rev. J. G. Leavitt, Charles P. Haskell, George G. Pierce.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Russell, 1776; William Brigham, 1792; Benjamin H. Mace, 1827; Joel S. Stevens, 1828; Symonds Baker, 1829; Timothy Little, J. D. Sturgis, A. Q. Marshall, and John I. Sturgis, 1879.

LAWYERS.

Hon. William Widgery, one of the most prominent men of his time, was first elected a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, from 1787 to 1796; held the office of State Senator in 1794. He was a representative in the Twelfth Congress of the United States in 1810, where he voted for war in 1812; and was judge of the Court of Common Pleas until his death, in 1832.

Ezekiel Whitman practiced law in New Gloucester from 1802 to 1817, when he removed to Portland, and became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Maine. A. K. Paris and Josiah W. Mitchell read law in his office while here.

Nathan Weston, late judge of the Supreme Court, came in 1806; removed in 1809.

Gen. Samuel Fessenden began practice here in 1809, and remained eight years. Peleg Chandler, a student in his office here, became judge of the Court of Sessions in 1809, and afterwards moved to Augusta; he died in 1848.

William Bradbury was an early lawyer.

SOCIETIES.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Cumberland Lodge, No. 12.—The charter of this, the third lodge of Masons organized in Cumberland County, bears the date of June 13, A.D. 1803, and is signed by Isaiah Thomas, M. W. G. M., and John Proctor, G. Sec. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. At the first meeting, held Aug. 2, A.L. 5803, the following were installed officers: R. W. Ezekiel Whitman, Master; Joseph E. Foxcroft, S. W.; Nathaniel Jenks, J. W.; Peleg Chandler, Jr., Sec.; Nathaniel C. Allen, Treas.; Samuel Sweet, S. D.; Israel Smith, J. D. Samuel Pingree, Thomas B. Stinchfield, and Rev. Jabez Woodman were initiated in November, 1803. A grand installation of a full list of officers took place at the Congregational meeting-house, September 24th, 37 visiting Masons being present. An address was delivered by Rev. Daniel Weston, a Mason, of Gray. Three of this lodge—Simeon Greenleaf, Samuel Fessenden, and Jabez True—have been Grand Masters of Maine. During the anti-Masonic

* Persons wishing to withdraw from the parish in which they lived, and support the doctrine of their choice instead of the established one, were required to poll, or file their names on the town clerk's records, with proof of a public teacher or minister under whose teachings they already worshipped. This was termed polling off from the parish.

movement, from April 25, 1831, to Jan. 11, 1844, there was no labor in this lodge recorded. A building and hall was erected by them, in 1852, at Upper Gloucester. Contributions have been made to the militia and the Bible Society of Maine, besides their own charities. Officers: Dr. John I. Sturgis, W. M.; John D. Anderson, S. W.; Wm. A. Knight, J. W.; George H. Goding, Sec.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Kingsbury Lodge, No. 24, instituted Dec. 18, 1877, with 34 members. Officers: Charles F. Harris, W. C. T.; Mrs. E. M. Morgan, W. V. T.; B. B. Legare, Chap.; John M. Lane, W. Sec.; Frank H. Merrill, W. F. Sec.; Mrs. A. D. Merrill, W. Treas.; Laurentus Lane, W. Mar.; H. L. P. Eveleth, P. W. C. T.

MILITARY.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

John K. Smith, enlisted June 12, 1775; was in the reinforcement at Bunker Hill; at Ticonderoga in 1777; made lieutenant and adjutant of Col. Titcomb's Massachusetts regiment; participated in the capture of Burgoyne; wintered at Valley Forge, under Washington; fought at Monmouth, in command of his regiment; discharged, after eight years and seven months' service, in 1783.

Aaron Bird, served in Maj.-Gen. Heath's division, and was enrolled as lieutenant in Shays' Rebellion.

Zachariah Fletcher.

William Widgery, lieutenant of privateer under Capt. Nathaniel Thompson.

Capt. Benjamin Hammond, killed at Ticonderoga.

Thomas Millett, Jr.

Benjamin Hammond, — Stinchfield, — Mathews, spies, captured in Canada and released by a woman.

Capt. Isaac Parsons' company, mustered into service in May, 1776, for eight months' service in Col. Prime's regiment, under Brig.-Gen. Wadsworth.

First lieutenant, Ichabod Hanson; second lieutenant, George Roberts.

Drummer: Peter Smith.

Sergeants: Benjamin Haskell, Josiah Wallace, Benjamin Trott, Asa Libby.

Corporals: Moses Harris, Jacob Brown, Walter Simon-ton, William True.

Privates: John Bayley, John Chandler, Nathaniel Chase, Ephraim Chamberlain, Joshua Clark, Philemon Collins, Abraham Cleaves, James Chute, Samuel Crockett, Henry Dyer, Paul Dyer, John W. Davis, Isaac Eveleth, Jacob Elliott, Isaac Foster, Edward Flint, George Hayes, Jeremiah Hanson, Benjamin Herring, Jonathan Hayden, Ezekiel Hackett, Andrew Jordan, George Knight, Joshua Lane, Samuel Lord, James Leavitt, Thomas Mitchell, James Mitchell, Thomas Mayberry, Levi Morse, Ebenezer Mason, John Megquier, Eleazer Parsons, Ephraim Stinchfield, James Stevens, Enoch Strout, Micah Small, Elisha Small, George Strout, Samuel Tobin, Barnabas Winslow, John Winship, Zebulon York.

WAR OF 1812.

Lieut. Thomas Johnson, Jr., served under Generals Hampton and McComb.

MILITIA.

Two companies of infantry, one of riflemen, one of cavalry, and one of artillery have been formed in this town. In the days of the Revolution, even boys were made to train with the bow and arrow. Among the militia officers have been,—

Generals: Nathaniel C. Allen, brigadier-general, 1778; Samuel Fessenden, major-general; Charles Megquier, 1842; Otis C. Gross.

Colonels: Moses Merrill, 1778; Joseph E. Foxcroft, 1813; Isaac Parsons, John Webber, 1814.

Majors: Nathaniel Eveleth, Samuel Pierce, Solomon H. Chandler, Otis Nelson, Richard Tobie, Job White.

Captains: William Harris, 1774; Jacob Haskell, Jr., John Woodman, 1791; Nathaniel Eveleth, 1792; Bildad Arnold, 1794; Jabez Cushman, 1801; Thomas Johnson, 1813; Jonathan True, Walter Johnson, 1818; Moses Stinchfield, 1825; Peletiah Lyon, William Haskell, Rev. Elisha Moseley, chaplain, 1806.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH B. HAMMOND,

son of George and Martha (Baker) Hammond, of New Gloucester, was born April 8, 1825. He is the third in a family of ten children, five of whom are now living. His father, born March 11, 1797, was one of the leading representative men of the town. At the age of eighty he was as active as a young man. He was killed by the cars, near Lewiston, in March, 1877. He, Joseph B., received his education in the common schools of New Gloucester, supplemented by one term at the academy at Lewiston Falls. By his first marriage he had eight children. For his present wife he married Catherine Hobart, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Eastman, of Dennysville, Me. After his first marriage he moved to Bethel, Me., and engaged in the lumbering business, where he remained for six years.

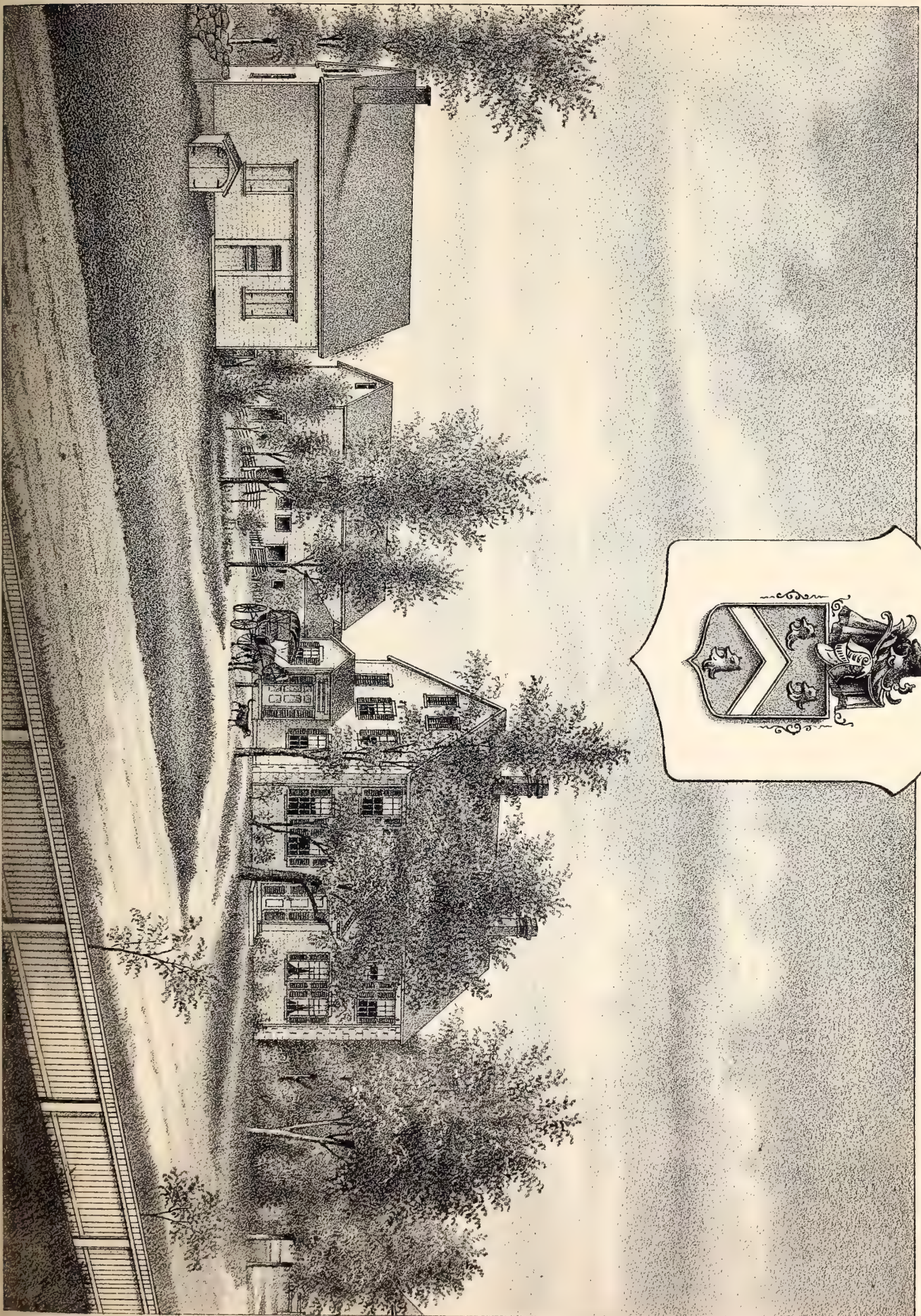
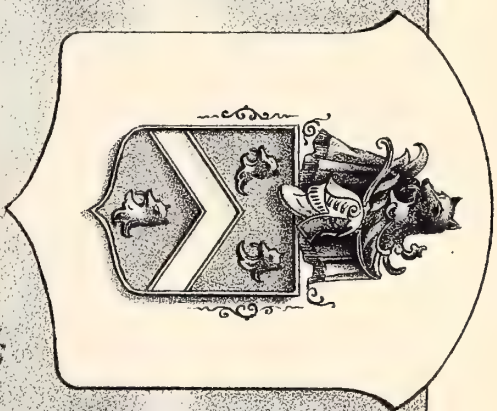
In 1861 he enlisted in the 5th Maine Regiment of Infantry, and after serving a few months was discharged on account of sickness. In 1863 he removed to New Gloucester and settled on the David Eveleth farm. In the spring of 1864 he recruited a company for the 32d Maine Volunteer Infantry, of which he was lieutenant, and in April he started for the front in charge of a battalion of six companies of this regiment, which was attached to Burnside's corps of the Army of the Potomac. He was in active service in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. He received the first promotion in the regiment—to the rank of captain.

He served till October of that year, when his health again failed, and he again resigned. He went to Lewiston, where he lived three years. He then returned to New Gloucester and purchased the old homestead where he now resides, a view of which may be seen elsewhere in this work.

In politics he has always been a Republican, but was never an office-seeker. Both he and his wife are consistent church members.



Joseph-E. Foxcroft



RESIDENCE OF THE FOXCROFT FAMILY, NEW GLOUCESTER, MAINE.



JOSEPH E. FOXCROFT*

is a descendant in the sixth generation from Daniel Foxcroft, who was born in England, and was mayor of Leeds, A.D. 1666, and was a descendant of Robert Foxcroft, a resident at Foxcroftshire, in 1327, during the reign of King Edward III. Francis, son of Daniel, born Nov. 13, 1657, settled in Boston, Mass., as a merchant; married, Oct. 3, 1682, Elizabeth, daughter of Judge and Deputy-Governor Thomas Danforth, of Cambridge, Mass. He held a colonel's commission, and was judge of probate. He removed to Cambridge, where he died Dec. 31, 1727. He was pious, and of the faith of the Church of England.

Joseph E. Foxcroft was born in New Gloucester, March 10, 1773; married, May 3, 1801, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Stone, of Brunswick. His ancestral line, stretching back unbroken to 1327, is dotted all the way down by pious and worthy names,—names known and honored by England's kings and England's people before the continent of America was fairly discovered. Not to go farther back, we find his grandfather, Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, for many years a highly useful and reputable minister of the First Church in Boston. His father, Samuel Foxcroft, was the first and worthy pastor of the Congregational Church in New Gloucester, where he settled in the ministry, in January, 1765, an educated and elevated, also a truly pious and godly man. The son, Joseph E., was not unworthy of his ancestors. While yet a young man we find him overmarching the bounds of ordinary business, purchasing a township of land in the wilderness, his only access to it being on foot, finding his way by compass and spotted trees. Bowdoin College, of which he purchased, imposed as a condition the settlement of twenty-four families within a given period. By his efficiency and good management the families were secured and the township became his. The population increased; they sought incorporation; and, not because he was chief owner, but especially because of the esteem in which the inhabitants held him, they petitioned that the town should bear his name, so that with the pleasant and flourishing town of Foxcroft, in this State, his name will probably be associated to the end of time. Though not then a professed disciple of the Saviour, yet the early inhabitants of the town were incited and encouraged by him to meet together for religious worship on the Sabbath, and hymn and sermon-books were presented by him for their use. Without a doubt, to his example and influence the early establishment of the institutions of religion in Foxcroft may be greatly traced. He generously set apart three lots of land, one for the first minister, one for the ministry, and one for schools. In 1807 he was chosen to represent his native town to the General Court at Boston, which duty he performed so creditably to himself and to his constituents that, for the last six years of Maine's provincial connection with Massachusetts, he was re-elected without intermission. When Maine had become an independent State he was chosen a member of the convention for drafting a constitution and laying the foundation of its laws as a body politic. In 1821 he was appointed high sheriff of the county (Cum-

berland), which office he held for a longer period than any other man has ever done, and he filled it with dignity and universal acceptance. He was repeatedly chosen a member of the State Senate. Appointed postmaster in 1806, he held the office till 1841, and from youth until old age he filled offices of trust in his native town. He seemed always to guard the interests of the town as if they had been his own personal concern. It is truth to say that, whether a young man engaged in rescuing primeval wilderness from the dominion of the lords of the forest, and peopling them with the abodes of civilization and Christianity, or filling one of the first offices in the county, or legislating for the interests of his native town in the mother State, or, after Maine had become a State, laying the foundation of her laws and policy, or still later sitting among her senators, we find him discharging all these duties with assiduity and faithfulness, and filling all these offices without reproach.

Mr. Foxcroft was for several years a member of the Congregational Church at New Gloucester, and a liberal supporter of the same. As a man he was honest, upright, and truthful; genial and courteous, he ever bore about him a halo of joyousness that reflected the sunshine of a happy disposition wherever he went. As a neighbor he was kind and obliging even to a fault; as a citizen he was public-spirited, charitable, and benevolent; as a husband and father he was faithful, constant, kind, and affectionate.

His wife, born Oct. 12, 1776, died Feb. 28, 1806, leaving two children, viz.: Samuel, born Aug. 1, 1802 (married Salome, daughter of Caleb and Judith Haskell, of New Gloucester. They have one child, Abbie Stone, born Dec. 16, 1857), and Hannah, born June 19, 1804 (married Samuel E. Crocker, of Portland, whose son, Samuel R. Crocker, established the *Literary World*, of Boston).

For his second wife he married Abigail, daughter of Abijah and Mary Hammond, of Boston. The result of this union was an only daughter, Abigail Catherine Mary Foxcroft, born July 23, 1812, and who now resides upon the old homestead, a view of which may be seen in this work, and was the first two-story house built in the town, and has been known as the Foxcroft homestead for more than a century.

JOHN MORGAN,

son of John M. and grandson of Luke Morgan, was born in the town of New Gloucester, Aug. 8, 1789.

In 1779, Luke Morgan, a native of Gloucester, Cape Ann, Mass., with his family of three children, John M., Sarah, and Martha, settled on a farm in New Gloucester.

John M., born April 20, 1765, reared a family of seven children, viz., John, Mary, Sarah, Luke, Lydia, Susan, and Martha; all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. None of these children are now living, except the subject of this sketch.

John M. married Sarah Tarbox, of New Gloucester; she was born Aug. 28, 1763, and died April 17, 1863, aged nearly one hundred years. He died in 1842, aged seventy-seven years.

John spent his youth on the farm and in the common school.

* Samuel,⁵ Rev. Thomas,⁴ Francis,³ Daniel,² Daniel,¹ who was a descendant of Robert in the twelfth generation.

On Feb. 5, 1818, he married Sarah, daughter of Kimball and Sarah (Pearse) Ramsdell, of New Gloucester. She was born Nov. 18, 1791. The result of this union was: Mary, born Jan. 21, 1819, married Samuel O. Cobb, of New Gloucester; Elizabeth P., born Oct. 15, 1820, died Nov.



Photo. by Conant.

JOHN MORGAN.

5, 1842; Harriet K., born July 19, 1822; Charles M., born Dec. 10, 1824, married Mary E. Locke, of Woodstock, Me.; Elisha M., born Oct. 28, 1826; John F., born Sept. 24, 1829, now a Congregational minister in Portland.

Mr. Morgan remained on his father's farm till he was twenty-nine years of age, when he purchased a part of the farm where he now resides, and which has for the past thirty years been carried on by his son, Elisha M. Morgan. In politics he was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church of New Gloucester, of which he was a deacon for six years.

OTIS C. NELSON.

Thomas Nelson, the emigrant, born in England in 1613, settled in Rowley, Mass., in 1631, and died there, 1702. His descendant, David, came from Milford, Mass., about the year 1787, and settled in New Gloucester, Me., on the farm now owned by his grandson, Otis C. Nelson. He was a prominent and worthy citizen, and one of the organizers of the Calvinist Baptist Church of that town in 1818, and familiarly known as Deacon Nelson. He was a man of great hospitality, and especially so during the early history of the country, when the stranger and missionary always found a welcome to his home. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was at West Point at the time of Arnold's treasonable act. He was a representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, 1812-15, and was a captain in the old State militia. He is said to have erected the first brick house in the town, a view of which, with the modern improvements and spacious buildings, erected by the present owner, may be seen on another page of this work. He died April 14, 1836. Otis Nel-

son, his son, born 1795, married first Lois G. Raymond, of New Gloucester, Aug. 30, 1818. He resided in Minot, Androscoggin Co., for seventeen years, and was prominently identified with that town. He afterwards returned to the old homestead, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He was a selectman for many years in New Gloucester; was ranked as major in the old State militia; and was an active member of the old Whig party, and afterwards of the Republican. He died Sept. 15, 1861. His wife died July 11, 1853, having been born Feb. 26, 1798. Their children are, viz., Abigail R., Edwin N., Otis C., Charles H., and Persis T.

Otis C. Nelson was born in the town of Minot, Jan. 29, 1826. He received his education in the common school and at the Lewiston Academy, and was a teacher for seven winter terms. In 1848, February 14th, he married Martha Whitney. She died Nov. 3, 1853. In 1849 he went to California, where he spent seven years in the mines. Returning to the old homestead in New Gloucester, in 1858, January 31st, he married Julie, daughter of Hanson Bailey, of New Gloucester. Of this union were born three children,—Lilian F., Charles H., and George B.

Mr. Nelson is a representative farmer and fruit-grower, a man of untiring industry and resolution, and a man of acknowledged good judgment and executive ability. He carries on quite largely on his farm the manufacture of cider-vinegar, making several hundred barrels of cider and vinegar every year. This business, begun by his father forty years ago, he continues. He was formerly a Whig, then a Republican, and in 1863 became a member of the Democratic party. He has been chairman of the board of selectmen of New Gloucester for ten years past, was postmaster of the town in 1849, appointed by Postmaster-General Cave Johnston. He was in the State Legislature in 1865, and was a member of the committee on the division of counties. In 1876 he was again a member of the State Legislature, and was placed on the committee on agriculture. He has been a candidate for county offices and for State senator, but his party being in the minority, he failed of election.

CHARLES P. HASKELL

is a lineal descendant in the fifth generation from Jacob Haskell, who came from Cape Ann, and was the first settler of this branch of the Haskell family in New Gloucester, Cumberland Co., Me. His grandfather, Peter Haskell, when quite young, came with his parents from Cape Ann, where he was born, to New Gloucester. His father, Peter Haskell, born in New Gloucester, Jan. 10, 1797, married Sally Pulsiver, of Poland, Me., April 1, 1823. She died Sept. 30, 1831, leaving four children,—Mary Parsons, Lucy Lufkin, Jacob Ward, and Ezekiel Whitman. For his second wife he married, Dec. 16, 1832, Betsey Hawes, born in Wellfleet, Cape Cod, March 5, 1806, and who came to New Gloucester with her parents when a little past two years of age. The children of this union were Charles Peter, subject of this narrative, and Thomas Hawes. Peter



Solomon H. Chandler

Haskell, while a lad of twenty-two years, went to live with Col. Isaac Parsons, and resided on the Parsons farm during his life. He was known in New Gloucester as a worthy citizen and a man of sterling integrity. In politics he was a Whig, and subsequently a Republican. He was captain of a company of the old State militia; was officially connected with his town, and in 1845 was a member of the State Legislature. He died May 6, 1878. Charles Peter Haskell, born March 8, 1835, spent his minority on the farm where he has since resided. His education from books was confined to the common school. He married, March 5, 1868, Helen M., daughter of Hezekiah Crockett, whose father, Enoch Crockett, was the first of the family that settled in the town of Gorham. She was born March 22, 1841. Their children are Mary Cross, Eugene Maurice, Fanny Crockett, and Frederick Peter.

Mr. Haskell's occupation has been farming and lumbering. In early manhood he became an active and interested citizen in the local affairs of his town, and has filled the various offices of selectman, member of the superintending school committee, and moderator at town-meetings for several years. He was appointed by Postmaster-General Montgomery Blair, postmaster at New Gloucester, which office he held for nine years. He cast his first vote the year of the organization of the Republican party, and supported the Republican platform until 1872, when he strongly advocated the election of Horace Greeley, since which time he has been identified with the Democratic party. A view of his residence, formerly the residence of Col. Isaac Parsons, settled in 1760, may be seen on another page of this work.

MAJOR SOLOMON H. CHANDLER.

Edmund Chandler, the first of the family in New England, was of English birth, and is supposed to have come to America about 1630, as he resided at Duxbury, Mass., in 1633.

Peleg Chandler, a lineal descendant of Edmund, born April 27, 1735, married Sarah Winslow at North Yarmouth, Dec. 9, 1762, and settled in New Gloucester, Me., in 1764. He was one of eight who organized the Congregational and First Church in New Gloucester. He was one of the pioneers of the town. He was a man of strong force of character, of sterling integrity, and a well-balanced mind. He was a member of the General Court of Massachusetts from New Gloucester. Among his descendants are Hon. P. W. Chandler and Theophilus Chandler, prominent members of the Suffolk bar, Boston, and the late Charles Chandler, a leading member of the Piscataquis bar for many years.

Philip, son of Peleg, born in New Gloucester, May 23, 1767, married Deborah Hewitt, a lady of high moral worth and great hospitality, and died Nov. 15, 1823. He settled the farm now owned by his grandson, Andrew C. Chandler. Their children were Solomon H. (subject of this sketch), George W., Mrs. Gen. Samuel Fessenden, Mrs. Freedom Keith, Mrs. William Meserve, and Mrs. Joseph Cross, and four other children, who died young.

Solomon Hewitt, son of Philip Chandler, born in the town of New Gloucester, Nov. 21, 1790, married, Feb. 3, 1825, Sally, daughter of Andrew and Lydia (Hewitt) Campbell, and granddaughter of Andrew and Sarah (Archer) Campbell, of New Gloucester. His wife, Sally Campbell, was a lady of high moral worth, and, although delicate in health from early womanhood, her great work was in the moral training of her children, and in her model, exemplary ways before the world.

Andrew Campbell, the first settler of the Campbell family in Cumberland County, was of Scotch descent, born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 7, 1744; married Sarah Archer, Aug. 1, 1779. She was born also in Salem, Oct. 20, 1748. Their children were Andrew and Mrs. Samuel Merrill. Andrew married Lydia Hewitt, Jan. 28, 1796. She was known for her excellent womanly qualities, and sympathy and charity for the needy. She had a vigorous constitution and strength of moral character, and lived respected by all who knew her. Her father, Capt. Solomon Hewitt, followed the sea for many years; was a man of a remarkably robust constitution, resolution, and force of character.

Solomon H. Campbell, son of Andrew and Lydia Campbell, was a man of rare financial ability, shrewd in the management of his own affairs, and equally careful of those intrusted to his care. His sound judgment and strict integrity were acknowledged by all who came in contact with him. He died in New Gloucester, Aug. 20, 1870, aged fifty-nine.

Solomon H. Chandler spent his boyhood on the farm and at school, and although his educational opportunities were limited, he was a successful teacher for some three terms.

Upon reaching his majority, unassisted pecuniarily, he started in life to carve out a fortune for himself; and his native energy, his resolution to carry to a successful completion whatever he undertook, his indomitable perseverance, economy, and good judgment, so developed in early manhood, characterized his whole life, and gave him rank among the best financiers of Cumberland County.

At the age of twenty-four he began business as a country merchant at New Gloucester, where, by prudent management, he for many years carried on business successfully, and laid the foundation for his future opulence.

In 1837 he gave up his mercantile trade, and gave his attention to farming and general business, residing upon the old homestead after his father's death. He engaged quite largely in real-estate operations for many years, giving employment to a great number of men, and at the time of his decease he owned some two thousand acres of land in his native town.

He possessed that strong force of character that commands the confidence of the public, and seemed able to comprehend future results arising from present business enterprises. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican upon the formation of that party in 1856. He always declined the emoluments of office and any political preferment, although often solicited to represent his town in the State Legislature, preferring the quiet and independence of a business life.

As a citizen, he was interested in the local affairs of his town and county, and for a time was selectman of New

Gloucester. In the old State militia he took an active part, and ranked as major, by which title he was usually called.

He was one of the original stockholders of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, and director for many years; an original stockholder and director of the Androscoggin and Kennebec, and a stockholder of the Kennebec and Penobscot Railroads. In these relations he was far-seeing, and his quick perception and rare financial ability were recognized in their judicious management.

He resided during his whole life in the town of his birth, and died Oct. 28, 1858. His wife died Oct. 7, 1837.

Their eldest son, Solomon Hewitt, died Nov. 17, 1825. Two sons are living: Solomon Hewitt, born June 5, 1828, and Andrew C., born July 30, 1830, married, Jan. 4, 1854, Catherine C. Cunningham, of St. Stephens, N. B.; of which union have been born four sons, viz., Andrew C., Charles Peleg, Fred. H., and Roland C. Chandler.

A. C. Chandler, Jr., was married Dec. 25, 1878, to Miss Cora E. Bean, of Readfield, Me.

WINTHROP TRUE,

a descendant of Henry True, who came from England and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1632, and whose ancestor settled in New Gloucester in 1760, is the son of Moses and Martha (Pierce) True, and was born in New Gloucester Oct. 20, 1812. Moses, born in North Yarmouth June 15, 1790, and Martha in New Gloucester Aug. 3, 1788, reared a family of nine children, as follows: Winthrop, Moses, Elbridge, Nathan O., Calvin S., Martha P., Lewis P., William P., and Jabez,—all living but Winthrop and Moses. Winthrop spent his boyhood on his father's farm and in the common schools of his native town. On Dec. 13, 1842, he married Ophelia T., daughter of John and Lucy Gooding, of Pownal, Me. She was born Sept. 17, 1814. The children of this union were Lucy E., born Jan. 16, 1846, married, Nov. 9, 1867, John Cunningham (they have one child, Alice W., born Aug. 18, 1868); John W., born Aug. 4, 1848, married, July 17, 1873, Caroline, daughter of Horace and Sarah Murdock, of Springfield,

Mass. (their children are Albert D., born Dec. 6, 1874, and Bertha O., born June 13, 1877); and Anna T., born July 29, 1850, married, Nov. 18, 1877, Elisha C. Newcomb, of Portland.

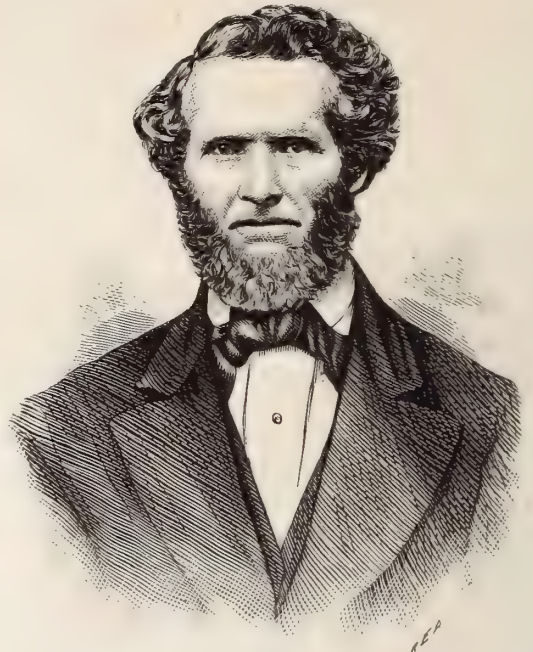


Photo. by Conant.

Winthrop, True

Mr. True was a tiller of the soil, and deemed it the highest honor and pleasure. In that and in the education and advancement of his family he spent his life. In politics he was a Republican, but was never an office-seeker. Both he and his wife were for several years consistent members of the Congregational Church of New Gloucester. He died Sept. 9, 1874, aged sixty-two.

Mrs. True survives to mourn his loss, but her bereavement is tempered by the consciousness of his upright life and the high esteem and confidence reposed in him by all who knew him.



RESIDENCE OF JABEZ TRUE IN 1840



TRUE HOMESTEAD, OWNED BY D. W. TRUE IN 1880.
POLAND, MAINE.



NORTH YARMOUTH.

ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES.

THE boundaries of North Yarmouth originally extended from the white rock adjoining Falmouth northwest eight miles; thence northeast about eleven miles, until intersected by a line running northwest from the mouth of Bungonung River, and from the white rock and the mouth of Royal River southeast to the sea. It will be seen that these lines included Mare Point, Merriconeag Neck, Sebascodegan, a large number of lesser islands, and Cape Small Point at the mouth of the Kennebec River. Mare Point was set off to Brunswick in 1739, Small Point to Georgetown in 1741, and Merriconeag Neck and the islands adjacent were incorporated in the town of Harpswell, Jan. 25, 1758. In this act one island lying south of Great Island was omitted through a mistake, and it has ever since borne the name of North Yarmouth Island, from the town to which it originally belonged. At a later period it was annexed to Harpswell.

The township of North Yarmouth—originally called *Wescustogo*, the Indian name of Royal River—was granted to Joseph Phippen and others in 1680; the same year it was incorporated as a town and its name changed to North Yarmouth, probably from Yarmouth in England. The Danforth government had then come into power, and President Danforth, acting under authority of Massachusetts, came to Falmouth to aid in the resettlement of the towns which had been destroyed by King Philip's war. While at Fort Loyal, in the discharge of this duty, he incorporated North Yarmouth, adding somewhat to its dimensions on the west side, as the following act will show:

"FORT LOYAL, IN FALMOUTH, 22d Sept., 1680.

"For the further Inlargement and Incouragement to the settlement of the township, by the Governor and Company of the Massechusetts, on the easterly side of Wescustogo River, on Casco Bay: It is hereby granted unto them that the waste lands lying between the said grant and Falmouth shall be added to the township, and also an island lying between the sea and said township, called New Dameris Cove.

"It is also hereby ordered and declared that the name of the said plantation shall be North Yarmouth.

"THOMAS DANFORTH, President."

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Within the boundaries of this territory a number of settlers had established themselves from thirty to forty years before King Philip's war. Willis mentions the names of "John Cousins, near the mouth of Royall's River; Thomas Haines, at Maquoit; James Lane, on the east side of Cousins' River; Richard Bray, on Maine's Point, in North Yarmouth; John Maine, at the same place; James Parker, on the Kennebec River, or its neighborhood; William Royall, on the east side of Royall's River, near its mouth; and John Sears, probably on one of the islands. Besides

these there were Hugh Mosier, Thomas Morris, and Thomas Wise, who lived somewhere in the Bay, but at what particular place we are unable to determine, probably in North Yarmouth."

Mr. Russell, in his history of North Yarmouth, mentions George Felt as the first settler in 1643, at the place where he built his stone garrison* (Deacon Scales' place), unless John Phillips, of whom he bought his land, was there earlier, which is uncertain. Willis mentions John Phillips as living on the "west side of Presumpscot River" prior to 1658, where he bought 50 acres on the lower falls, "between said *mill falls* and Richard Martin's land," of George Cleaves, Aug. 10, 1675, and adds, "He had previously lived on Broad Bay, in North Yarmouth, on a place which he sold before 1643 to George Felt." Phillips undoubtedly lived there prior to the date mentioned, but he was probably not the *first* settler. Willis says, "William Royall, the first of the family in this country, was settled in Casco Bay as early as 1636, and is probably the same person who is mentioned in a letter from the Governor of the New England Company to Endicott (1 Haz. 265) as having been sent over to him in 1629. He was a 'cooper and cleaver.' In 1643 he purchased of Thomas Gorges the point of land on the east side of the river which bears his name, and on which he *then lived*." This agrees with a deposition made by John Royal, a son of William, in Boston, July 16, 1688, in which he states that his father had occupied the land "forty years," *i.e.*, till the time he left it at the commencement of King Philip's war.

William Royal was one of the leading men of the first period of settlement in Maine. He was a member of the General Assembly of the Province in 1648. In 1673 he conveyed to his sons, William and John, his land and buildings on Wescustogo River, in consideration of support for himself and his wife Phebe.† His son John married Eliza Dodd, granddaughter of Nicholas Davis, of York, and was living there in June, 1680. His son William was born in 1640, and died Nov. 7, 1724, in his eighty-fifth year. Hon. Isaac Royal, son of the second William, was born in 1672, resided in Antigua nearly forty years, returned in 1737, and died June 17, 1739. John, son of the first William, was taken prisoner by the Indians. His house was used as a garrison by order of Col. Tyng and Judge Stoughton. The first William Loyal was the man after whom Fort Loyall, in Falmouth, was named. He was one

* The stone garrison referred to stood on Scales' Point (home-lots 56 and 57), in what is now Cumberland. It was not built by George Felt, but by John Phillips, previous to his sale to Felt. See history of Cumberland, in this work.

† John Phillips died at Dorchester, June 15, 1676; his widow died July 16, 1678.

of the committee appointed by the General Assembly of Ligonias, to whom was referred the petition of Robert Jordan respecting the Trelawny estate, Dec. 18, 1648.

In 1645, John Cousins lived on the neck of land which divides the branches of Cousin River, and owned also Cousins' Island. Cousins sold half of the island to William Bray, in 1647, and in 1651, James Lane, of Gloucester, moved to the farm now owned by W. Fogg, in Freeport, and gave his name to the island at the mouth of the river. John Maine lived on the Foreside, at the point which still retains his name, in 1652. John Holman, in 1670, lived on Holman's, now Prince's, Point. In 1674, Walter Gendall and Harry Saward built the first saw-mill at the lower falls. Gendall lived next the Falmouth line; Thomas Blashfield lived on the farm of the late Richmond Loring; Benjamin Larrabee, on the Deacon Halpes' place; Amos Stevens, who married the daughter of William Royal, lived on Wolf Point; Thomas Reading, on the east side of Cousin River, and west of Lane's farm, and William Haines on Pine, now called Flying Point.

These were probably all the settlers of the first settlement previous to the Indian war of 1675,* or King Philip's war, during which the settlements were completely broken up, and the settlers compelled to fly from their homes. The mill was burnt, and probably most of the houses, and the settlement remained deserted till after the peace of 1678, when the inhabitants began to return, and measures were taken for the resettlement and organization of the town. We have already given an account of the incorporation in 1680, and the grant of the township that year to Joseph Phippen and others. We have no means of learning much about these grantees. Mr. Phippen was admitted an inhabitant of Falmouth as early as 1650. Mr. Willis says he probably came from Boston. He bought land of Robert Jordan in the northern part of Cape Elizabeth, where he was living, on the south side of Long Creek, in 1680. In 1662 he was a commissioner, with George Cleaves, for Falmouth and Scarborough, and was approved by the General Court.

The records commence with an order relative to the settlement of the town, dated July 13, 1681, signed by Bartholomew Gedney, Joshua Scottow, Silvanus Davis, and Walter Gendall, a committee "Impowered to order and regulate the settlement of a township granted by the Governor and Company of the Colony of Massachusetts, Proprietors of the Province of Maine, on the northerly part of Casco Bay, formerly called Wescustogo, and now named North Yarmouth." The members of this committee were widely scattered. Bartholomew Gedney was a land-speculator of Salem, a physician, and judge of a court called to take immediate action against those charged with witch-

craft; Capt. Joshua Scottow was a principal man in Scarborough; Capt. Silvanus Davis was an enterprising citizen of Falmouth; and Capt. Walter Gendall was then a resident of this town. He was its first representative to the General Assembly, held at York, in 1683.

In laying out the town the committee determined that the place of building should be "on the land commonly called Maine's Point, to be ordered so in the laying out as to be compact and most capable of defense: it being understood that Maine's Point includes that whole neck of land where John Maine and John Holman formerly dwelt." They laid out "10 acres of plain land in a square lot, for a meeting-house, burial-place, minister's house-lot, market-place, and school." Around this 10-acre lot a street was laid out four rods wide, and on this street were house-lots of half an acre each, and in some convenient place a common field equal to 6 acres to each house-lot." Any two of the committee, with the selectmen, were authorized to grant lands "to such as they should entertain as inhabitants." A committee was appointed to procure a minister. A grant of land was made to Walter Gendall of 200 acres near the Falmouth boundary, "and George Peirson was appointed recorder to the town of North Yarmouth, aforesaid."

The town was formed in this compact little square, calculated for 24 house-lots, so as to be more easily defended from the attacks of the Indians.

In July, 1681, John Royal, John York, John Harris, and Walter Gendall were appointed trustees to parcel out the land of the town to inhabitants. We shall not attempt to follow the various grants made from time to time, as it would be impossible to do so with even an approximate degree of completeness. The records for many years are wanting, and besides, our space must be devoted to a mere summary view of the town history.

In 1688 the town was again destroyed by another Indian war. Capt. Gendall and others were killed; all the inhabitants, amounting to 36 families, were compelled to abandon their homes, which they had gained at great cost and sacrifice, to the merciless savages. Three houses and two barns belonging to Capt. Gendall were burnt, and also the saw-mill and grist-mill built by him. He was at that time the most enterprising and wealthy of the settlers.

After the destruction of the town, nineteen years of war with the Indians and of uncertainty intervened before any attempt was made at resettlement. The saw-mill was rebuilt previous to 1719 by Nathaniel Weare, of Hampton. In May, 1722, upon petition of the inhabitants and others interested in lands in the town, the General Court appointed William Tailer, Elisha Cook, William Dudley, John Smith, and John Powell "a committee to regulate the settlement and manage the prudentials of the town for present." An honorable committee it was, too. Tailer lived in Dorchester, and had been lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts; William Dudley was a son of Governor Dudley and a member of the Council, residing in Roxbury; Elisha Cook was a distinguished political character; John Smith was a merchant in Boston, and a brother of Rev. Thomas Smith, the first minister in Falmouth; John Powell was a merchant in Boston, and afterwards a resident of North Yarmouth, and father of Judge Powell, first judge of the

* Since writing the above we find that Moses Felt was a resident of North Yarmouth in 1660. He says, in a deposition made in Boston, May 10, 1733, that Henry Sawyer built a saw-mill "upon the lowermost falls on the east side of the river," before the first Indian war, "which was possessed by said Sawyer till they removed from thence in the first war." Moses was a brother of George Felt. He says in his deposition that George Felt, Francis Neal, and Jenkin Williams bought a large tract of land of the Indians on the Presumpscot River, part of it adjoining the lower falls, but never made any improvement on it.



William Buxton.

WILLIAM BUXTON, the eldest in the family of Jeremiah and Jane G. (Drinkwater) Buxton, was born at North Yarmouth, Me., Oct. 28, 1796. He spent his boyhood at home on the farm till he was seventeen, when he formed a copartnership with his father as a ship-builder, in which business the latter had been engaged for several years at North Yarmouth. He early interested himself in the affairs of the town, beginning his career as a town officer some time before he was thirty years of age. He filled every office of importance in the town; was selectman seventeen years, and was its representative to the Legislature thirteen years. He was also for two years one of the Governor's council. For many years he was one of the trustees of the school fund of the town, and a trustee of North Yarmouth Academy. He was also a director of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad for one year. He always regarded the town as one of his special trusts, guarding its interests with a watchful eye, never losing his devotion to its affairs, until failing energies and wasting disease began to make their sad inroads upon a formerly strong constitution and

well-balanced mind. His method and accuracy in business was early imbibed, and fastened, by many years of intimacy with Gen. Edward Russell, one of the former worthies of North Yarmouth, whose systematic and careful business method he took great pride in alluding to as a model for town officers to imitate.

On Oct. 27, 1836, he married Jane, daughter of Samuel and Jane Chadbourn, of North Yarmouth. Of this union were born two children,—Abbie A., born May 16, 1838, died July 19, 1860; and William M., born April 19, 1848, and died Sept. 4, 1878.

About twenty years previous to his death, which occurred July 27, 1873, Mr. Buxton discontinued his business of ship-building and settled upon a farm, and at the time of his death was one of the largest real-estate owners in the town. He was originally a Whig, but latterly a Democrat.

In his death his family lost a kind and tender husband, a loving and indulgent father, and the entire county one of its most prominent and honored citizens.



Court of Sessions of Cumberland County. He died in North Yarmouth in 1742.

The old town records, which had been taken away at the commencement of the late war, were in the hands of Capt. Samuel Phipps, of Charlestown, and were by order of the General Court taken to Boston and preserved.

The committee held their first meeting at the house of John Powell, in Boston, in April, 1723, and appointed John Smith clerk. Under their management the ancient settlers and their heirs received the first attention, and these with new proprietors made up a settlement of 100 souls. The new proprietors drew their lots at the residence of James Parker, in North Yarmouth, in 1727. Each proprietor, to entitle him to a deed of his home-lot and a share in after divisions, was required to erect before the 1st of June, 1729, "and well finish a convenient dwelling-house, to clear and fence five acres of his home-lot, and to repair to, abide and remain in North Yarmouth, either in person or by some able-bodied man, and reside there till the expiration of that time."

In May, 1730, there were 41 houses and 12 frames. All expenses, including building the meeting-house, the minister's salary, and the surveying of the lands, were defrayed by a tax upon the home-lots,—pretty hard conditions for a new and poor settlement, in which the productive property amounted to scarcely anything. No wonder the minister, the surveyors, and the carpenters complained that they were not well paid! The collectors also complained because the proprietors were unable to pay.

The committee continued to manage affairs for the inhabitants until April 6, 1733, when, upon their report and recommendation, the General Court passed an order authorizing Samuel Seabury, Esq., of North Yarmouth, to "call a meeting of the inhabitants as soon as may be, to choose selectmen, constables, and other ordinary town officers." Accordingly, a meeting was held in the meeting-house at which the town was duly organized by the choice of officers, which organization has continued without interruption to the present day. Samuel Seabury was chosen Moderator; Barnabas Seabury, Clerk; Jedediah Southworth, Treasurer; Jacob Mitchell, Joseph Chandler, and Francis Wyman, Selectmen; Jacob Mitchell, Joseph Chandler, and Cornelius Soule, Assessors; and Edward King, Constable.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES IN 1746.

In June of this year, Joseph Swett, of Falmouth, was killed while riding on horseback near where Capt. Andrew Blanchard now lives. Philip Greely was killed the same year, near the present residence of David True, by a party of Indians secreted in a gully by the road, waiting for an opportunity to attack Weare's garrison. It is thought that the life of Mr. Greely saved the garrison, as the party finding that they were discovered, abandoned their purpose of attacking it, and left the neighborhood.

In June, 1748, Ebenezer Eaton was killed on the old road on the south side of the ledge, and Benjamin Lake was taken prisoner.

In the spring of 1751, Joseph Chandler and Solomon and David Mitchell, young lads, were captured by the Indians near the present residence of Mr. Oakes. The two

oldest boys were recovered by their friends in two or three years, but the youngest remained a captive ten years, and was not restored till the general peace after the conquest of Canada.

The last attack of the Indians in this quarter was upon the house of Mr. Maine, at Flying Point, May 4, 1756. Mr. Maine was killed, his wife was wounded by a shot which killed a child in her arms, and a girl by the name of Skinner was taken prisoner. During these perilous times "almost everybody's house was a garrison, and every man carried a gun to meeting."*

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

The respite from Indian wars was soon interrupted by the war of the Revolution. The spirit of the town of North Yarmouth during this period is forcibly shown by the following vote at a full town-meeting on the 20th of May previous to the Declaration of Independence, which, but for such hearty and patriotic support through the New England town-meetings, probably never would have been made, and but for the resolute backing they gave their vote when the time of action came, never could have been made a fixed fact:

"Voted, unanimously, That should the Honorable Congress, for the safety of the United Colonies, declare their independence of the Kingdom of Great Britain, the inhabitants of this town do solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes to support Congress in the measure."

INDIAN GRANT.

The question of an Indian title to lands partly in this town and partly in New Gloucester, involving a litigation which lasted till 1748, was one of the most important lawsuits ever engaged in by the inhabitants of this town. Robin Hood and other sagamores had sold to Thomas Stevens, of Kennebec, "for a valuable consideration," a tract of land two miles wide on each side of the Wescus-togo River, from the first falls to the head, and including "every branch and creek thereunto belonging," in 1673, the deed of which was never acknowledged. Stevens sold the tract to Col. Gedney, of Salem, and Henry Seward, of York, Oct. 12, 1674, who built a saw-mill upon it, which was burnt in King Philip's war, and was rebuilt by Capt. Walter Gendall, who purchased the Indian claim of Gedney in 1681. Gedney had come into full possession of it by foreclosure of mortgage against Seward, who had borrowed money to build the mill and had failed to pay. Gendall also, in turn, mortgaged the land to Gedney to secure payment of the purchase-money (£110), which he never paid, and in July, 1684, the whole property became Gedney's the second time. There were then on the premises one saw-mill, one grist-mill, one dwelling-house, with about four acres cleared on the east side of the river, and a hovel and about the same quantity cleared on the west side. All these were destroyed by the Indians in 1688, and Nathaniel Weare, who had purchased one-third of the claim, built a third saw-mill.

Soon after the town was resettled, in 1722, the proprietors (disregarding this Indian claim) laid out upon it the "120-acre divisions" and the "280-acre squadrons,"

* Mrs. Clough, quoted by Mr. Russell.

amounting to about 7000 acres of land. Subsequently, in 1730, a number of persons appeared as proprietors of the tract, some of whom had bought into it for purposes of speculation,—people from Boston, London (England), and other parts of the country. They brought an action and obtained judgment “for partition to be made of and in a certain tract of land, lying partly within and partly adjoining the town of North Yarmouth, containing about 100,000 acres of land, with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,” bounded as described in the Indian deed to Stevens. Partition was accordingly made, in which one-sixth was set off to Peter Weare, son of Nathaniel Weare, and one-sixth to Joseph Fellows.

The proprietors of North Yarmouth, in 1730, probably with a design of testing the Indian title, granted to Samuel Seabury and Jacob Mitchell “so much of the river at the lower falls as may be needful for a grist-mill,” and 10 acres adjoining. Seabury and Mitchell built the mill, and it appears that Weare had some share in it; but in 1733, Nathaniel Emmes commenced an action against the owners and recovered judgment and costs. Not discouraged by this failure, the proprietors in 1741 commenced action against the claimants for that part of the claim lying in the Gore, and the next year another action for the 120-acre divisions, which actions were tried, continued, and renewed until 1748, when the proprietors obtained judgment with costs.* Thus was it finally decided that the Indian title was invalid, or that Indians have no right to the soil in *fee-simple* which they can legally convey; this principle has been recognized throughout the United States, and wherever titles are based on purchases from the Indians, they have been possessory titles, confirmed by the courts. When this question, through the perseverance of the proprietors, was finally decided in North Yarmouth, the town was freed from a hindrance and a burden which it had long seriously felt. The town of New Gloucester paid part of the expense of carrying on the suit.

RELIGIOUS.

FIRST CHURCH OF NORTH YARMOUTH.

We quote from Mr. Russell's history the following:

“A tax was assessed upon the home-lots for raising money to build a meeting-house in April, 1729. I find nothing further on record, or on file, respecting it that year, except a proposal from a carpenter in Medford to do the work. As a meeting was held in this house April 24, 1730, to give a call to Rev. Mr. Cutter, there is no doubt the building was raised and the outside partly finished in 1729. The boards were rafted from the mill at the lower falls, I suppose, to Larrabee's Landing, there being no road by which lumber could be hauled from the mill to the meeting-house. Five years after a committee was appointed to clapboard the house, and finish all except making the pews. In two years more a vote was passed to plaster the meeting-house overhead, and lay part of the floor. The steeple was raised the next year, and the pew-ground ordered to be laid out.

“The steeple was never furnished with a bell, but the

inhabitants about this time contrived a substitute, for we find that in March, 1738, the town ‘voted £5 be allowed Mr. Seth Mitchell for beating a drum on the hill behind the meeting-house, every Sunday morning and noon, to notify the time of public worship, for the year ensuing.’ In 1739, ten years after, the building was raised, the pews were finished, and divided by lot among the proprietors of the house-lots. In 1762 the town voted to enlarge the house by putting a piece in the middle. The work was immediately commenced, and the expense defrayed by the sale of the additional pews. In this state it has remained, with occasional repairs, till the present time, and is, I have no doubt, the strongest meeting-house built of wood now standing in the State, and I presume the only one that was never lighted for an evening lecture. This house was the place for holding proprietors' meetings, town and parish meetings, a great number of years. The garret was used for the magazine of military stores; the adjacent common was the place for military musters; and within half a century the green in the rear of the meeting-house has been ornamented with a pair of stocks and a whipping-post. In 1665, the town, then Wescustogo, was presented and fined forty shillings ‘for not attending to the Court's order for making a pair of stocks, cage, and a ducking-stool.’ I presume the whipping-post and stocks erected one hundred years after were in compliance with some statute, to avoid another fine.

“Among the things which recall to our remembrance the fashions of former times, the ‘horse-block’ deserves a place in its history. For many years a large congregation assembled for public worship in this house, when there were not two carriages in the town in which persons could ride to meeting; yet every horse carried as many as at the present time, and to accommodate the ladies a large piece of timber was placed at the east end of the meeting-house, about three and a half feet high, with steps at one end. When the congregation was dismissed this became the centre of a most animated scene. The top was immediately occupied. Men and boys, soon mounted, came around with the pillion; the horse hardly stopped to receive his burden; a lady was ready to occupy a seat behind her husband; another tossed a child into her lap, and the next moment was on the succeeding horse herself. In this style half the assembly were in a few minutes, without confusion or disorder, on their way home, the horses two or three abreast, and conversation was carried on by the riders, either grave or gay according as impressions had been made upon their minds by the sermon of the preacher.

“The first minister employed here, of whom we have any record, was Rev. Samuel Seabury, who preached from 1727 to November, 1729. He received an invitation to settle here, which was not accepted. Rev. Ammi-Rahmah Cutter, who began to preach here Nov. 10, 1729, and was ordained Nov. 18, 1730, became the first settled pastor. He was dismissed from the pastoral office Dec. 12, 1735, after which he entered the practice of medicine, and became a citizen of much prominence. Rev. Nicholas Loring, from Hull, Mass., was ordained Nov. 10, 1736, and remained the pastor of the parish until his death, July 31, 1763. Rev. Edward Brooks, from Medford, Mass., succeeded Mr.

* Edward Russell, History North Yarmouth.



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

Amos Osgood

Of the leading physicians who in this part of the State commenced the practice of their profession early in this century, no one has been more favorably known than Dr. Amos Osgood, of North Yarmouth, who died in that town, March 19, 1874, after only a week's illness.

Dr. Osgood was born at Conway, N. H., March 23, 1792, and received his medical education mainly at a private medical school at Fryeburg, instituted by Dr. Alexander Ramsay, a Scotchman, and a gentleman of rare medical culture for those times.

The class was composed of such men as Drs. Reuel Barrows and Ira Towle, of Fryeburg; Dr. Jonathan Thompson, of Conway, N. H.; Dr. Wm. Swett, of Brownfield,—men of marked character and ardent professional zeal.

The ordinary course of lectures Dr. Osgood attended at Concord, N. H., and obtained his diploma from the State Medical Society, at that time authorized to confer degrees. He commenced the practice of medicine at Waterford, Me.; remained there about a year, and then removed to North Yarmouth, where he continued in the active duties of his profession for over forty years, and until his failing strength admonished him that he should resign to other hands the more exacting labors of the position. He occasionally prescribed for and visited his old friends till within two years, when he expressed a lack of confidence in his discrimination of symptoms and judgment respecting treatment.

Dr. Osgood was ardently devoted to his profession. While his strong common sense and sound practical judgment were of great value in the difficulties of daily practice, he yet carefully and continually studied, seeking to make himself master of the theory of medicine and of the bearings of general science upon the profession. In conversation with him one could not fail to receive the impression that he was a remarkably intelligent practitioner. It is greatly to be regretted that his modesty prevented him from reporting any of the many remarkable cases which came under his care, and which, as was his wont, he observed with unusual patience and thoroughness.

The poor and destitute always found a friend in Dr.

Osgood, and it can be fairly said of him that he never refused his professional services even where there could be no compensation expected. He would often say that he thought it more incumbent upon him to attend on such calls than those from wealthier patients. Although always pressed by the urgent activeness of a wide practice, Dr. Osgood found time to devote due attention, as a citizen, to public affairs. Often solicited to take office, he never did so but once, being elected by a large majority, and serving with much credit in the House of Representatives in 1862. In town and parish affairs he always maintained a lively interest, and ever manifested a generous and practical public spirit. He was a counselor of remarkable prudence, and his kind sympathy and wise advice were continually effectual, and have done much to relieve care, remove difficulties, and adjust differences.

Although not a professed Christian, he was through his life a firm believer in the distinctive doctrines of evangelical religion, and a liberal and reliable supporter of all the institutions of the Gospel. He was superintendent of the first Sabbath-school in North Yarmouth. He was always a strict observer of the Sabbath, and, until infirmities intervened, his seat in the church was never vacant unless professional duties called him from it. So far as possible, he arranged his visits to allow him the Sabbath for its appropriate uses, and for many years before he closed practice he was in the habit of giving all he received for Sunday calls to benevolent purposes. His children recall the earnestness and regularity with which he catechised them upon religious topics, and his habitual explanation of the Scriptures, as they read of a Sunday evening. He maintained family worship regularly, conducting it personally whenever he could.

A worthy man in all the relations of life, it would be safe to say that no one during the last forty years of his life more largely influenced the community in which he lived.

He married, Jan. 20, 1825, Miss Lucy B. Chase, of North Yarmouth. Of this union were born seven children, five of whom are living.



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

William Osgood

WILLIAM OSGOOD, M.D., eldest son of Amos and Lucy B. Osgood, was born in North Yarmouth, Nov. 12, 1825. He received his preparatory education at the North Yarmouth Academy, entered Bowdoin College in 1842, from which he graduated with the usual honors in 1846. His medical education was mostly received at Bowdoin and Harvard Medical Schools, and he received the degree of M.D. at the former school in the spring of 1850. Since graduating he has remained in continuous practice at North Yarmouth. He married, Nov. 20, 1860, Sarah E. Gammans, of Belfast, Me., of which union have been born two sons,—Henry A. and George G.

Dr. William Osgood's skill and success in his profession have earned for him an exceptionally large practice and a wide and well-deserved popularity. Well read in the literature of medicine, and abreast with the advances of the times in the science and methods of the profession, he is an efficient and honored member of the County and the State Medical Associations, having been chosen to official positions in these organizations. As a wise, kind, and conscientious medical man, the qualities in which lies the chief commendation of this vocation, those who know him best hold him in highest esteem and regard. A man of enlightened public spirit, he has, notwithstanding the exacting demands of his profession, found time and inclination to take an important part in promoting social, religious, and educational interests.

His townsmen have confided to Dr. Osgood a lead-

ing share in the administration of their political and municipal affairs, and his discharge of the responsibilities thus arising has met general acceptance, and been marked by acknowledged enterprise, ability, and integrity, while from time to time his fellow-citizens have chosen him as their representative to decide and direct in the wider relations of politics. Holding his opinions with a good degree of tenacity, opposition has sometimes, as was natural, manifested itself, yet opponents allow his courtesy and candor, and admit that his positions are not assumed without thoughtful consideration. Economy and judicious management have given him a good measure of financial prosperity without working detriment to professional faithfulness.

Dr. Osgood has certainly won the right to be enrolled among the influential men of the county. The endowments, energy, and diligence by which his thorough education and subsequent professional standing have been secured are a guarantee of larger activities in the future, which shall continue to make good the reputation of the family line for talent, usefulness, and success.

In politics Dr. Osgood is a Republican, and in religious persuasion a Congregationalist. For twenty-one years he was town clerk, served for several years on the school committee, and is treasurer of the North Yarmouth school fund. He is pension examining surgeon; and, as vice-president of the State and president of the County Medical Associations, his acknowledged executive ability gave him merited place among the members of those organizations.

Loring, his ordination being celebrated in a sumptuous manner, July 4, 1764. The last minister settled by the town, in the old meeting-house, was Rev. Tristram Gilman, from Exeter, N. H., a graduate of Harvard College in 1757, who was ordained in November, 1769. Rev. David Shepley, in speaking of Parson Gilman, says, 'Possessing a vigorous frame, endowed with strong features in his mental constitution, studious, evangelical, ever diligent and enterprising in the studies of his calling, he soon obtained uncommon ascendancy over the minds of his people, rose to eminence in the vicinity, and at his departure left his strong impress on the place blessed by his long-continued and successful labors and influence.'

In 1791 a general revival of religion occurred in the neighborhood of Walnut Hill, which continued through the year, and resulted in a petition, in 1794, from 130 men, heads of families, for the formation of a separate parish, to be called the Northwest Religious Society of North Yarmouth. The bounds included in the petition became those of the town, by its incorporation in 1720.

NAVAL.

VESSELS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH FROM 1796 TO 1800.

Brigs.—"Neptune," Capt. Bela Blanchard; and "Cassia," Capt. Allen Drinkwater.

Schooners.—"Union," Capt. Samuel Larrabee; "Retrieve," Capt. Joseph Chandler; "Dispatch," Capt. William Cutter; "Centurion," Capt. Philip Greely; "Lucretia," Capt. William Young.

Sloops.—"Farmer," Capt. Asa Greely; "Jane," Capt. Nathaniel Mitchell.

NORTH YARMOUTH PRIVATEERS.

The following is a list of the vessels sailed or partly manned and owned by the people of North Yarmouth previous to the close of the war of 1812-14, with the dates of their commission:

Schooners.—"Mary," July 7, 1812, 22 tons, 2 guns, 14 men; Joseph Sturdivant, master; Reuben G. York, mate. "Reaper," April 17, 1813, 206 tons, 6 carriage guns, 75 men; Ephraim Sturdivant, master; Andrew Blanchard, mate. "Isley," 143 tons, 6 guns, 75 men; Ephraim Sturdivant, master; Andrew Blanchard, mate. "Pilot," July 9, 1813, 19 tons, 2 guns, 8 men; Joseph Sturdivant, commander; John Underwood, lieutenant. "Lucy," Dec. 22, 1814, 25 tons, 1 carriage gun, 26 men; John Babson, commander; Perez Drinkwater, lieutenant. Also the "Mars," "Morning Star," "Yankee," "St. Michael," "Favorite," "Lilly," "Partridge," "Rover," "Parrott," "Anson," "Revenge," "Superb," "Orange," "Lively," "Washington," "Fly."

Brigs.—"Rapid," "Leo," "Clio," "John Champlain," "Grand Turk," "Dash," Capt. William Cammet, first commander, 16 men; lost at sea, under Capt. Porter, with all on board. "Leopard," commissioned May 29, 1813, 226 tons, 5 carriage guns, 22 men; Phineas Drinkwater, commander; Benjamin Rich, lieutenant.

Sloops.—"Satisfaction," about 1798, 100 men; John Stevens, captain; Joseph Drinkwater, first lieutenant and owner. "Razor," 3 tons, 1 carriage gun, 6 men; Joseph Sturdivant, owner and master.

Ships.—"Hyder Ali," "Invincible," previous to 1800 the "Fame," Capt. John Rush; "Butler," Capt. Elliott Deering; "George," Capt. Jonathan Stone; "Portland," Capt. David Harding; "President," Capt. William Crabtree; "Portland," Capt. John Dicks.

THE PRIVATEER SLOOP "SATISFACTION"

was purchased by Lieut. Joseph Drinkwater and fitted out as a privateer, 1778. She cruised on the coast of Ireland, and was in some engagements.

Officers and Crew.—Captain, John Stevens; first lieutenant, Joseph Drinkwater; second lieutenant, John Bartlett; lieutenants of marines, first, Richard Thomas; second, Ezekiel Loring; master, James Brown; surgeon, Thomas Flint; mate, Thomas Brewer; prize-mates, Thomas Dolbee, Benjamin Tucker, Nathaniel Lee; boatswain, Samuel Knox; boatswain's mate, William Atkins; gunner, Samuel Dunlap; gunner's mate, William Patterson; musicians, John Bartlett, Jr., drummer; John Wormstead, fifer; steward, Nathaniel Pierce; cook, Joseph Brown; carpenter, Aaron Sutters; cooper, John Cumber; crew: Abel Bathorick, Philip Beason, Elias Briars, Andrew Brewer, Thomas Brewer, Increase Bleffin, David Carter, Daniel Chapman, John Caswell, James Clerk, William Clark, Robert Deverie, John Dally, Benjamin Dodd, John Ellis, Richard Evans, Amos Grant, John Grant, John Green, John Gray, John Hilbert, Robert Harslet, Abijah Hitchins, Jonathan Harrick, John Hooper, John Hammon, Benjamin James, Robert Johnson, James Jackson, Francis Jarvis, Timothy Kimball, Edmund Langford, Downing Lee, John Laroy, John Lewis, Francis Moscar, John Miller, Thomas Mebraid, William Murphy, Robert Nulling, Edward Newhall, Robert Newhall, Nathaniel Nichols, James Nash, Edward Noah, William Orehard, Thomas Oliver, Andrew Peltroc, William Roe, Sylvester Stevens, Jonathan Sawyer, John Scarlett, Nathaniel Tibbetts, John Thates, David White, Allen Whitford, James Wheeler, Thomas Wormstead; boys: John Bubien, captain's clerk; Azariah Allen, James Dunlap, Amos Grandy, Benjamin Hanover, Jacob Lucker, Nathaniel Pierce, Jr., John Price.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following soldiers in Capt. John Gray's company, Col. Jonathan Mitchell's regiment, in the Penobscot Expedition, enlisted July 7 to Sept. 12, 1719:

Captain, John Gray; first lieutenant, John Soule; second lieutenant, Ozias Blanchard; sergeants, Joseph Luden, James Pittee, Robert Anderson, James Rogers; quartermaster's sergeant, Ezekiel Loring; corporals, Samuel Talbot, James Crocker, Calvin Carver, John Winslow; musicians, Jacob Brown (drummer), David Woodward, Jr. (fifer); privates, Nathaniel Aldrich, James Anderson, Seth Blanchard, William Buxton, William Bradbury, Ephraim Brown, Joseph Brewer, George Bartol, Thomas Burrows, Daniel Carter, Amaziah Delano, John Davis, Joseph Davis, Abner Denison, John Drinkwater, Jr., Josiah Dill, Benaiah Fogg, Joseph Humphrey, Amos Harris, Ezekiel Hackett, Josh Lake, John Lee, Samuel Lawrence, Nathaniel Mitchell, Daniel Mitchell, Jr., Levi Marston, Jacob Merrill, Jr., John Oakes, Thomas Pearson, Jr., Edward Parker, James Pomeroy, Isaac Royal, William Ring, Moses Roberts, Josiah Reed, John Sweetser, Barnabas Soule, Richard Stubbs, Thomas Sylvester, William Soule, William True, Burril Tuttle, Zebulon Tuttle, Jonathan True, Edward Titcomb, Jr., Comfort Videto, Benjamin Winslow, Josiah Wyman, Daniel Worthly, Peter Wear, Joseph Williams, Nathaniel Weeks.

The following signed receipts for blankets delivered them by the town committee when with their commands in the Continental army, April 12, 1777:

William Adkinson, Daniel Brown, Benjamin Brown, Moses Brown, James Curtis, Nathan Johnson, William Lawrence, John Lawrence, Joseph Lincoln, John Mitchell, Jacob Royal, Samuel Winthrop Royal, William Royal, Starbird Turner, Jonathan True. Jacob Bradbury, aged sixteen, Capt. Blanchard's company, Col. Russell's regiment, enlisted March 28, 1781. Capt. Samuel Larrabee, Dr. David Jones, surgeon. John Baghdineer, aged eighteen, Capt. Soule's company, Col. Russell's regiment, enlisted Jan. 9, 1782. Samuel Baker, aged nineteen, Capt. Brown's company, Col. Russell's regiment, enlisted Jan. 8, 1782. Joseph Towns, Capt. Brown's company, Col. Russell's regiment, enlisted March 7, 1782.

WAR OF 1812.

The following enlisted September, 1814, and were assigned to Fort Burroughs:

Captain, Daniel Mitchell; lieutenant, Amasa Baker; ensign, Benjamin Herrick; sergeants, Jeremiah Mitchell, Jacob Blanchard, John True, Nathaniel Bacon, William Waistecoat; corporals, John Soule, Cushing Prince, Reuben Brown, John M. Russell; musicians, Phineas Soule (drummer), Asa Bisbee (fifer); privates, Elisha Allen, Isaac Allen, John Bracket, Cyrus Blanchard, Joseph Burton, Ephraim Batchelder, Rufus Batchelder, David Bosworth, James Brown, Samuel Beak, John Clough, John W. Collins, Eben Corliss, Benjamin Delano, Ezekiel Delano, Tristram Drinkwater, John R. Drinkwater, Ammi Dennison, Benjamin Fogg, Jacob Favor, David Gray, Joseph Griffin, Stephen Hall, Willard Hall, Ebenezer Jordan, John Kelly, Gershom Lincoln, Seth L. Lufkin, Seth Lambert, William Leighton, Charles Loring, Levi Lang, Joseph Low, Daniel Mitchell, Jr., John Meservey, Timothy Mitchell, Samuel Merrill, Thomas Marston, Robert C. Maxwell, Thomas Nason, John Newbegin, Benjamin Porter, James Parker, Richard Parker, William Parker, Reuben Reed, Winthrop Royall, Samuel Soule, Isaac Soule, Isaac Skillings, David Shaw, William Smith, Levi Sweetsir, Salathiel Sweetsir, Samuel Sweetsir, John Swazey, John Snell, Daniel Staples, Reuben Skillings, James Skillings, Enos Sawyer, Benjamin Soule, William Thompson, Edward Thompson, Benaiah Titcomb, Jr., Enoch Titcomb, Benaiah Titcomb, William Tyler, Zebulon Tyler, Bailey Talbot, Alpha Trebou, Jacob Winslow, James Whitney, Lemuel Wyman, Asa Worthley, John Whitecomb, Jeremiah Walker, John Whitehouse, John Young.

YARMOUTH GUARDS.

The following enlisted Sept. 11 to 18, 1814, and were assigned to Lieut.-Col. Samuel Baker's command:

Corporals, Solomon Winslow, John Seabury, Benjamin Pratt, William Seabury, Francis Yeaton, Levi H. Moulton, Solomon Winslow, Philip Lorry, William M. Drinkwater, John Sargeant, David Lawrence, John Pierce, Enos Storer, Simeon Prince, Ammi R. Mitchell, Jeremiah Blaisdell, John Winslow; privates, John Blanchard, Nathaniel Beals, Benjamin Brown, James Bishop, William Batchelder, Ephraim Batchelder, Ebenezer Corliss, Charles Cutter, John R. Drinkwater, William C. Davis, Ammi Davis, Jeremiah Davis, James Field, Joseph Grouse, Rufus Gooch, Thomas Gooch, Benjamin Gooch, Rufus Gooch (2d), Reuben Humphrey, Samuel Hatch, Jeremiah Loring, Samuel Lovell, George Lewis, Jeremiah Mitchell, William Pettee, John Prescott, John Pierce, John Ross, Peter Ross, Isaac Ross, John Russell, William Sampson, David Seabury, Henry S. Swazey, Nathaniel Swazey, Benjamin Seabury, Charles Stubbs, Peter Scott, Samuel True, Jacob True, Edward True, Bradbury True, Bradbury True, Jr., Nathaniel True, Benaiah Titcomb, Joseph Thomas, Thomas Wentworth, John Winslow, Thomas Wade, John Wilson, John Young.

May 4, 1812, Joseph Thomas, Isaiah Mitchell, Thomas Gooch, Joseph Smith.

July 26, 1814, Benjamin Seabury, Joseph Smith.

Sept. 8, 1814, Asa Bisbee, fifer, and the company required to be in readiness.

Detached from the Militia for Active Service.—Capt. Edward Brewer, Capt. Joseph Batchelder, Lieut. James Brewer, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Baker, Capt. Jacob Chase, Sergt.-Maj. John Hayes, Capt. Jacob Johnson, Capt. Seth Mitchell, Capt. Jacob Merrill, Maj. George Rogers, Capt. Benj. Soule; Ensigns Israel True, Nathan Weston; Capts. Skillings, Leighton, Dennison.

OTISFIELD.

GRANT OF THE TOWN.

THE town of Otisfield originally extended to Harrison village and the outlet of Long Pond, and, including the greater part of Harrison and Naples, was originally granted to the officers and soldiers of Capt. John Gorham's company, in 1771, for services in the Canada expedition of 1690. Thirty families were to be settled within six years, a meeting-house built, and four shares of one sixty-fourth each of the lands of the grant were to be set aside for the grammar school, Harvard College, for the first settled minister, and for a perpetual fund for the support of the ministry.

The unsettled state of public affairs delayed settlement until after the war, when returned soldiers, inured to hardship and privation, sought homes in the new country "to the eastward of Saco River."

In 1774, James Prescott and Stephen Gorham were sent from Boston to compel the town of Raymond to fix the boundary lines between the two towns; and George Peirce was induced to build a mill at Edes' Falls, then in the southern part of Otisfield, as an encouragement to settlers. "In the confusion of the times occasioned by the British invasion, in 1775, the proprietors' book was lost." So reads the first page of the subsequent record. In October, 1776,

a meeting of the proprietors was held at "The Bunch of Grapes," in Boston, and a second drawing for lots took place, in which lot 116 was drawn for the college, 120 for the ministerial, and 71 for the school fund. It was then voted that the town previously called "Parkerstown" be given the name of Otisfield, and George Peirce be appointed to survey and establish the lines of the lots.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The land comprised a dense forest, approachable only on foot or by boats, rising in high broken ridges, between which were numerous ponds, confined above their natural level by the industrious beaver, whose dams still mark the old "meadows," or remain secreted in the timber at the outlet of the remaining ponds, which has grown since they were abandoned. Benjamin Patch arrived at Mr. Peirce's May 17, 1776, after a four days' journey from Groton, Mass., making that his home while hunting and trapping beaver in the ponds and meadows. In 1779 he selected lot 92, on the western slope of the high hill now known as Meeting-House Hill, as his future home, spent the fall in clearing land, piled his log heaps while boiling sugar the next spring, and in June of 1780 planted the first crop raised in the town. Daniel Cobb, who was driven from Naples through fear

of Indians, moved in the same spring, and located on the top of the hill. His son, the late Rev. William G. Cobb, born at Edes' Falls, Oct. 14, 1779, and Levi, son of Benjamin Patch, born Nov. 21, 1782, were competitors for the prize of 100 acres of land donated to the first male child born in the town. The land was awarded to Levi Patch, as an actual resident. He was afterwards the first postmaster of Otisfield.

In 1778, Joseph Spurr, with his sons, Enoch and Samuel, settled at Spurr's Corners. Zebulon Knight settled on the hill near Mr. Cobb, and was joined by Jonathan Moors, an old soldier, in 1779, Noah and Samuel Reed locating a mile to the northeast about the same time. Ebenezer Kemp and John Fife also came in 1779.

A committee was sent to Otisfield during this year, to see if the conditions of the grant were being complied with, and in 1780 Dr. Davis Ray was sent to erect a saw- and grist-mill. In the woods, a few rods below Mr. Holden's mills (where the outlet of Saturday Pond flows through a crevice in the rock, then takes a plunge of thirty feet), these mills, the first in the town, were erected. This became the central place for business, and at one time supported two stores, but the mill was suffered to decay, and, after 1845, the business was transferred to Bolster's Mills and Spurr's Corners.

Lieut. Joseph Hancock (a cousin of John Hancock, of the Continental Congress) settled, with his two sons, Joseph, Jr., and Thomas, at the head of Parker (now Pleasant) Pond, where his grandson, C. F. Hancock's store, now is. Thomas, David, and Daniel Thurston located, in 1779, beside the beaver meadow, a mile south of the Spurrs; Mrs. Thurston attending at the birth of William G. Cobb in that year. Samuel Whiting located in the south part of the town, and in 1782 Mark Knight came. The proprietors were notified that their lands would be sold at auction for not being settled. More time was finally granted, and in 1784 Joseph Wight settled at the head of a beaver meadow, near "the willow-tree," with his sons, Joseph, Jr., Benjamin, Thomas, and Nathan. Samuel Scribner settled on Scribner's Hill, in the south; Jonathan Britton and Benjamin (father of Joseph and Ireson) Green northwest of Saturday Pond; and in 1787 David Kneeland, Samuel Gammon, and Deacon Stephen Phinney had joined the settlement.

On petition of Dr. Davis Ray, Benjamin Patch, Joseph Hancock, Jonathan Moors, and Samuel Gammon, a meeting was held, May 15, 1787, at the house of Deacon Phinney, to organize a plantation government. The officers chosen were David Ray, moderator of the meeting; Joseph Wight, Jr., clerk; David Ray, Benjamin Patch, Noah Reed, assessors; Jonathan Moors, collector.

In 1795 the following persons had also become residents of the plantation: Joseph Cotes, Nathaniel and William Edwards, William Gammon, Elias and Rowland Hancock (a second family of the name, who settled south of Bolster's Mills), Oliver Hapgood, Stephen Johnson, Robert and Henry Knight, Ebenezer Kollock, David Mayberry, Joseph Morse, Dan. Morse (the first blacksmith in the town), Edward Scribner (who came in 1791) and his sons Joseph, John, Samuel, and Willoughby (settled on the highest land in the south of the town), Jonathan Smith, John Sawyer,

Elisha, Thaddeus, and Simeon Turner, George Walker, Zachariah and Thomas Weston, Nathan Haskell; in 1796, Ichabod Whitham, Nathan Nutting, John Holden; and by 1803, Thomas Edes, Dennis Lovewell, William Anderson, John and Richard Lombard, Barney and Thomas Sawyer, Benjamin Stevens, Timothy Jordan, Peter and Samuel Wardwell; Zach. Morton, Robert Anderson, Edwin, Joseph, and Daniel Scribner were annexed, with their lands joining Oxford County, formerly called Philip's Gore, in 1803.

In 1795 there were but 15 houses and 19 barns in the town; George Peirce owned 2 horses, and 19 others owned 1 each. Among the 66 voters there were but 226 acres of cleared land, exclusive of the beaver meadows which had been partially drained, and furnished excellent pasture or hay. A careful canvass, made in the fall of that year, shows the entire potato crop to have been 86 bushels.

Many of the early settlers were soldiers of the Revolution, and the greater number from the vicinity of Groton, Mass. In 1812 their descendants readily anticipated the need of the government for troops, and chose Capt. Daniel Holden, Grenfill Blake, Oliver Pierce, Silas Blake, and Benjamin Wight a committee of safety. A patriotic pledge, breathing the spirit of the great declaration, was signed, and the citizens responded cheerfully to the first call for troops with men already organized as minute-men. The oldest settler is John Edwards, who came in 1816, camped three years, brought his family in 1819, and is still living in the north part of the town at the age of ninety-one years.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

On the high hill where Daniel Cobb and Jonathan Moors settled, and the first two children were born, the first church, since replaced by a more modern one, was erected in 1797. Saturday, Pleasant, and Thompson's Ponds, and the distant Sebago Lake, were the only openings then visible in the wide expanse of timbered valley now broken by farms and numerous villages, and the high range of hills circling the county to the north and west were barely visible through the tops of the surrounding trees. Across the road the well-filled churchyard, selected by the proprietors as a burying-ground in 1781, contains the remains of Major Moors, Joseph Wight, Benjamin Patch, and Levi Patch, the first child of Otisfield; Dr. David Ray, first physician of Otisfield; Samuel Scribner, Joseph Weston, "a soldier of the Revolution," and many other early settlers. The first male child born in the town—Elder Wm. G. Cobb—rests in the little cemetery south of East Otisfield, beside Pleasant Pond, with the early dead of his family. Half a mile or more to the south is the old first church, deeded to the town in 1845, and moved to its present position by Capt. Otis Fernald, Capt. Roland Holden, and Lyman Nutting, who removed the lower portion, but left the main features. Still farther to the south, but in sight of the town-house, a large willow-tree spreads its branches over the road.

Rev. Thomas Roby, the first minister, brought from Massachusetts two willow-sticks, when he first came to Otisfield in 1796. One he cut in pieces and planted on his own farm, the ministerial lot, between Johnson Knight's corner and Ray's mill. The other he gave to Mrs. Abigail Wight, who cut it in three pieces, two of which she planted on her

own place. The third she gave Dr. Joseph Wight, who planted it in front of his residence. The latter is the tree referred to at the close of the preceding paragraph.

The South Otisfield cemetery is honored by the grave of William Edwards, one of the first settlers, who died in 1847, aged ninety-four years, and others who shared with him the hardships of pioneer life.

At Spurr's Corners, Mark Knight and David Thurston each donated half an acre of land, previous to 1801, to form the ground where they are buried. A smaller yard, two miles to the west, was opened after.

Elmwood Cemetery, near the church at Ray's Mill, comprises three acres of land donated by Deacon Eliphilas Wight. It was incorporated in 1869, and is the most beautiful cemetery in the town. The other principal burying-grounds are the Scribner ground, south of East Otisfield, containing many old granite stones with the simple initials and date, among which is "E-S" (Edwin Scribner) "A-G-101-". The East Otisfield cemetery of the Wight family, and the North Otisfield, where are buried John and Capt. Elisha Lombard, David Sawyer, Timothy Jordan, and other pioneers. There is also an old cemetery two miles north of East Otisfield, and a small family ground a few rods east, near the lake, containing the grave of Nathaniel Lamb, who died in 1850, aged seventy-one.

VILLAGES.

EAST OTISFIELD,

on Thompson's Pond, contains the saw-, grist-, and shingle-mill of Stephen D. Jilson, established 1850, on the site of the old Scribner mill, J. D. Wight's blacksmith-shop, store of Horace A. Hall, established 1828, a school-house, and six dwellings. Mails are received by stage tri-weekly, connecting with Oxford and Portland. Horace A. Hall, postmaster.

BOLSTER'S MILLS,

in Otisfield, contains ten dwellings, I. H. Stuart's lumber-mill, the Hancock House, M. Hancock, established 1859, and F. Chute's blacksmith-shop. It is a part of the main village in the adjoining town of Harrison.

SPURR'S CORNERS,

the *Otisfield* post-office, contains a church, school, the store of R. G. Scribner, closed in 1878; 17 dwellings, Bangs & Co.'s clothing manufactory, established 1871, shoe-shop of Benjamin Stone, Jr., established 1874, and half a mile east of the corner the store of C. F. Hancock, established 1849, and the carriage-shop of E. A. Holbrook. Mails from Oxford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and from Portland the alternate days. R. G. Scribner, postmaster.

Nearly three miles south, on the Mayberry place, is the Oriental Mineral Spring, a new and popular resort for invalids.

INCORPORATION.

In pursuance of the act of incorporation of the town of Otisfield, passed by the Massachusetts Legislature Feb. 19, 1798, a warrant was issued to Benjamin Patch, yeoman, for a meeting to be held at the public meeting-house, May 28, 1798. At this meeting, David Ray was chosen Mod-

erator; Enoch Spurr, Clerk; David Ray, Pelatiah March, Zebulon Knight, Selectmen and Assessors; Lieut. Mark Knight, Treasurer; George Peirce, Esq., Constable and Collector; Elijah Turner, David Mayberry, Tithing-Men; Capt. P. March, Jonathan Moors, Nathan Burnam, Fence-Viewers.

A strip, 410 rods wide, was annexed to the northeast side in 1803; that part of the original grant west of Crooked River was taken off in 1805; a part of Naples was taken off in 1834; and 47 acres were added to the east in 1858. The surface, which is low, broken, and well timbered, includes Little, Moose, Saturday, and the greater part of Pleasant Pond. Otisfield is the most northerly town in Cumberland County. It is bounded on the north by Norway, in Oxford County, on the east by Oxford, Thompson's Pond, and between 350 and 400 acres of land not incorporated in any town,* on the south by Casco and Naples, and on the west by Harrison, Crooked River forming the boundary line.

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN.

ASSESSORS OF OTISFIELD PLANTATION.

- 1787.—David Ray, Benjamin Hatch, Noah Reed.
- 1788.—David Ray, Zebulon Knight, Benjamin Patch.
- 1789.—The same were said to have held over.
- 1790.—David Ray, Zebulon Knight, Jonathan Moors.
- 1791.—The same were said to have held over.
- 1792-93.—David Ray, Zebulon Knight, Benjamin Patch.
- 1794.—Joseph Wight, Jr., Enoch Spurr, David Thurston.
- 1795.—Joseph Wight, Jr., David Thurston, Jonathan Britton.
- 1796-97.—David Ray, Samuel Gammon, Capt. Pelatiah March.

SELECTMEN OF THE TOWN OF OTISFIELD.

- 1798.—David Ray, Pelatiah March, Zebulon Knight.
- 1799.—Capt. Pelatiah March, David Thurston, Jonathan Britton.
- 1800.—Pelatiah March, Enoch Spurr, Daniel Holden.
- 1801-2.—Enoch Spurr, Daniel Holden, Nathaniel Burnam.
- 1803.—Lieut. Daniel Holden, Dr. Sireno Burnell, Lieut. Robert Anderson, Samuel Scribner, David Thurston.
- 1804.—Benjamin Wight, David Ray, Pelatiah March.
- 1805.—Enoch Spurr, Zebulon Knight, Capt. Robert Anderson.
- 1806.—Enoch Spurr, Benjamin Wight, Robert Anderson.
- 1807.—Enoch Spurr, Zebulon Knight, Benjamin Wight.
- 1808.—Enoch Spurr, Stephen Knight, Robert Anderson.
- 1809-10.—Daniel Holden, Stephen Knight, Robert Anderson.
- 1811.—Daniel Holden, Enoch Spurr, Grinfill Blake.
- 1812-13.—Daniel Holden, Enoch Spurr, Benjamin Wight.
- 1814-17.—Grinfill Blake, Daniel Holden, Thomas B. Chambers.
- 1818.—Grinfill Blake, Nathan Wight, Oliver Peirce, Esq.
- 1819.—Nathan Wight, Francis Chute, Silas Blake.
- 1820.—Grinfill Blake, Oliver Peirce, Benjamin Wight.
- 1821.—Benjamin Wight, Oliver Peirce, Enoch Spurr.
- 1822.—Benjamin Wight, Thomas Shedd, Oliver Peirce.
- 1823.—Benjamin Wight, Thomas Shedd, Francis Chute.
- 1824.—Thomas Shedd, Roland Holden, Francis Chute.
- 1825.—Jonathan Britton, Roland Holden, Benjamin Holden.
- 1826.—Thomas Shedd, Benjamin Wight, Roland Holden.
- 1827.—Roland Holden, John Phipps, John Linnell.
- 1828.—Roland Holden, Thomas Shedd, John Phipps.
- 1829.—Roland Holden, Oliver Hancock, Jonathan Britton.
- 1830.—Roland Holden, Benjamin Wight, Wyatt Turner.
- 1831-32.—Roland Holden, Wyatt Turner, Harvey Mayberry.
- 1833.—Henry Holden, Samuel R. Anderson, Jefferson Bray.
- 1834.—Roland Holden, Henry Holden, John Hancock.

* The land "unassigned to any town" is the property of Dominicus J. Edwards, and has had no resident owner for some years. It comprises 347 acres, on the west side of Thompson's Pond, which has never been taxed.

1835.—Roland Holden, Harvey Mayberry, Francis Chute.
 1836.—John Hancock, Jesse Holden, Oliver Spurr.
 1837.—John Hancock, Joseph Hall, Daniel Weston.
 1838.—John Hancock, Daniel Weston, Henry Holden.
 1839.—John Hancock, Henry Holden, George W. Burrows.
 1840.—John Hancock, Paul Stone, George W. Burrows.
 1841.—John Hancock, Robinson Cook, David Andrews.
 1842.—John Hancock, Robinson Cook, Henry Holden.
 1843.—Robinson Cook, Paul Stone, Samuel P. Hancock.
 1844.—John Hancock, Samuel P. Anderson, James Wight.
 1845.—John Hancock, George P. Holden, Daniel Weston, David Andrews, Stephen Rich.*
 1846.—John Hancock, David Andrews, George P. Holden.
 1847.—John Hancock, Dan. Shedd, David Andrews.
 1848.—John Hancock, David Andrews, William E. F. Linnell.
 1849.—Daniel Weston, Samuel Chambers, Samuel Spurr.
 1850.—William E. F. Linnell, Samuel Spurr, Daniel Holden.
 1851.—Daniel Weston, Robinson Cook, Ebenezer C. Andrews.
 1852.—Daniel Weston, E. C. Andrews, William Lamb.
 1853.—Robinson Cook, William Lamb, Johnson K. Lovewell.
 1854.—William Lamb, Johnson W. Knight, Joseph Green.
 1855.—Daniel Weston, S. L. Andrews, Alpheus B. Lovewell.
 1856.—William Lamb, William Smith, Francis Holden.
 1857.—William C. Smith, Asa Andrews, J. K. Lovewell.
 1858.—Johnson K. Lovewell, Mark Knight (2d), William Haskell.
 1859.—William Lamb, J. K. Lovewell, William H. Lord.
 1860.—William Lamb, William H. Lord, Johnson W. Knight.
 1861.—William H. Lord, Edward Scribner, Jesse F. Holden.
 1862.—William H. Lord, Johnson W. Knight, Jonathan Wardwell.
 1863.—William Lamb, Daniel Holden, Jonathan Wardwell.
 1864.—Daniel Holden, Jonathan Wardwell, Jr., Darius Jordan.
 1865.—E. C. Andrews, A. B. Lovewell, Daniel Holden.
 1866.—Robinson Cook, David D. Scribner, Joseph S. Mayberry.
 1867.—David D. Scribner, Daniel Holden, E. J. Sylvester.
 1868.—David D. Scribner, Albert F. Nutting, Daniel L. Brett.
 1869.—A. F. Nutting, D. D. Scribner, Joseph S. Mayberry.
 1870.—Joseph S. Mayberry, David Andrews, Johnson Knight.
 1871.—Johnson K. Lovewell, Daniel Holden, James Maines.
 1872.—Johnson K. Lovewell, Daniel Holden, James Maines.
 1873.—Johnson K. Lovewell, James Maines, Moses Hancock.
 1874.—Jonathan Wardwell, Daniel Holden, James W. Holden.
 1875.—Jonathan Wardwell, Jr., James Maines, H. H. Huntress.
 1876.—Albert F. Nutting, H. H. Huntress, Fernald J. Sawyer.
 1877.—Albert F. Nutting, S. C. Barrows, Benjamin S. Skillings.
 1878.—Jonathan Wardwell, Hosea H. Huntress, Benjamin S. Skillings.
 1879.—Hosea H. Huntress, Daniel L. Brett, Fernald J. Sawyer.

CLERKS.

PLANTATION.

Joseph Wight, Jr., 1787-90; Enoch Spurr, 1792-93; Benjamin Wight, 1794-95; George Peirce, 1796; John Holden, 1797-98.

TOWN.

Enoch Spurr, 1798-1802; Sireno Burnell, 1803; Enoch Spurr, 1804-8; Levi Patch, 1809-17; Thomas B. Chambers, 1818; Levi Patch, 1819-45; Benjamin Patch, 1846-48; Johnson W. Knight, 1849-50; Lewis H. Sawyer, 1851-55; Mark Knight, 1856; Mark Knight (2d), 1857-58; Lewis H. Sawyer, 1859-63; Albert F. Nutting, 1864-67; R. G. Scribner, 1868; Roscoe T. Green, 1869-72; Russell G. Scribner, 1873; Silas Morton, 1874-77; Horace A. Hall, 1878-79.

TREASURERS.

PLANTATION.

Lieut. David Ray, 1794; Elias Hancock, 1795; Lieut. Mark Knight, 1796; Benjamin Patch, 1797.

TOWN.

Lieut. Mark Knight, 1798; Benjamin Patch, 1799-1800; David Thurston, 1801-6; Thomas B. Chambers, 1807-8; Benjamin Wight, 1809; Daniel Holden, 1810-16; Thomas B. Chambers,

1817; Silas Blake, 1818-19; Thomas B. Chambers, 1820-21; Silas Blake, 1822-27; John Phipps, 1828; Samuel P. Anderson, 1829-31; Silas Blake, 1832; Merrill Knight, 1833-37; Thomas B. Chambers, 1838; John Phipps, 1839-40; Dan. Shedd, 1841; Merrill Knight, 1842; Samuel Chambers, 1843; Thomas Chute, 1844-46; Samuel Chambers, 1847-50; Samuel Chambers, 1851-54; Lewis H. Sawyer, 1855; Johnson K. Lovewell, 1856-57; Samuel Chambers, 1858; Lewis H. Sawyer, 1859-61; Silas D. Andrews, 1862-71; William Lamb, 1872-79.

COLLECTORS.

PLANTATION.

Jonathan Moors, 1787; Stephen Knight, 1788-93; Benjamin Patch and Stephen Knight, 1794; Stephen Knight, 1795; Jonathan Moors, 1796-97; Stephen Knight, 1798.

TOWN.

George Peirce, Esq., 1798-1800; Stephen Knight, 1801-2; Capt. Jonathan Moors, 1803; Stephen Knight, 1804; John Sawyer, Stephen Knight (vacancy), 1805; Nathan Wight, 1806; Capt. Daniel Holden, col., Stephen Knight, cons., 1807; Benjamin Stevens, 1808; Stephen Knight, 1809; Dr. Silas Blake, 1810; Maj. Jonathan Moors, 1811-13; Ephraim Kneeland, 1814; Col. Francis Chute, 1815-21; Nathan Wight, 1822; Capt. Joseph Haskell, 1823; Horatio Wight, 1824; Harvey Mayberry, 1825; Horatio Wight, 1826; Harvey Mayberry, 1827-28; Robert Edes, 1829-30; Emery Edes, 1831; Merrill Knight, Thomas J. Carter, cons., 1832; Merrill Knight, Thomas J. Carter, cons., 1833; Mark Knight, 1834; Moors Hancock, 1835; Moses Hancock, Reuben Sampson (vacancy), 1836; Reuben Sampson, 1837; Mark Wight, Henry Holden (vacancy), cons., 1838; James G. Warren, 1839; Dan. Shedd, 1840-41; Moses Rogers, 1842-43; Dan. Shedd, 1844-46; Job Morton, 1847; Dan. Shedd, Job Morton (vacancy), 1848; Thomas Shedd, 1849; William C. Smith, 1850; Francis Holden, 1851; William C. Smith, 1852-56; Johnson W. Knight, 1857-58; William C. Smith, 1859; Joseph W. Holden, 1860-61; George F. Andrews, 1862; David D. Scribner, 1863-64; B. F. Skillings, 1865; Darius Jordan, 1866-67; Moses D. Andrews, 1868-70; Daniel L. Brett, 1871-73; Eastman Bean, 1874-75; Johnson Knight, 1876-77; Zebulon Knight, 1878-79.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

In 1794 the inhabitants of Otisfield agreed to build a meeting-house, and join with the proprietors in hiring a preacher. Funds were collected, and the first church in the town was erected on the hill just to the east of the present one. In 1796, Rev. Thomas Roby came from Massachusetts and began preaching to the settlers. A council convened at the house of Dr. David Ray, Nov. 23, 1797. Rev. Mr. Webster, of Bradford, was chosen chairman, and Rev. Mr. Merritt, of Standish, scribe. Rev. Mr. Jewell, of Gorham, was also present. Thomas Thurston, George Pierce, Elisha Turner, Joseph Hancock, Joseph Spurr, Elias Hancock, Merriam, William, and Enoch Spurr were the first members. Rev. Mr. Roby was installed pastor, and continued to fill that position until Sept. 4, 1810. Elias Hancock was made deacon in 1798. During this year the church attempted by a unanimous vote to dismiss Rev. Mr. Roby, for intemperance, but failed in their efforts, and a compromise was effected. George Pierce, Benjamin Patch, and David Thurston were appointed a committee to finish the church, which was done by June, 1800, at a total cost of £186 12s. In 1797 persons began to register their names with the clerk of the town to be released from this church, and new members were

* Through a misunderstanding on first ballot, David Andrews and Stephen Rich were sworn in, and the whole five candidates served through the year, though bitter political opponents.

joined to the society each year. A second meeting-house was built beside the first in 1839, by Silas Blake, Samuel P. Anderson, and Levi Patch, committee, and the old one given up for the use of the town officers, who had shared in its use since its erection. Perez Chaplain became church clerk in 1810. Rev. Josiah G. Merrill was pastor from November, 1814, to November, 1830; Rev. James P. Richardson, from October, 1833, to July, 1858, and was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Davenport, in 1862. Philo B. Wilcox was pastor from October, 1865, to 1870; Charles Morgridge, 1870 and 1871; Rev. H. A. Loring, June, 1873-74; Warren F. Bickford, 1875; Geo. H. Dunlap, 1876; Daniel Green, 1877. Present deacon and clerk, Silas Morton. This church joined with the Free-Will Baptists in the support of their pastor, Rev. J. M. Pease, in 1878.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1799, Deacon Daniel Cobb, Chitman Cobb, Nephtali Cobb, and Jonathan Pepper were given certificates of exemption from the Congregational parish, and in 1802, James Gerrish, John Scribner, Eleazer Chadbourne, "society clerk," and Rev. Zachariah Leach are mentioned in the town records, and in 1804, Joseph Cates and Daniel Scribner. Rev. James McOrson was pastor in 1804. The church failed for want of support, and was again organized Nov. 16, 1823, in a council which convened at the house of Rev. William G. Cobb. Andrew, Jonathan, and Hannah Cobb, Eunice Morse, Betsey and Nancy Winship, were organized into a church, and Andrew Cobb was made clerk.

The next spring a reformation added many to the church. Rev. Mr. Cobb was succeeded in 1831 by Rev. James Libby, who was succeeded by Rev. Gideon Perkins, in 1833. Wm. G. Cobb remained with the church until his death in 1850, at the age of seventy years. He was converted at the age of twenty-two, and baptized by Rev. Mr. Leach, in 1801. He preached his first sermon March 27, 1808. He was ordained in 1824, and continued to preach until his death. Rev. Solon Royal assumed the pastorate in 1857; John Pinkham, 1860; Hubbard Chandler, 1862 to 1865. The church was reorganized in 1869, under the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Hutchinson, who was succeeded in 1872 by the present pastor, Rev. J. M. Pease, who holds services in the Free-Will Baptist church at East Otisfield, the Congregationalist church and the Union churches at Spurr's Corners, and east of Pleasant Pond. Deacons Andrew Cobb, 1830; John Winship, Stephen Edwards, 1834; Albert Kemp, 1869; William Lamb, 1870. Darius Jordan has been church clerk from 1843 to 1879. The present membership is 71.

Officers.—John M. Pease, Pastor; William Lamb, Albert Kemp, Deacons; Darius Jordan, Clerk, and *ex officio* Trustee.

A free meeting-house was erected at East Otisfield by Thomas Jordan, John Knight, John Phipps, Methodist, and Henry Holden, Oliver Hancock, Baptist, trustees, at an expense of \$1036, and dedicated by Revs. Clement Phinney, Z. Jordan, and Stephen Waterhouse, Jan. 9, 1829. This became the property of the Baptist Society in 1869, and was rededicated by Rev. B. F. Hayes, of Bates College.

The Union church at Spurr's Corners was dedicated Jan. 18, 1871, by Rev. Dr. Harris, of the Auburn, Me., Congregationalist Church, and Rev. L. B. Green. Trustees in 1879, H. P. Spurr, E. J. Sylvester, Jonathan Ingalls.

THE SOUTH OTISFIELD GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in the South Otisfield school-house, June 16, 1857, by Rev. John A. Bridge and Rev. James S. Potter. Edward Scribner was made deacon, and John C. Smith clerk. Among the first members were Mrs. Scribner, A. J. Scribner, Lydia Lunt, Louis Smith, Sarah Burgess, Dorcas Edwards, Harriet Scribner, Deborah Smith. Preaching has been supplied by Revs. Walter Parker, Thomas Strout, O. Gammon, N. L. Robinson. Nathan Maxfield was made trustee of the association in January, 1878. Their church was erected in 1874, a short distance east of Pleasant Pond, near the Casco line. It is at present occupied by Rev. Mr. Pease, of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

SCHOOLS.

In 1798, Jonathan Moors, David Thurston, and Benjamin Patch were appointed a committee to dispose of timber on the school lands. That on lot 15 was sold for \$236! In 1800, \$70 were voted for the support of schools. The next year a school-house was built on the hill, and Joel Simmons taught the school of 1802-3. William Swan taught school as early as 1794-95. By act of Legislature a committee was appointed to divide the ministerial and school lands in accordance with the division which made the town of Harrison. David Ray was made chairman of the board of five trustees for Otisfield, with power to elect their successors annually; Nephtali Harmon was chairman of the similar organization in Harrison. The school appropriations have gradually increased from \$300 in 1813; \$524 in 1842; \$600 in 1854; \$725 in 1860, to \$1200 in 1868. In 1819 the school fund was \$2361.50. In 1826 the town comprised 9 districts and 506 children. There were, in 1879, 13 districts, one of which is a joint district with Harrison, 9 wood and 3 brick school-houses, valued at \$2300, and 308 school children, 251 of whom attended school; \$1503 have been expended for their support during the year, of which \$880 was from tax, and \$141 from interest on the school fund. The schools have been managed by a supervisor since 1876. Supervisor for 1879, Rev. John M. Pease.

ASSOCIATIONS.

MASONS.

Crooked River Lodge, No. 152, F. and A. M., organized April 15, 1869. Officers, William Chute, W. M.; Fernald J. Sawyer, S. W.; William Twombly, J. W.; George B. Dorman, Treas.; Alpheus B. Lovewell, Sec.; Gilman Nutting, S. S.; Leander Dorman, J. S.; Jonathan Ingalls, Chaplain. Officers 1879, Stephen C. Maxfield, W. M.; Leander Dorman, S. W.; Isaac Sands, J. W.; Fernald W. Sawyer, Treas.; Alpheus B. Lovewell, Sec.; S. S. Skillings, S. S.; Cyrus W. Stone, J. S.; Benjamin Skillings, Tyler; Alpheus B. Lovewell, Chaplain. Membership, 67. The lodge own a hall and grounds, costing

\$1000, in Bolster's Mills, Harrison, the lower room of which is leased for a store.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Otisfield Grange, No. 117, organized Feb. 27, 1875, with E. J. Sylvester, Master; Sumner Spurr, Sec.; Samuel G. Spurr, Overseer; Otis F. Mitchell, Lecturer; James Maines, Lecturer; Henry P. Spurr, Treas.; Elizabeth M. Cane, Ceres. Officers 1879, Ezekiel J. Sylvester, Master; Sumner Spurr, Sec. and Treas.; Marian T. Sylvester, Ceres.

The early merchants have been — Perkins, Jonathan Small, at Ray's Mill; William Swett, on Meeting-House Hill; Consider Hill, Ivory Tripp, John Phipps, 1820–29; Enos Woodward, Oliver and Daniel Dale, Oliver Cooley, and Dr. Horace Barrows, 1854. An early store was kept at the town-house by B. Shaw, Rufus Houston, and last by Benjamin F. Wight, T. B. Chambers, and Samuel G. Scribner in 1826. John Lombard, Jr., R. G. Scribner, and S. L. Gilson were late merchants at Spurr's Corners, and W. Turner, at Bolster's Mills, 1828, to his death, 1878. Major Jonathan Moors kept an early tavern near the old church.

PHYSICIANS.

The physicians have been David Ray, 1780 to 1822; Joseph Wight, 1784; Sirenius Burnell, 1803–4; Silas Blake, 1810 to his death in 1851, succeeded by his son, Josiah M. Blake; Albion Cobb, 1851–57; Horace A. Barrows, for many years previous to his death, in 1852; Jonathan Small, 1854; Dr. Kimball, Dr. Carter.

LAWYERS.

Hon. Aaron B. Holden, now judge of probate, Portland, Me., Eastman Bean, Grinfield B. Holden, a native of Otisfield, admitted to practice in 1865, and since in the employ of the general government, engaged in lumbering in Wisconsin since 1870.

MILITARY.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Lieut. David Ray, born 1742; served until 1779; died at Otisfield, 1822.

Lieut. Joseph Hancock, Thomas Hancock.

John Holden, Jr., born 1762; served as a waiter boy from the first of the war; died 1828.

John Holden, born 1739; died 1806.

Robert Anderson, afterwards captain of militia, born 1762; died 1846.

Jonathan Britton, Benjamin Green, Ebenezer Kemp.

Mark Knight, born 1730; died 1813; buried at Spurr's Corners. Nathan Morse, Jr.

Enoch Spurr, born 1761; died 1843; buried at Spurr's Corners.

Jacob Thurston.

Dr. Joseph Wight, a surgeon on board a privateer.

John Winship, died 1848, aged eighty-five.

Jonathan Piper.

John Knight, universally known as "Snappy" Knight, from his peculiar quickness and sharp, snapping eyes.

Jonathan Moors, afterwards major of militia, born 1756; died 1829.

James Sampson, born 1764; died 1851; buried at Elmwood Cemetery.

Joseph Weston, born 1756; died 1840, aged eighty-four.

John Lombard, served on Lake Champlain and at Ticonderoga; died 1853, aged eighty-nine.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Drafted from militia company commanded by Capt. Levi Patch, Lieut. Samuel Knight, in 2d Regt., 1st Brigade, 5th Division, of which Francis Chute was lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. John Kilborn's company, under Col. William Ryerson, drafted Sept. 21, 1814; Lieut. John Smith, 1st Sergt. Stephen Edwards, Mark Jordan, David Thurston, Jr., Daniel Chute, Enoch Brackett (substitute), Joseph Scribner (sub.), Joseph Noble (sub.), Calvin Morse, John Noble, Jonathan Kemp. July: Stephen Noble, Apollos Knight, Richard Edwards, Nathaniel Edwards, Jr.

Drafted into Capt. Bailey Bardwell's company, September, 1814, for forty days: Thomas Jackson, Samuel Wardwell, Jr., Charles Turner, Shepherd Hawke, William Lamb, Solomon Lamb, Daniel Walker, James Scribner (sub.), Thomas Wardwell (sub.).

In Capt. Asa Ingalls' company, fourteen days from Sept. 14, 1814: Samuel P. Anderson, Samuel Knight, Harvey Mayberry, Caleb Edwards, Oliver Spurr, Joseph Noble.

Drafted Sept. 8, 1814: Samuel Knight, Jr., fifer; Nathaniel Edwards, Caleb Edwards, John Morse.

Lieut. Samuel Knight, Jonathan Scribner, David Jordan, Nathan Knight, Joseph Haskell.

Drafted Sept. 21, 1814: Andrew Cobb, Jonathan Cobb, Thomas Wight, David Thurston, Jr., Daniel Walker, David Lord, Richard Lombard, Thomas York, Jr., Abner Bean, John Lord, Solomon Lamb, John Weeks, Ephraim Edwards, Andrew Cates, Sergt. Stephen Edwards, Joshua Goodridge, Joseph Wight, Simeon Libby, Willoughby Scribner, John Scribner, Richard Gardner, James Weston, David Jordan, Sergt. Oliver Spurr, Samuel P. Anderson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JONATHAN INGALLS,

son of Cyrus Ingalls, was born in Denmark, Me., Feb. 9, 1814. At the age of fifteen he began learning the blacksmith's trade, and at the age of twenty began business for himself in the village of Denmark, which he continued for twelve years. He spent several years as a stock-dealer, in which he was quite successful financially. In 1861 he settled in the town of Otisfield and purchased the farm now occupied by him, since which time he has given his atten-

tion to farming and blacksmithing. He first married Rebecca Swan; she died soon after the birth of her first child, which also died. In 1862 he married Caroline Barker, of New Hampshire. Mr. Ingalls served as deputy sheriff for four years in Oxford County, and has served for twelve years in Cumberland County. He is identified with the Republican party.*

* See portraits of Jonathan Ingalls and wife on following page.



JONATHAN INGALLS.



MRS. JONATHAN INGALLS.

P O W N A L.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

POWNAL, the northeastern half of Freeport, was incorporated as a separate town by act of the Massachusetts Legislature, approved March 3, 1808. Previous to 1789, the southern part was a portion of ancient North Yarmouth. The northern part, comprising 13 squadrons of 450 acres each, was part of a gore extending across the northeast end of North Yarmouth, and annexed through the efforts of Rev. Ammi R. Cutter, June 24, 1734. The southern part was surveyed by Phinehas Jones, and drawn June 20, 1733. The town comprises its original lands. It is bounded on the northeast by Durham, in Androscoggin County; on the southeast by Freeport; on the southwest by Yarmouth and North Yarmouth; and on the northwest by New Gloucester.

The surface is varied, presenting an ever-changing landscape, consisting of broad meadows separated by narrow groves and numerous bold granite ledges rising to a height of from 25 to 80 feet above the surrounding surface. From the high rock forming the main peak of Bradbury Mountains in the centre of the town, 100 feet above Pownal Centre, half a mile distant, the view of broad and nearly level fields is encircled by glimpses of the ocean, revealed between timbered headlands, beyond which the open water blends with the horizon. To the westward the vision is bordered by higher lands, which rise in broken peaks, until it ends in Mount Pleasant and Mount Washington in New Hampshire. To the north and east the more broken land extends over the town, ending in Bradbury Mountain, its highest point.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Much of the history of the old town of North Yarmouth is antecedent to the history of Pownal. The first local rulers were Jeremiah Dummer, Walter Gendall, John Royall, and John York, trustees and sub-committee in 1685. The first inhabitants were mainly descendants of the hardy settlers along the coast, who were prevented penetrating farther inland by Indian wars for many years. Settlement began shortly after 1780. Jonathan True located in the south part of the town, a mile from Freeport line, where his son John, father of the present Lyman C. True, was born, Aug. 7, 1785. Lieut. Peter W. Brown settled in the north. William Lawrence, John York, Lebbeus Tuttle, and Jeremiah Knight were settled previous to 1785. Mr. Tuttle lived under the ledge near Bradbury Mountain while clearing; his shelter was a "lean-to," made by standing slabs against the cliff. John Sturdivant and John Sawyer were living on lot 13, in the north corner, in 1789. After the first settlement was made, people began to centre around the end of the road opened from Yarmouth, by way of Walnut Hill, by Jacob Parsons in 1756. Nathaniel True, and Jonathan Barbour, Job Allen, Asa York, Levi Knight, Simeon Jones, John Dam, Jacob Bemis, Esq., Josiah Walker, Caleb Richardson, Eleazer Lake, Isaac Small, Isaac Libby, Jonathan Newbegin, Capt. William Blackstone, William Sawyer, Melzar Turner, Thomas Noyes, Thomas and William Cotton, Josiah Walker, and Robert Royal came soon after the first settlers. Thomas Haskell erected his mill in 1796, and the settlement of Little Yarmouth, approachable from the south over a continuous bridge of

logs, or "corduroy" road, a mile in length, became known to the outside world. A school-house was erected near the grist-mill, and in 1798 the inhabitants presented their claim to the parish at the annual meeting, and were allowed the use of the parish minister once in three months! This school-house became the centre of all general gatherings until the erection of the church, and was for many years the town-house. Here each soldier, on training-day, received his pound of powder, ready made into cartridges, and here the poor were for years bid off in open market.

The town has become nearly cleared during the last twenty-five years, and presents a prosperous appearance. The chief industry is raising hay and apples, the manufacture of butter and light cheese, and shipment of milk for the Portland market. There is but little trade or manufacturing conducted within its borders.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

The dark, ancient headstones of the pioneers, ranged in regular order beside the first church erected in the town of Pownal, far outnumber the white marble ones beneath which sleep their children. Beneath the shade of the hackmatack, acacia, apple, and lilac you may here read the names of Rev. Perez Chapin, the first minister; Jacob Bemis, a soldier of the Revolution; Seth Sweetser, died 1867, aged ninety-three; Joseph Brown, died 1838, aged seventy-seven; Edmund Cleaves, died 1828, aged seventy-seven; Uriel Whitney, died 1835, aged seventy-eight; Thomas Noyes, died 1821, aged fifty-one; Capt. Jabez True, died 1848, aged seventy-six; Joseph Thoms, died 1833, aged seventy-five; Capt. William Blackstone, died 1850, aged eighty-four; and George M. Allen and George S. Noyes, soldiers of the Union, who died in battle during the great Rebellion. The ground for this yard was purchased of Jabez True, in 1824, by the town. A town hearse was procured in 1834, and a house erected on this ground for its keeping.

In the North Pownal burying-ground nearly all the old headstones are retained, giving it an ancient appearance not generally preserved. Prominent here are the graves of Lieut. Peter W. Brown, an officer of the Revolution, who died in 1830, aged seventy-five; Col. Samuel Newell, an officer of the war of 1861; Edward Tompson, died 1854; Simeon Jones, died 1859; Simson Thoits, died 1838; John Dam, died 1830; Levi Knight and Eleazer Lake, died 1850.

At West Pownal the old burying-ground on the Col. Warren place is overgrown with sumac, cherry, and briars, while modern attention is turned to the new ground, half a mile north. In the old ground are the Warren family, of whom George Warren, Esq., was a leading citizen until his death, in 1819, at the age of sixty-nine years; Thomas Paine, who died in 1854, aged ninety-three; Nehemiah Allen, died 1841, aged eighty-six; and in the new ground the later dead of the Keith, Tuttle, and Allen families and others.

The Eastern Cemetery, a beautiful grove of a third of an acre, contains the graves of Captain Benjamin Davis, died 1859, aged eighty-four; John Mann, died 1815, aged fifty-one; and Benjamin Soule, died 1836, aged sixty-six.

On the old True farm, in the south, near the centre of the little burying-ground, a plain white stone bears the inscription, "John True, born in Pownal, Aug. 7, 1785;

died March 28, 1861." This man was the son of Jonathan True, and the first male child born in Pownal. Around him are members of the Noyes, Merrill, and Loring families, John Newbegin, and John Lawrence.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

POWNAL CENTRE.

The principal village, because the oldest, and the centre of town business, is Pownal Centre. There are here 6 dwellings, the old church, a school-house, the town-house, erected in 1827; Lyman C. True's blacksmith-shop, opened in 1849; and the store kept by Capt. Isaac S. Brown, since 1867, opened in 1832, by Hosea Newell. As late as 1809 this place was included in the farms of Jabez True and Thomas Noyes, and the beautiful farms surrounding were an unbroken forest, traversed by roads, which crossing here made the corner. The road to the south led to the grist- and saw-mill of Thomas Haskell, erected at the crossing of Royal River, in 1796. The westward road led to the prosperous settlement known as Little Yarmouth. Mails are daily by North Yarmouth and Durham stage; L. C. True, postmaster.

NORTH POWNAL

also possessed a saw and grist-mill, erected about the year 1800, by Jacob Randall, near the present mills of Enoch Shaw, half a mile south of that hamlet. Jonathan Newbegin had a blacksmith-shop near the mill. Joseph Lufkin opened the first store on his place in North Pownal, and afterwards Mr. Randall sold goods at his mills. The main stock in those days consisted of West India goods and rum. The place now contains thirteen dwellings, the store of James Rice, blacksmith-shop, harness-shop, the Methodist Episcopal church, and a school-house. Mails are daily. James Rice, postmaster.

WEST POWNAL,

in the extreme corner of the town, on the Grand Trunk Railway, is a lively business place and shipping-point for milk, which is an important article of export along the line of the railway. The place contains the depot, dwellings, and store of Tuttle & Lawrence, operated by George A. Miller since 1878, and the fine residence of Moses Plummer, Esq., one of the leading citizens of the town. The place is finely situated, and much frequented during the summer. Mails daily by railroad, and to North Pownal. David J. Lawrence, postmaster.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town election was held in the school-house near Reuben Haskell's, April 15, 1808, under a call issued by Ammi R. Mitchell, Esq., to William Blackstone, one of the principal inhabitants of Pownal. Josiah Lovell was chosen Moderator of the meeting; Thomas Worthy, Town Clerk; Jedediah Austin, Treasurer; Jedediah Austin, Benjamin Soule, Josiah Lovell, Selectmen and Assessors; Reuben Haskell, Collector; James Turner, John Lawrence, Simeon Stubbs, Israel Noyes, Timothy Pratt, Simeon Estes, Benjamin Soule, Thomas Noyes, Seth Sweetser, David Loring, Ephraim Fogg, Daniel Warren, Jacob Randal, Simson Thoits, Job Allen, Ebenezer True, Surveyors, Field-Drivers,

and Hog-Reeves; James Turner, William Cotton, Tithing-Men; William Barbour, Robert Royal, Eleazer Lake, Surveyors of Lumber; Lebbeus Tuttle, Thomas Haskell, Joseph Libby, Fence-Viewers. In May, \$250 were voted for schools, \$100 for preaching. Edmund Cleaves and Thomas Worthy were made a committee to employ a preacher, and the selectmen were authorized to settle with Freeport. And 50 cents fine was voted for any person "twitching lumber across a bridge."

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN.

- 1808.—Jedediah Austin, Benjamin Saul, Josiah Lovell.
 1809.—Josiah Lovell, Benjamin Saul, Thomas Worthy.
 1810.—Benjamin Soule, Edward Tompson, William Blackstone.
 1811.—Benjamin Soule, William Blackstone, Ebenezer Fickett.
 1812.—Benjamin Soule, William Blackstone, Ellison Libby.
 1813.—Benjamin Soule, John Dam, Ellison Libby.
 1814.—Benjamin Soule, George Warren, Ephraim Fogg.
 1815.—Benjamin Soule, William Blackstone, Ebenezer True.
 1816.—Benjamin Soule, William Blackstone, Michael Dyer.
 1817.—Benjamin Soule, Michael Dyer, Benjamin Mitchell.
 1818.—Benjamin Soule, Benjamin Mitchell, Thomas Noyes.
 1819.—Isaac Cushman, Michael Dyer, John Tyler.
 1820.—William Cleaves, Joseph York, William Barbour.
 1821.—William Cleaves, Joseph Lufkin, Joseph York.
 1822.—Benjamin Soule, Benjamin Mitchell, Ebenezer True.
 1823.—Benjamin Soule, Ebenezer True, William Barbour.
 1824.—William Cleaves, Benjamin Soule, Ebenezer True.
 1825.—William Cleaves, Joseph Brown, Jr., Joseph Paine.
 1826-27.—Benjamin Soule, Joseph Brown, Jr., William Cleaves.
 1828.—William Cleaves, Isaac Cushman, Joseph Brown, Jr.
 1829.—Joseph Brown, Jr., Michael Dyer, Joseph Tuttle.
 1830.—William Cleaves, Michael Dyer, Joseph York.
 1831.—Michael Dyer, William Cleaves, Adams True.
 1832.—Michael Dyer, Adams True, Joseph Brown, Jr.
 1833.—Joseph Brown, Jr., Henry Warren, Joseph Blackstone.
 1834.—Henry Warren, William Barbour, Joseph Brown, Jr.
 1835.—Joseph Brown, Jr., Henry Warren, Elbridge York.
 1836.—Henry Warren, Michael Dyer, Benjamin Mitchell.
 1837.—Joseph Brown, Henry Warren, Edward Tompson, Jr.
 1838.—Joseph Brown, Jacob Bemis, Dennis Soule.
 1839.—Henry Warren, Dennis Soule, Benjamin Small.
 1840.—Henry Warren, Isaac Cushman, Joseph Brown.
 1841.—Jacob Bemis, Elbridge York, Daniel Paine.
 1842.—Henry Warren, Elbridge York, Daniel Paine.
 1843.—Henry Warren, Benjamin Small, Enos Small.
 1844.—Henry Warren, Benjamin Small, William Barbour.
 1845.—Henry Warren, Joseph Brown, William Barbour.
 1846.—Joseph Brown, Henry Warren, William True.
 1847.—Benjamin Small, John Gooding, William Barbour.
 1848.—Benjamin Small, John Gooding, Henry Warren.
 1849.—Richard Dresser, Israel Jones, Anthony M. Frost.
 1850.—Benjamin Small, Joseph Brown, Henry Warren.
 1851.—Benjamin Small, Daniel Merrill, John Gooding.
 1852.—Benjamin Small, Jacob Bemis, True Tuttle.
 1853.—Benjamin Small, Jacob Bemis, George Watts.
 1854.—Henry Warren, Benjamin Small, True Tuttle.
 1855.—Henry Warren, George Leighton, David T. Libby.
 1856.—Benjamin Small, John Newbegin, Samuel S. Latham.
 1857.—Henry Warren, George Leighton, Isaac Lobdell.
 1858.—John Newbegin, Benjamin Small, Samuel S. Latham.
 1859.—Benjamin Small, Timothy Keith, Tristram G. Hutchins.
 1860.—Benjamin Small, Cyrus Libby, Seth D. Stetson.
 1861.—John Newbegin, Cyrus Libby, Nathaniel Dyer.
 1862.—Seth D. Stetson, Cyrus Libby, Moses Plummer.
 1863.—John Newbegin, Isaac S. Brown, Samuel S. Latham.
 1864.—Benjamin Small, Isaac S. Brown, Samuel S. Latham.
 1865.—Moses Plummer, Samuel S. Latham, Elijah H. Bennett.
 1866.—John H. Noyes, Samuel J. Tuttle, George W. Toothaker.
 1867-68.—John H. Noyes, Samuel J. Tuttle, Benjamin I. Small.
 1869.—Samuel J. Tuttle, Nathaniel S. Lawrence, Benjamin True.
 1870.—John T. Lawrence, Israel T. McIntyre, Leander F. Wood.

- 1871.—Elbridge York, Elijah H. Bennett, Nathaniel B. Jordan.
 1872.—Samuel J. Tuttle, Nathaniel Dyer, Asa L. Haskell.
 1873.—Isaac S. Brown, Benjamin Small, Jeremiah K. Morse.
 1874.—John T. Lawrence, Benjamin True, Israel T. McIntyre.
 1875.—John T. Lawrence, Israel T. McIntyre, Harlan B. True.
 1876.—John T. Lawrence, Harlan B. True, Charles H. Hodsdon.
 1877.—Harlan B. True, Charles H. Hodsdon, Nathaniel Fickett.
 1878.—Harlan B. True, Charles H. Hodsdon, Alroy Noyes.
 1879.—Seth D. Stetson, John T. Lawrence, Conrad D. Snow.

TOWN CLERKS.

Thomas Worthy, 1808-10; Edward Tompson, 1811; Benjamin Soule, 1812-15; William Blackstone, 1816; Benjamin Soule, 1817-18; William Cleaves, 1819-21; Ebenezer True, 1822-23; William Cleaves, 1824-25; Benjamin Soule, 1826-27; William Cleaves, 1828; Benjamin Soule, 1829; William Cleaves, 1830-31; Joseph Brown, Jr., 1832-34; Elbridge York, 1835; Henry Warren, 1836; Joseph Brown, 1837; Jacob Bemis, 1838; Dennis Soule, 1839; Henry Warren, 1840; Jacob Bemis, Jr., 1841; Henry Warren, 1842-43; Moses Richards, 1844; Joseph Brown, 1845-46; Benjamin Small, 1847-48; Richard Dresser, 1849; Benjamin Small, 1850-53; Henry Warren, 1854-55; Benjamin Small, 1856; Henry Warren, 1857; John Newbegin, 1858; Benjamin Small, 1859; John Newbegin, 1860-61; Seth D. Stetson, 1862; John Newbegin, 1863; Benjamin Small, 1864; Moses Plummer, 1865; John H. Noyes, 1866-68; Samuel J. Tuttle, 1869; John T. Lawrence, 1870; Elbridge York, 1871; Samuel J. Tuttle, 1872; Isaac S. Brown, 1873; John T. Lawrence, 1874-76; Harlan B. True, 1877-78; Seth D. Stetson, 1879.

TREASURERS.

Jedediah Austin, 1808; Josiah Lovell, 1809-15; Lebbeus Tuttle, 1816; Josiah Lovell, 1817-18; Lebbeus Tuttle, 1819-20; Benjamin Mitchell, 1821; Joseph Lufkin, 1822-28; William Cleaves, 1829; Joseph Brown, 1830; John Tyler, 1831-32; John Jones, 1833; William Tuttle, 1834; William Marston, 1835-40; John Skillin (vacancy), 1840; Simon Estes, 1841; John Skillin, 1842-43; William Tuttle, 1844; Lebbeus Tuttle, 1845-47; Tristram G. Hutchins, 1848; John G. Merrill, 1849; Tristram G. Hutchins, 1850; John G. Merrill, 1851; Owen Thoits, 1852-53; David T. Libby, 1854-55; Elijah H. Bennett, 1856; Seth D. Stetson, 1857; George W. Pillsbury, 1858; Dennis Libby, 1859; Elias Tuttle, Jr., 1860-61; Joseph Knight, 1862; Benjamin Small, 1863; Joseph Small, 1864-65; John T. Lawrence, 1866-68; Tristram G. Hutchins, 1869-70; Isaac S. Brown, 1871; John T. Lawrence, 1872; Joseph Small, 1873-74; Perez Chapin, 1875-79.

COLLECTORS AND CONSTABLES.

Reuben Haskell, Lebbeus Tuttle, 1808; Lebbeus Tuttle, Joseph Hutchins, 1809; Benjamin Sawyer, Joseph Hutchins, 1810; William Cleaves, Reuben Haskell, 1811; Benjamin Sawyer, Thomas Noyes, John Williams, 1812; Lebbeus Tuttle, 1813-14; Ellison Libby, 1815-16; William Cleaves, Ellison Libby, 1817; William Cleaves, 1818; John Tyler, Joel Kelsey, 1819; Joab Libby, John Tyler, 1820; Joab Libby, 1821-22; Joseph Brown, Jr., 1823; William Tuttle, 1824; Enos Sawyer, 1825; John Tyler, Enos Sawyer, 1826; William Cleaves, Noah Bennett, Enos Sawyer, 1827; Enos Sawyer, Noah Bennett, Russell Brown, 1828; Noah Bennett, Joseph Brown, Jr., 1829; John Tyler, Russell Brown, Elias Tuttle, 1830; John Tyler, John Cushing, Joseph T. Sawyer, 1831; Joseph T. Sawyer, Elias Tuttle, 1832; John Jones, John Cushing, 1833; William Tuttle, John Cushing, Joseph T. Sawyer, 1834; William Marston, John Cushing, Joseph T. Sawyer, 1835; William Marston, John Cushing, 1836; William Marston, David Paine, George Watts, 1837; William Marston, 1838-39; William Marston, John Noyes, 1840; John Skillin, 1840;* Simon Estes, John Noyes, 1841; John Skillin, Cyrus Jones, 1842; John Skillin, Cyrus Jones, Elias Tuttle, 1843; William Tuttle, John Skillin, 1844; Lebbeus Tuttle, Cyrus Jones, John Skillin, 1845; Lebbeus Tuttle, Cyrus Jones, 1846; Lebbeus Tuttle, Henry I. Warren, Isaac Cushman, 1847; Tristram G. Hutchins, Webster Moses, 1848; John G.

* To fill vacancy caused by the death of William Marston.

Merrill, Webster Moses, 1849; Tristram G. Hutchins, Webster Moses, 1850; John G. Merrill, William P. Allen, 1851; Owen Thoits, Aaron Libby, 1852; Owen Thoits, True Tuttle, 1853; David T. Libby, William P. Allen, 1854; David T. Libby, George M. Libby, 1855; Elijah H. Bennett, Seward P. Barbour, 1856; Seth D. Stetson, Seward P. Barbour, 1857; George W. Pillsbury, 1858; Dennis Libby, 1859; Elias Tuttle, Jr., David T. Libby, 1860-61; Joseph Knight, Samuel Latham, 1862; Elijah H. Bennett, Seward P. Barbour, 1863; Elijah H. Bennett, Nathaniel Wilbur, 1864; Otis Allen, Tristram G. Hutchins, John T. Lawrence, 1865; Benjamin True, Samuel S. Latham, D. H. Bennett, 1866; Benjamin True, Benjamin I. Small, 1867; Elias Tuttle, Jr., William P. Allen, 1868; John T. Lawrence, I. S. Brown, 1869; Benjamin True, David T. Libby, 1870; Benjamin True, Elias Tuttle, Jr., 1871; Benjamin True, Alonzo Loring, Thomas Noyes, 1872; Benjamin True, John T. Lawrence, 1873; Tristram G. Hutchins, Benjamin True, 1874; Benjamin True, Isaac S. Brown, 1875-77; Benjamin True, Samuel S. Latham, Elias Tuttle, 1878; Benjamin True, Isaac S. Brown, 1879.

RELIGIOUS.

CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH.

Rev. Alfred Johnson, settled pastor of Freeport, was sent to preach four Sabbaths at Bradbury Mountain, as a part of his ministerial duties in 1798, and five in 1799. In 1807, Jabez True, Elias Lake, and Job Allen were made a committee to engage a minister, and in 1808, at the town election, it was voted to call Rev. Samuel Sewell at a salary of \$300. A church was organized at the house of Thomas Haskell, March 20, 1811. Among the first members were Josiah Lovell, who was made deacon, Thomas Worthy, Josiah Merrill and wife, Mary True, Lucretia Haskell, Simeon Jones and wife, Edward Tompson, Edmond Cleaves. A large house of worship was erected in 1809 at Pownal Centre. This house is still occupied by the society, its lower rooms being used by the temperance organizations of the town for session-rooms and library. Revs. Samuel Sewell and Jacob Farwick supplied this people in 1808 and 1809. Rev. Perez Chapin became the first settled pastor in 1811, and remained until his death, Jan. 27, 1839. During his pastorate his pulpit was supplied by Rev. Oliver Beal, in 1813; Rev. Cyrus Cummings, in 1817; Rev. Allen W. Cobb, in 1819; and Rev. J. J. Carruthers, in 1828. He was succeeded at his death by Rev. A. P. Chute, who was discharged in November, 1841. The subsequent pastors have been Rev. William V. Jordan, settled September, 1843, dismissed May, 1852, and Revs. Edwin A. Buck, 1852-53; Joseph Loring, installed February, 1855, dismissed January, 1859; Samuel Bowker, 1860; Joseph Boardman, 1861-65; Charles L. Nichols, installed 1866, dismissed 1871; Abram Maxwell, 1871; George A. Perkins, 1872-75; Rev. Mr. Wilder, 1876; Prof. R. C. Stanley and students from Bates College, 1876-78; Rev. Richard Wickett, 1879.

The deacons have been Josiah Lovell, appointed 1811; Simeon Jones, 1817; Benjamin Mitchell, 1829; Daniel Sweetser, 1844; Moses Merrill, 1856; Benjamin L. Mitchell, 1861; Asa L. Haskell, 1866; and Nathaniel True, present deacon, appointed 1873.

Present membership, 61. Clerk, A. Mitchell; Parish Clerk, Perez Chapin, son of the first pastor.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

A small meeting house was erected on the opposite side of the road from the dwelling of Simeon Estes, two miles

east of Pownal Centre, now occupied by Capt. Joseph Brown, about the year 1800. This road was known as the "Quaker road" previous to that date. Among the members of this society were Simeon and Elisha Estes, and the Austin, Pote, and Goddard families. This continued to be a place of worship until 1850. The society ceased to exist in the town as an organization soon after.

A meeting-house was erected in the western part of the town, two miles from Pownal Centre, by four men, in 1844, and occupied by the Free-Will Baptist Society, who formed during that year, and gained some strength, but were dispersed by dissension and removal after a few years. The remaining first members are Anson Libby, Henry Merritt, Amos Sawyer, and William Loring.

A small church was erected by the Methodist Episcopal Society at North Pownal in 1844, and dedicated in October of that year by Rev. George Webber. There is no regular organization, and no records have been kept. The building is still occupied by semi-monthly services. Class-Leader, Mr. A. I. Carsley.

SCHOOLS.

On the organization of the town the schools received immediate attention. Schools were established in the north, the centre, and the western parts of the town, and \$250 voted for their support. Six districts were soon formed, and these were increased to twelve by 1830. The town now includes ten districts, with nine school-houses, valued at \$4000. Of the 274 inhabitants of legal school age, 256 are registered as having attended school some time during the year. Present school committee: Messrs. Conrad S. Snow, John T. Lawrence, and Alroy Noyes.

SOCIETIES.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Triumph Lodge, No. 50, organized Dec. 20, 1865. First officers, Hiram S. Tuttle, W. C. T.; Parthenia F. Libby, W. V. T.; David J. Lawrence, W. S.; Nathaniel Dyer, W. F. S.; Lyman C. True, W. Treas.; D. T. Libby, W. M.; C. L. Nichols, Chaplain. Present membership, 83. Conrad S. Snow, W. C. T.; Nettie M. True, W. V. T.; George Gore, W. Sec.; D. S. Toothaker, W. F. S.; Charles Crockett, Treas. The lodge has a fine library, opened in 1878.

The old physicians of the town have been Dr. Joseph Cushman, to 1845; Dr. David Y. Pierce, 1854; Dr. Greenfield Tompson, Dr. J. P. Haskell, 1838.

MILITARY.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Those who have lived and died here are Jacob Bemis, who died in 1814, aged eighty-four; Lieut. Peter Brown, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill; Josiah Walker, and A. Jobllen.

WAR OF 1812.

Paul Allen, who is still living, at the age of ninety years; Isaac Stetson, Reuben Hodgden, Zebulon Berry, John Noyes.

The prominent men of the town, not elsewhere mentioned, have been : to 1825, Major Benjamin Soule, George Warren, Esq., Thomas Worthly, William Blackstone, Lebbeus Tuttle, Lieut. Peter W. Brown ; 1825-50, Capt. Joseph Brown, Michael Dyer, Reuben Haskell, Capt. Benj. Small, Josiah Walker, Isaac Cushman, Esq. ; since 1850, Benjamin True, Perez Chapin, George Noyes, Capt. Isaac Brown,

Capt. Joseph Small, Moses Plummer, Esq., Hiram S. Tuttle, Conrad S. Snow, Seth D. Stetson.

OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA.

Colonels, John Lawrence, G. Warren ; major, Benjamin Soule ; captains, Jabez True, Edw. Tompson, John Skillin, Henry J. Warren, Joseph Brown, Jacob Cotton, Eben True.

RAYMOND.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

IN lieu of a grant made Capt. William Raymond, and 60 other inhabitants of Beverly, Mass., in 1735, for services against the French and Indians in 1690, and found to be in New Hampshire,* a new grant was made their heirs in June, 1765, and confirmed by the General Court, Jan. 30, 1767.

April 30th, a meeting of the proprietors was held at Beverly, Mass., and it was voted that the township be named Raymond. Capt. George Raymond was made Treasurer ; Thomas Porter, Clerk ; and other officers elected to forward the settlement.

The town of Raymond, lying to the east of Sebago Lake, extends in a northeasterly direction twelve and a quarter miles from the point of Raymond Cape, and is four and three-quarters miles in width. The south part is indented by Jordan Bay. It is bounded on the north by Androscoggin County, on the east by New Gloucester and Gray, on the south by Sebago Lake, and on the west by Casco. The original town comprised 37,750 acres, of which 428 acres were excluded for Rattlesnake Mountain, and 5945 acres for ponds. It was seven and one-half miles square, the base line running due northwest on the western line of New Boston (now Gray) and Windham. The part west of Crooked River was taken to form Naples in 1829, the western half incorporated as Casco in 1841, and Raymond Cape annexed from Standish in 1871. The surface is diversified by lowlands in the south, rising to the northward into broad uplands and peaks, the highest of which is Rattlesnake Mountain. On the west, Panther, Great and Little Rattlesnake Ponds extend through the town, and are navigable by sloops a portion of the year.

Indications of mineral wealth are found ; sulphurets from near the centre of the town have been assayed, showing both silver and gold in paying quantities.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Raymond has had no Indian wars. John Davis, Jr., a trapper, the first white occupant, was troubled by Indians

stealing his game, and told his comrade on leaving his camp that he was about done submitting. Soon after a shot was heard. When Davis returned he had his traps with him, and he told his comrade that they "must leave that ground mighty quick !" His sons, John and Gideon Davis, chose lots east of the present village, in 1770 ; D. Nathaniel Jones, of Cape Elizabeth, Thomas Lewis, and William Dingley also choosing lots the same year.

In 1768 a tax of £90 was assessed on the sixty shares, to pay the expense of survey ; four lots were given to Capt. Samuel Skilling, for services in locating. In 1769 a choice of fifteen 100-acre lots was offered to either proprietor who could move to the town, build a house, and clear four acres of land within fifteen months. In April, 1770, this offer was made to include "any person" who should choose before December 1st of that year. June 18, 1770, Capt. Nathaniel Jordan had recorded the choice of lot 3, range 2, embracing the outlet of Panther Pond ; and September 24th, Capt. Joseph Dingley recorded lot 9, range 2, including the outlet of Thomas Pond.

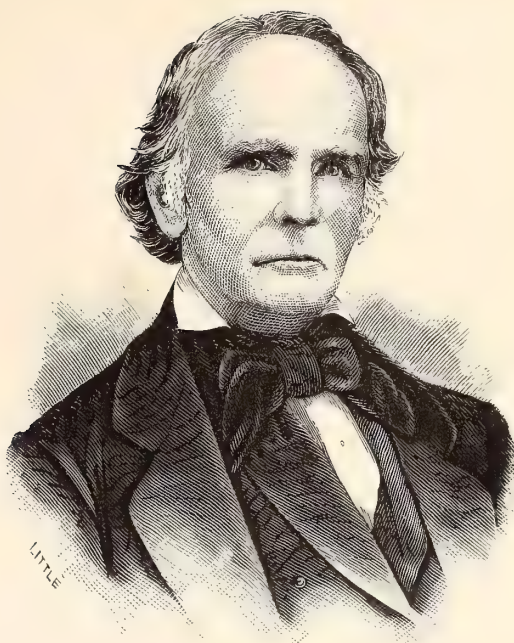
The first settler was to have a lot of 100 acres. Samuel Jordan and Capt. Dingley started from Massachusetts about the same time, Mr. Jordan in advance. Both stopped for the night at the old "carrying-place," on the south shore of Sebago Lake. While Mr. Jordan was sleeping Capt. Dingley rose quietly, and procuring a boat paddled across the lake to his location above the cape. Mr. Jordan awoke to find himself alone, and started to walk around the lake, that he might be the first settler, arriving at the mouth of Panther Run, where he settled late in the afternoon. By the division of the town to form Casco, which included Capt. Dingley's place, Samuel Jordan became the first settler of Raymond. George Peirce, Esq., was authorized to lay out the town in fourteen ranges, commencing in the south corner and running northwest, each containing twenty-four lots or less of 100 acres each. He was removed in 1789, and Nathaniel Winslow, surveyor, employed to complete the survey and present a map to the proprietors, which was accepted March 17, 1791, and a new drawing for "rights" was made the same day.

Capt. Nathaniel Jordan cleared the first road, in 1771.

* Called originally Waretown.



GIDEON PLUMMER.



MOSES PLUMMER.



HENRY JORDAN.



HENRY JORDAN (deceased).

Of the first 30 settlers in Raymond who received deeds for their lands March 29, 1794, Dominicus Jordan settled on the bay bearing his name, where his son Samuel located the first farm in present Raymond, and his grandson, Samuel Jordan, Jr., the first child born in the town, was born Sept. 21, 1775. Joseph Brown settled next towards the village, Mark Leach and James Jordan north of the village, John Davis east on Panther Run, Samuel Jordan a mile west near Pulpit Rock, and Capt. Dingley just over the line in Casco, with his mills on both sides of the stream.

The site of the village was reserved as a "mill lot," but afterwards sold to James Leach, Eli Longley, J. Plummer, and E. H. Scribner, who held it in 1828. Raymond Hill, in the centre of the town, contained the families of Roger Jordan, of East Raymond hamlet; Gideon Davis, at the south end of Panther Pond; John Davis, west, including the burying-ground; and Thomas Crisp, northwest, while farther to the north were John Cash, the snake-charmer, Francis Symonds, Jonathan Simonton, James Finney, and north of the Raymond Hill burying-ground, Benjamin Smith. Moses Starbird settled west, towards Rattlesnake Pond. In the north corner of the town Widow Experience Willson lived, and at the foot of Panther Pond, east side, Widow Catharine Welch, whose husband was killed in the Revolutionary war. John Nash and his son Elijah Nash came as early as 1812.

Samuel Strout and George Small came in 1816. John Nash settled near the centre of the town in 1817, Henry Merrill a mile east in 1824, Jacob Gray at the north end of Panther Pond in 1822, and John Spiller on the north of Little Rattlesnake Pond in 1816.

Pulpit Rock, a huge granite pile near Raymond Cape, now overgrown with trees and bushes, rises to a height of sixty feet, and is capped with three large rocks rising above the surrounding tree-tops. It is said to have been the former council-ground of the Indians.

The first settlers in Raymond Cape were Daniel Mason, who came by boat from Standish, and built his house on the north shore near The Images in 1818, and Samuel Tarbox, his brother-in-law, who was frozen to death while returning from mill on foot with a bag of meal. His wife, who had gone forth to meet him and wrapped him in her own clothing, was found dead near by. The children remained two days alone during a terrific snow-storm, blowing a horn for help. Surrounded by wild animals, Mr. Mason lived alone on the cape for many years. His wife is still living, a person of vigorous mind, at the age of ninety-six. The cape contains a dozen farm-houses, scattered along its single road. Fry's Island, a quarter of a mile distant, takes its name from Mr. Fry, of Scarboro', a hunter of great powers, who ran down the cape to The Images when pursued by Indians, letting himself drop from the top of a jagged rock into the snow which covered the frozen lake, whence he crossed to the island beyond. The Indians, astonished at the daring leap, when they saw him crossing the ice abandoned the pursuit. This cape was much frequented in early years for fish and game. A fissure in the granite ledge forming The Images, some eight feet wide, extends inward from their face, and is covered with rocks and earth which have fallen from the

height above, forming a cave into which a boat can be drawn, with an opening through the rocks above. The walls of this bluff rise 60 feet above the water and extend downward in a straight wall 80 feet from the mouth of the cave to the bottom of the lake.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

At South Casco, on the Raymond side, is the Union church,—formerly Edward Scribner's inn,—the residence of Mrs. Hawthorne, and the boyhood home of Nathaniel Hawthorne the novelist. The house is but little changed externally, the partitions only having been removed and a gallery erected in 1839 by a bequest from Richard Manning, the early agent of the proprietors.

The old burying-ground at Raymond village is regularly laid out with granite borders and contains some fine monuments. Most of the early pioneers of South Raymond are buried here. Among the most prominent are the names of Elder Zachariah Leach, the first preacher, who died in 1841; Dominicus Jordan, who died 1823, aged seventy-seven; Col. Nathaniel Jordan, died 1842, aged sixty-five; Eliot Plummer, died 1817, aged forty-four; Samuel Brown, died 1825, aged seventy-eight; Jeremiah Hayden, died 1847, aged seventy-nine, and their associates in life. A Mr. Fowler, whose grave is marked by an unlettered stone, was the first buried there.

Near the old church on Raymond Hill, the next principal burying-ground contains the graves of Samuel Jordan, the first-born of Raymond, who died 1859, aged eighty-four; Rev. Isaiah Libby; Rev. Joseph Files; John Jordan, died 1861, aged ninety-three; John Brown, died 1849, aged eighty-six; John Nash, Sr., died 1813, aged eighty-one; John Spiller, died 1845, aged seventy-eight; and many other pioneers. This ground now includes the site of the first church and school-house.

Mark Leach was buried in the field near his residence, in the west of Raymond village, now owned by Joel Mason.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

SOUTH CASCO,

on the Raymond side, contains the store of Samuel L. Mason, established 1858, Sibly, Gould & Strout's shook- and shingle-mill, established 1865 by Eliot Fulton, who built the Fulton dock and warehouse on Jordan Bay at that time, and a dozen buildings, including the Hawthorne church.

RAYMOND VILLAGE,

the principal settlement of the town, is built upon the reserve "mill lot" of the proprietors, and is separated from Jordan Bay by a quarter of a mile of level meadow. As early as 1809, Stephen Swett kept the inn on the corner, enlarged, and occupied since 1871, by W. H. Smith. A small two-story building and store standing east of the inn, the dwelling of Mr. West on the south side of the road, and Eliot Plummer's house, now the oldest in Raymond, a short distance east of the corner, still standing, comprised the village of Raymond in 1809. Two years later Capt. Jesse Plummer erected a dwelling near the inn, and Isaac, father of Hon. Z. L. Whitney, settled west of the store. On Panther Creek, the tannery of Nehemiah Mitchell and

Jesse Plummer's mill, first erected by John Davis, were surrounded by woods. Farther down the stream was the old Jordan mill, built for the proprietors by Dominicus Jordan. The village now comprises a fine new church; school-house; the Central Hotel, occupied many years by Eli Longley; a general country store by D. & E. A. Plummer, established 1854, by Morrill & Plummer; W. H. Skilling, harness, established 1872; Elbridge Gerry, wagon- and smith-shop, established 1859; millinery-store; sugar-, shoo-, and lumber-mills, Plummer & Davis, established 1848,—mills first built 1795,—and 32 dwellings. Mails daily by Portland and Bridgton stage; E. A. Plummer, postmaster. The early merchants of the place have been Mark Leach, Seth Giles, Hugh Simms, Samuel Witham.

EAST RAYMOND,

four miles north, was formerly the centre of business. Cyrus Latham, the first merchant there, sold a hoghead of rum in a single week, for harvesting, about 1820. Afterwards there were three stores, kept by L. D. Strout, Thomas Morrill, and Joseph Symonds, during the extensive lumbering operations. There are now a dozen dwellings; the store of H. J. & O. B. Lane, established 1863; and the town-house, built by Dominicus Jordan for Frank Winslow, John Cook, and D. J. Sawyer, committee, in 1838. On the division of the town this house was moved to its present central position. Mails are daily by Bridgton and Portland stage; J. H. Lane, postmaster. Two miles north is the shoo- and stave manufactory of Elias Bartlett.

North Raymond post-office, near the county line, is at the store of W. Small, postmaster.

CIVIL LIST.

OFFICERS OF RAYMOND PREVIOUS TO INCORPORATION.*

CLERKS.

Thomas Porter, 1767; Elijah Porter, 1773-75; Thomas Porter, 1776; Samuel Williams, 1783-84; Francis Drake, 1785-88; James Jeffrey, 1797; Joseph Wight, 1801-2-3.

TREASURERS.

Capt. George Raymond, 1767; Joseph Blaney, 1783-84; Isaac Chapman, 1785; James Jeffrey, 1788; James Jeffrey, 1797; Samuel Dingley, 1802.

AGENTS.

Nathaniel Jordan, 1776; George Peirce, 1785; Dominicus Jonathan, Joseph Dingley, 1789; Samuel Dingley, Dominicus Jordan, John Cash, 1795; Samuel Dingley, 1798.

COMMITTEE AND ASSESSORS.

1767.—Benjamin Raymond, Elijah Porter, Thomas Porter, John Chipman.

1768.—Benjamin Raymond, Elijah Porter, Thomas Porter.

1783-84.—Jonathan Gardner, William Goodhue, George Williams.

1785-88.—Capt. John Gardner, Capt. George Williams, Joshua Dodge, Capt. Jonathan Gardner, Capt. Stephen Abbott.

1797.—Benj. Pickman, Gen. Stephen Abbott, Richard Manning, Jr.

1801.—Joseph Wight, Samuel Dingley, George Small.

1802.—Joseph Wight, Samuel Dingley, John Cash.

1803.—Amos Rogers, Daniel Small (3d), Mark Leach, Jr.

COLLECTORS.

Joseph Ward, 1769; Thomas Porter, 1783; Isaac Chapman, 1788; Richard Manning, 1795; Richard Manning, Jr., 1797; Daniel Small, 1801; George Small, 1802; Amos Rogers, 1803.

The town of Raymond was incorporated June 20, 1803. The first election after, was held at the inn of Capt. Samuel Dingley (now Casco), Aug. 15, 1803.

Joseph Wight was elected Clerk; Joseph Wight, Samuel Dingley, George Small, Selectmen and Assessors; Samuel Dingley, Treasurer; Daniel Cook, Constable; Hezekiah Cook, John Mitchell, Richard Mayberry, Samuel Dingley, Francis Symonds, James Leach, Ephraim Whitney, John Small, Surveyors of Highways; Edward Mayberry, Samuel Leach, Surveyors of Boards; Samuel Dingley, Surveyor of Lumber.

Elections were afterwards held in Eli Longley's stable until 1834.

SELECTMEN.

1803.—Joseph Wight, Samuel Dingley, George Small.

1804.—Joseph Wight, Edward Mayberry, George Small.

1805.—Samuel Dingley, Daniel Small (3d), Joseph Wight.

1806.—George Small, Joseph Wight, Henry Jordan.

1807.—George Small, Daniel Small, Joseph Wight.

1808.—Samuel Dingley, Samuel Leach, Henry Jordan.

1809.—Samuel Leach, George Small, Nathan Cook.

1810.—Daniel Small, John Tukey, Mark Leach, Jr.

1811.—Samuel Leach, Daniel Small, Stephen Swett.

1812.—Samuel Leach, Samuel Jordan, Mark Leach, Jr.

1813.—Mark Leach, Samuel Jordan, William Dingley.

1814.—Samuel Leach, Daniel Small, Henry Jordan.

1815.—Samuel Leach, Henry Jordan, Nathan Cook.

1816.—Daniel Small, John Smith, Ichabod M. Gay.

1817.—Henry Jordan, Samuel Jordan, Nathan Cook.

1818.—Henry Jordan, Samuel Leach, Joseph Wight.

1819.—Samuel Leach, Henry Jordan, Joseph Dingley.

1820.—Samuel Jordan, Henry Jordan, Mark Leach, Jr.

1821.—Richard Manning, Mark Leach, Jr., Henry Jordan.

1822.—Henry Jordan, Mark Leach, Zachariah Leach.

1823.—Zachariah Leach, Henry Jordan, Richard Cook.

1824.—Henry Jordan, Daniel Small, Richard Cook.

1825.—Henry Jordan, Richard Cook, Zachariah Leach.

1826.—Henry Jordan, Richard Cook, Daniel Small.

1827.—Henry Jordan, Richard Cook, Isaac Whitney.

1828.—Henry Jordan, William Webb, Zachariah Leach.

1829.—William Webb, Jonathan Leach, Uriah Gibbs.

1830-31.—William Webb, Jonathan Leach, Henry Jordan.

1832.—William Webb, Ephraim Browne, John Sawyer.

1833.—John Cook, Ephraim Browne, John Sawyer, Dominicus Jordan (vacancy).

1834.—James Webb, Henry Jordan, Peter Staples, Jr.

1835.—James Webb, Ebenezer Hayden, Charles Latham.

1836.—Charles Latham, Robinson Cook, James M. Leach.

1837.—Robinson Cook, James M. Leach, Joseph Symonds.

1838.—Zachariah Leach, Jr., Isaiah Winslow, Ebenezer Strout.

1839.—William Webb, Dominicus Jordan, John Nash.

1840.—Dominicus Jordan, John Nash, Isaiah Gould.

1841.—John Nash, Charles Latham, William Plummer.

1842.—Charles Latham, Henry Jordan, Jr., William Plummer.

1843.—Zachariah L. Whitney, Henry Jordan, Jr., Henry Tenney, Jr.

1844.—Zachariah L. Whitney, Samuel S. Browne, Charles Latham.

1845-46.—Zachariah L. Whitney, Samuel S. Browne, Wentworth R. Lane.

1847-48.—Samuel S. Browne, Mahlon D. Hayden, Matthew Churchill.

1849.—John Nash, Jesse Plummer, Jr., Matthew Churchill.

1850.—John Nash, William Nason, Samuel S. Browne.

1851.—Samuel S. Browne, William Nason, Matthew Churchill.

1852.—William Plummer, James Strout, Stephen Fogg.

1853.—William Nason, Samuel S. Browne, Matthew Churchill.

1854.—William Nason, Samuel S. Browne, Randall Burton.

1855-56.—John Sawyer, Samuel S. Browne, Matthew Churchill.

1857.—Randal Barton, Andrew Libby, Thomas Morrell.

1858.—Samuel S. Browne, Andrew Libby, Thomas Morrell.

1859-60.—William Nason, John Nash, William Small.

1861.—William Small, Cyrus K. Bowker, Lyman B. Chipman.

1862.—Ira Witham, Alvin B. Jordan, William Morrell.

1863.—Ira Witham, Francis Small, Bela Latham.

1864.—Francis Small, William Nason, Bela Latham.

* The dates are those on which the elections were held.

1865.—Francis Small, Elijah Fulton, John D. Spiller.
 1866.—William Rolfe, Jr., William Small, Erastus A. Plummer.
 1867.—Henry J. Lane, Erastus A. Plummer, David Nash.
 1868.—Henry J. Lane, Joel Mason, Hamden Spiller.
 1869.—Henry J. Lane, Erastus A. Plummer, David Nash.
 1870.—Henry J. Lane, Gibson Plummer, Jr., David Nash.
 1871.—Zachariah L. Whitney, David Nash, Charles N. Wilson.
 1872.—Henry J. Lane, David Nash, Charles N. Wilson.
 1873.—Henry J. Lane, Charles N. Wilson, Francis H. Witham.
 1874.—Charles N. Wilson, David Nash, William P. Hayden.
 1875.—David Nash, Erastus A. Plummer, Benjamin W. Merrill.
 1876.—Erastus A. Plummer, Francis H. Witham, Jordan Brown.
 1877.—Charles N. Wilson, Francis H. Witham, Erastus A. Plummer.
 1878–79.—Francis H. Witham, Charles N. Wilson, William H. Smith.

TOWN CLERKS.

Joseph Wight, 1803–8; Samuel Leach, 1809–12; William Dingley, 1813; Samuel Leach, 1814–24; Zachariah Leach, Jr., 1825; Wm. P. Holden, 1826–28; Zachariah Leach, Jr., 1829–30; Mark Leach, Jr., 1831; Zachariah Leach, 1832–35; Zachariah L. Whitney, 1836–40; Joseph Symonds, 1841; Cyrus Jordan, 1842; William Plummer, 1843–49; Wentworth R. Lane, 1850–51; Nathaniel Staples, 1852; Lorenzo D. Strout, 1853–54; Wentworth R. Lane, 1855–64; Orrin B. Lane (vacancy), 1864; Orrin B. Lane, 1865–70; Francis H. Witham, 1871; Orrin B. Lane, 1872–79.

TREASURERS.

Samuel Dingley, 1803; Joseph Wight, 1804–5; George Small, 1806–15; Richard Manning, 1816–21; Eli Longley, 1822–27; Mark Leach (2d), 1828–31; Zachariah Leach, 1832–35; Zachariah L. Whitney, 1836–40; Joseph Symonds, 1841; Anson Jordan, 1842; John Sawyer, 1843–51; Joseph T. Sawyer, 1852; John Sawyer, 1853; Ephraim Brown, 1854–56; John Sawyer, 1857–62; John Nash, 1863–65; Henry J. Lane, 1866–67; John Murch, 1868; Alvin B. Jordan, 1869; Erastus A. Plummer, 1870–77; Henry J. Lane, 1878; Erastus A. Plummer, 1879.

COLLECTOR AND CONSTABLE.

Daniel Cook, 1803; Mark Leach, Jr., 1804; Daniel Small (3d), 1805–6; Nathaniel Jordan, 1807; Mark Leach, Jr., 1808–9; Joseph Wight, 1810; Edward Jordan, 1811; John Smith, 1812; Stephen Swett, John Smith (vacancy), 1813; Stephen Swett, col.; Stephen Swett, John Smith, Mark Leach, Jr., Samuel Leach, 1814; Daniel Small, col. and con.; Samuel Leach, con., 1815; Samuel Jordan, 1816; Stephen Jilson, 1817; Joseph Wight, col. and con., Samuel Leach, con., 1818; Mark Leach, Jr., col. and con., Samuel Leach, con., 1819; Mark Leach, Jr., 1820–21; Joseph Wight, 1822; Daniel Small, 1823–24; Mark Leach, col. and con., Edward Jordan, con., 1825; Mark Leach, 1826–27; John Holden, 1828; Levi Holden, 1829; John Holden, 1830.

Charles Latham (Eastern District), Eli Langley (Western District), 1831; Ebenezer Strout (Eastern District), Mark Leach (Western District), 1832; James Webb (whole town), 1833; Ebenezer Strout (Eastern District), Barclay Wight (Western District), 1834; Clement Hayden (whole town), 1835; John Nash, 1836–38; James M. Leach, Seth Gibbs (vacancy), 1839; Samuel S. Browne, 1840; Ebenezer Strout, 1841; Anson Jordan, 1842; Zachariah L. Whitney, 1843–44; Ebenezer Strout, 1845; John Nash, 1846; George Small, 1847; John Nash, 1848; Lorenzo D. Strout, 1849; Joseph Browne, Jr., 1850–51; John Small, Jr., 1852; Thomas Morrill, 1853; Ira Witham, 1854; Oliver P. Jordan, 1855–56; John Nash, 1857–58; Alvin B. Jordan, 1859–61; Samuel B. Nash, 1862; Stillman A. Danforth, 1863–65; Joshua R. Adams, 1866; George S. Nash, 1867–69; Jordan Brown, 1870; Thomas Davis, 1871; Jordan Brown, 1872–74; Samuel B. Nash, 1875–76; Francis M. Nash, 1877; Andrew J. Witham, 1878; Francis M. Nash, 1879.

RELIGIOUS.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first religious meetings in Raymond were held, previous to 1790, by Elder Joseph Hutchinson, an associate of Rev. Mr. Randall, the first Free-Will Baptist preacher.

He was followed in 1790 by Elder James McOrson, Elder Nathan Merrill, and Elder William Irish. Jesse Brown and Daniel Small were the first persons baptized. September 29th, Elder Merrill baptized Moses and Martha Starbird, John and Sarah Small, and Zachariah Leach. Nine others were baptized in November. These met at the house of Moses Starbird, Dec. 30, 1791, chose Zachariah Leach clerk, and appointed regular conference meetings for the future. In response to a request made by this society, Zachariah Leach was ordained Nov. 6, 1794, and entered immediately upon his duties, baptizing his first convert, Jeremiah Hayden, November 23d. A great revival occurred in 1798, including John Brown, Eliot Plummer, and many others. Two meeting-houses were begun in 1801: one upon the height between John Maxfield's barn and John Mitchell's, now Casco, and one in the angle of the road leading from Zachariah Leach and John Small's to Portland, now the site of the cemetery on Raymond Hill.

In 1804, Elijah Nash and Jeremiah Hayden were appointed deacons, and Isaac Barton, clerk. Revival meetings were vigorously conducted in 1805, 1808, 1809, and 1815, the converts proceeding from the meeting to the water, where they were immediately baptized, or were baptized *during meetings*, which were also held beside the ponds. In accordance with the requirements of the grant, to settle a learned Protestant minister, Rev. Mr. Leach was elected the first minister of Raymond, in 1817, and thereby received the ministerial lot, reserved by the Commonwealth. This he transferred to the school fund, two years after.

Rev. Zachariah Jordan was ordained in 1818. Elder Leach was pastor until his death, Nov. 3, 1841. Elder Josiah Keene became pastor in 1845; Lowell Parker, 1846; William Chase, 1851; D. A. Maddox, 1853; Elder Brackett, 1854; Elder Henson, John Pinkham, J. S. Potter, 1867–70; Uriel Chase, 1871–74. Jeremiah Hayden was licensed 1851, L. D. Strout, 1854.

Deacons.—Elijah Nash, 1794–1849; John Jordan, 1844; John Nash, 1851; John Rolf, 1858; Levi Jordan, 1875–79; Charles Butters, 1875–79.

Clerks.—Z. Leach, 1791; Joseph Symonds, 1824–33; Thomas Jordan, John Rolf, Francis Small, to 1866; James Austin, to 1875; succeeded by Col. Thomas Davis, present clerk. Elbridge Gerry is clerk of a branch society at Raymond village.

The present meeting-house was built near the old one on the hill north of East Raymond in 1834, and dedicated by Elder Joseph White, assisted by Elders Z. Leach and J. Phinney. In 1842 the church resolved, as a part of their covenant,—

"We agree that we will not make, vend, nor use as a beverage or drink, ardent spirits of any kind."

This had received the signatures of 181 members previous to 1858. The present membership is 56.

Five hundred dollars, left the church by Deacon John Small, in 1855, was invested in a parsonage on Raymond Hill.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the summer of 1814, Rev. Allen H. Cobb began preaching in the proprietors' meeting-house on Raymond

Hill. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Ireson, who formed a class of five members,—Thomas and Statira Files, Betsey Strout, and Alex. Alexander and wife. A meeting-house was built at East Raymond by Thomas Files, George and Daniel Small, between 1816 and 1820, and is still in use. The class was changed from Portland to Gray circuit in 1820, to Otisfield in 1832, Raymond in 1841, and Raymond and Casco in 1843.

The Methodist Episcopal parish of Raymond was incorporated July 12, 1823, with E. Strout, Clerk; Thomas Files, Joseph Wight, and Levi Small, Assessors; Daniel Small, Collector; George Small, Treasurer. In 1844 there was a class on Raymond Cape with Alfred Manes, leader; in East Raymond, Simeon S. Nash, leader; and two classes in Casco, Daniel Nash, recording steward, 1844. A class was formed in Raymond village in 1870, with John F. Woodman, leader. Levi Small, George Strout, and Simeon S. Nash were class-leaders previous to 1845. Present class-leaders, John F. Woodman, Gibeon Plummer, Samuel B. Nash, leader and recording steward, 1869–78; Marcus Nash, leader, 1869–78.

Pastors.—J. L. Bishop, 1820; C. Fogg, 1820–21; Peter Ayer, 1823; James Jacques, 1824; P. P. Morrill, 1825; J. Briggs, 1826; Silas Frink, 1827; Moses Sanderson, 1828; Oliver Bennett, 1829; Abel Alton, 1830; A. P. Millman, 1831; Isaac F. Moore, 1832–33; George D. Strout, 1834; A. F. Barnard, 1836; J. Lull, 1837–38; Dan Perry, 1839; Benjamin Foster, 1840–41; J. Hatch, 1842; Cyrus Phoenix, 1843–44; T. Jordan, 1845; T. B. Chase, 1846; William Folyard, 1847; John Fairbanks, 1848; Simeon W. Pierce, 1849; Benjamin Lufkin, 1850–51; S. W. Pierce, 1852; Stephen H. Toby, 1853; Jesse Stone, 1854; Sargent S. Shaw, 1856; John Fairbanks, 1857; Phineas Libby, 1858; Marcus Wight, 1859; James C. Strout, 1860; Samuel P. Blake, 1861; S. S. Gray, 1862; J. W. Sawyer, 1863–64; J. H. Pillsbury, 1868–69; James Nixon, 1870; P. B. Sawyer, 1871; C. W. Dealtry, 1873; Delano Berry, 1876–77; Thomas J. True, 1878–79.

Membership, 1869, 61.

Trustees.—George S. Nash, Gibeon Plummer, J. F. and James O. Woodman, M. W. Nash.

A fine church building was erected at Raymond village in 1879 by William H. Smith, David Plummer, Jr., Miss Margaret Ann Leach, Mrs. Abbie M. Smith, and Stephen Hamlin, trustees of the Raymond Village Union Parish, which was organized for that purpose. The Ladies' Mite Society contributed \$700 towards its erection, which cost \$2200. Erastus A. Plummer is treasurer of the parish.

ASSOCIATIONS.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Riverside Grange, No. 93, was organized Jan. 12, 1875, with 40 members. First officers: Robert T. Smith, Master; Gibeon P. Davis, Overseer; Gibeon Plummer, Lecturer; William H. Smith, Steward; Alvin E. Plummer, Chaplain; E. A. Plummer, Treas.; Z. L. Whitney, Sec.; Mrs. Abbie Smith, Ceres. Officers 1879: Gibeon Plummer, Master; F. A. Brown, Overseer; William H. Smith, Lecturer; B. H. Nason, Steward; Elbridge Gerry, Chap-

lain; Jesse Plummer, Sec.; Z. L. Whitney, Treas.; Mrs. Isabel Nason, Ceres.

TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB

was organized Nov. 2, 1875, with W. H. Smith, President; James M. Leach, Vice-President; R. T. Smith, Secretary. 1879,—W. H. Smith, President; Jesse Plummer, Vice-President; George M. Leach, Secretary; James M. Leach, Treasurer.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Hawthorne Lodge, No. 16, was organized Dec. 19, 1877. Charles O. Rowe, C. C.; Henry Harmon, V. C.; Robert T. Smith, P.; Daniel H. Chipman, M. of E.; W. H. H. Spiller, M. of F.; Alvin E. Plummer, K. of R. and S.; Bani Nason, M. of A. Present membership, 49. Officers, 1879: Frank H. Boody, C. C.; Lester N. Jordan, V. C.; Hiram M. Cash, P.; Levi Wescott, M. of A.

I. O. OF G. T.

Hawthorne Lodge, No. 62, was organized Feb. 10, 1879, with 41 members. William Mitchell, W. C. T.; Miss Abbie J. Brown, W. V. T.; Fred. E. Plummer, P. W. C. T.; Willis Rolf, Chaplain; Lewellyn Welch, Sec.; Miss Plummer, Lec.; W. H. Smith, Lodge Deputy. The Watchman's Club, organized 1850, was a vigorous reform club, and did much towards establishing the prohibitory law.

SCHOOLS.

The first appropriation for schools recorded was a tax of £40, in 1801. An act authorizing the sale of school lands, then consisting of seven lots, was passed June 14, 1814, and Stephen Swett, Esq., Samuel Leach, Dan Small, Joseph Wight, and William Dingley were made the first trustees of Raymond school fund. In September, 1819, Rev. Zachariah Leach transferred the two lots reserved to him for the ministry and ministerial support to the school fund. In 1804 the Eastern meeting-house was repaired and used for schools, and soon after the other was also used for a school. There were, in 1878, 11 districts with school-houses valued at \$3000, and 416 school children, of whom 348 attended school. A high school is held in winter, at Raymond village. Present school fund, \$1336.50. Supervisor, 1879, Robert T. Smith.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Levi Brigham, 1804–18; Dr. Winthrop Brown, 1819–35; Dr. William Plummer, 1835–55; Dr. Gitchell, 1865–68; Cyrus K. Bowker, 1858–62; Geo. Sylvester, 1873; Dr. Lester H. Jordan, 1874–79.

Among the prominent men of Raymond are William Small, Benjamin W. Merrill, Henry J. Lane, Charles Cole, Jesse Plummer, James Strout, Gibeon Plummer, John Mason, George M. Leach, and Elbridge Gerry.

MILITARY.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

George Strout, Prince Strout, Thomas Crisp, John Cash, William Shurtliffe, Hezekiah Jordan, Andrew Brown, — Knight, Joshua Brown, Mark Leach, Eli Longley.

WAR OF 1812.

Nathaniel Jordan, Simeon Small, Levi Small, William Roff, Benjamin Davis, Samuel Davis, Hezekiah Jordan, — Tyler.

EX-MILITIA OFFICERS OF RAYMOND AND CASCO.

Colonels, Joseph Dingley, Nathaniel Jordan, Eben Scrib-

ner, Edwin Jordan; Lieutenant-Colonels, Collins Strout, James Leach, Thomas Davis; Major, Jonas Jordan; Captains, Jesse Plummer, William Cook, Joseph Symonds, Benjamin Mayberry, Stephen Hall, Jacob Dingley, Jethro Libby, Mahlon D. Hayden, William Brown, Joseph Tukey, Ebenezer Hayden.

SCARBOROUGH.

SITUATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

THIS town is situated in the southwest corner of Cumberland County, upon the sea-coast, from which it extends into the interior about eight miles. It is bounded on the northwest by the towns of Gorham and Buxton, on the northeast by Westbrook and Cape Elizabeth, on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the southwest by the town of Saco, in York County. The "Beach" of this town, which is one of the most beautiful and noted on the New England coast, is resorted to by many in summer, for the excellent advantages it affords for surf-bathing and for enjoying the cool sea-breeze which constantly comes in from the ocean, rendering it comfortable at any of the hotels during the most extreme heat of the season. It is accessible by the Eastern and the Boston and Maine Railroads, the latter of which has a station at the Beach, and at Pine Point. The principal hotels are the Black Rock House, at the bay, and the Kirkwood and Atlantic, at the main beach. The sea-view is fine here, being unobstructed by islands.

The general surface of Scarborough is flat, though in the northwestern part of the town the hills rise to a considerable elevation. It has a large tract of salt marsh adjoining the sea; the interior is sandy, with considerable portions of clay and loam, and intervals upon the rivers.

The principal streams of the town are the Dunston, or New River, the Nonesuch, Libby's River, and the Spurwink, which forms a portion of the southeastern boundary. New River has several branches, the chief of which are Oriocoag River and Mill Creek. The villages or hamlets are Dunstan, West Scarborough, Blue Point, Oak Hill, and Coal Kiln Corners.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

There is pretty good evidence that the first settler in this town was John Stratton, from whom Stratton's Islands took their name, and that he settled here and was engaged in fishing and trade with the Indians prior to the grant made to Cammock in 1631. It is believed that his residence was on the island still bearing his name. That he had given his name to the place before the grant to Cammock is evident from the fact that that name was known in England, and the islands are styled "Stratton's Islands" in the grant.

The only records which there seem to be of Stratton are those of the court held at Saco, March 25, 1636, when Edward Godfrey petitioned for an attachment of a brass kettle belonging to Mr. John Stratton for a debt which had been due about three years; and a mention of him as one of the claimants in the original charter of Wells, given by Thomas Gorges in 1643. At that time Stratton was probably living at Salem, where he was settled in 1637.*

The first legal proprietor within the town was Capt. Thomas Cammock, to whom the Council of Plymouth granted 1500 acres of land between Black Point and Spurwink River. Cammock was a nephew of the Earl of Warwick, at that time a leading member of the Council of Plymouth. The patent bears date Nov. 1, 1631, but Cammock had come to New England in 1630, and for three years had been an agent at Piscataqua (now Portsmouth) for Mason and Gorges. These proprietors in 1633 granted him a tract of land on the eastern bank of the Piscataqua, extending half-way to the river Agamenticus. Delivery was given him of the Black Point patent, May 23, 1633, by Capt. Walter Neale, and he seems to have immediately taken possession. Soon after he was joined by Henry Jocelyn, a former friend, who had also been an agent at Piscataqua; and in 1640 Cammock made his will, by which he gave his real and personal estate to his "well-beloved friend" and companion, Henry Jocelyn, only reserving to himself 500 acres, to be disposed of at his death as he pleased. The remainder of the estate was to become Jocelyn's immediately after the death of himself and wife. Cammock died in the West Indies in September, 1643, and Jocelyn soon after married his widow.

Cammock was a man of a retiring turn of mind, who seems to have been contented to enjoy the quiet beauties of his sea-side home, and the company of such friends as his good wife Margaret and the brothers Henry and John Jocelyn. It is not known that he took part in the administration of public affairs more than once during his residence at Black Point,—then he acted as one of the commissioners of the province of New Somersetshire, in the year 1633.

Among the planters who settled near Cammock were

* Felt's Annals of Salem.

Stephen Lathorne and Ambrose Boaden, in 1640; both built their houses near the Spurwink. Ambrose Boaden had been captain and owner of the vessel in which Cammock and his wife came to America, and he received his land near Spurwink in part payment for the passage. Here Boaden resided till his death. He was for many years the Spurwink ferryman, having been appointed by the court, which fixed his charges at two pence a person, ready pay, but three pence if he was obliged to charge the same in a book. In 1670 he became blind, and remained so till his death, in 1675.

For three years after Cammock's arrival there was no other part of the town occupied, except by Indians. The next principal settlement was at Blue Point, in 1636, by Richard Foxwell and Henry Watts. They were supposed to have settled on the grant made to Thomas Lewis and Richard Bonython by the Council of Plymouth, Feb. 12, 1630, and had been brought over by the proprietors in part fulfillment of their agreement to settle fifty planters on their patent in a period of seven years. But a survey showed that they were not within the bounds of the grant.

John Bonython, the only son of Richard, the patentee, was known throughout the province and Massachusetts as an invincible rebel. None of their laws could be made to reach him. He thought nothing of being outlawed by the General Court, nor did he show any disposition to regard the authority of the government until Massachusetts also proclaimed him a rebel and set a price upon his head; then he submitted rather than lose his life. It was doubtless this troublesome character for whom a rhymist of those days intended the following epitaph:

"Here lies Bonython, the sagamore of Saco;
He lived a rogue and died a knave, and went to Hobbowocko.*"

Foxwell died in 1676. He had been a member of the General Assembly of Ligoniam in 1648; one of the commissioners of the town in 1664 and 1668; clerk of the writs for Scarborough in 1658 and 1665; and was again elected in 1668, but declined. He had three sons, John, Richard, and Philip, none of whom left children but John, who had one son, Nathaniel, at whose death the male branch of the family became extinct. Philip was one of the selectmen of the town in 1681. He removed to Kittery in 1690, and died there the same year.

Henry Watts removed from Saco to Blue Point with Mr. Foxwell in 1636, and settled upon the plantation adjoining. The first notice of him in the records occurs in the proceedings of the court, September 15, 1640, when he was "presented" with one Fretby, for "carrying bords" on the Sabbath. It appears that George Cleaves, as deputy-president of Ligoniam under Rigby, had assumed to dispose of grants of land at Blue Point, and had granted a small tract to Watts. In 1673, Watts sold one-half of his whole plantation, including the grant from Cleaves, to Ralph Allison. Watts had built the first mill in town, on Foxwell's Brook, on the western side of the Point, and it appears from the deed to Allison, in which the land and mill were conveyed, that the settlement had been named

"Cockell," though from what the name is derived is unknown. Watts took an active part in the political affairs of the town and province. He was a member of the General Assembly of the Province of Ligoniam in 1648; commissioner for Falmouth and Scarborough in 1659; constable of Scarborough in 1660; commissioner in 1661, 1662, and 1664. He was living at Blue Point in 1685, being upwards of seventy-one years of age. The date of his death is not known. The next settlers at Blue Point were George Dearing and Nicholas Edgecomb, some time after whom came Hilkiah Bailey and Edward Shaw. Tristram Alger also lived here about the same time of the last mentioned.

Roger Dearing, who died at Blue Point in 1676, is supposed to have been a son of George Dearing. A grandson, by the name of Roger, came from Kittery and settled here about 1700.

Nicholas Edgecomb was a member of the younger branch of the noble family of Edgecomb, of Mount Edgecomb, England. Sir Richard Edgecomb received a grant from Gorges of 8000 acres of land in the town, which was for a long time after his death the subject of controversy. A descendant of Nicholas Edgecomb, probably his grandson, was agent for the Edgecomb estate; he lived at Blue Point about twenty years, and then removed to Saco. His sons were Robert and John, and probably Michael and Christopher, who were living here in 1675. Robert was married to Rachel Gibbons, of Saco, where he died in 1730, aged seventy-four. John was one of the selectmen of Saco in 1686. Of the daughters, Mary married George Page, of Saco, and after his death John Ashton, of Blue Point, afterwards of Marblehead, Mass. Joanna married a Mr. Puncheon, of Boston.

William Smyth first settled at Blue Point in 1640; thence he removed to Black Point, where he resided at the time of his death. He and Foxwell were the appraisers of Cammock's estate, in 1643. He had a brother Richard, and two sisters, living at Worcester, England, in 1661, and it is probable that he was a native of that city. He was born in 1587, and died at Black Point, in March, 1676. Richard Smyth, who was one of the witnesses to the delivery of Black Point to Cammock, in 1633, was probably the brother of William, who was living in Worcester, in 1661. If so, he remained in the province but a few years.

Hilkiah Bailey and Edward Shaw settled at Blue Point before 1648, for a deposition of Smyth's shows that they had been some time there when Rigby's government was established, and that was in 1648. Bailey was the father of Jona. Bailey, who died at Blue Point in 1663. Shaw left a son, Richard, who lived a number of years on his father's estate, and sold it, in 1662, to John Howell.

Most of the early settlers above referred to were properly *planters*, for they gave their attention to agriculture, and the improvement of their estates.

The third principal settlement within the town was made at Dunstan, about the year 1651, by the brothers Andrew and Arthur Alger (sometimes erroneously spelled *Augur*). Mr. H. Hight, a resident of Dunstan, who has given some attention to its early history, says,—

* The Satan of the Indians.—*Folsom's Saco and Biddeford*. Maine Historical Collections.

"The first authentic account of the brothers, Andrew and Arthur Alger, relates that in the year 1645 they resided at Stratton's Island,



MRS. JOSEPH LARRABEE.



JOSEPH LARRABEE.

(PHOTOS. BY LAMSON.)



RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN LARRABEE, SCARBORO, ME.

and had a number of fishermen in their employ. Several depositions in the York County records refer to the fact that they came from a village called Dunstan, in England. In one old record we find that Arthur signed his name 'Arthur Alger, Jr.' This may indicate that his father's name was Arthur. The deposition of John Boaden says, 'Arthur who was Lieutenant.'

"It is now (1878) near two hundred and thirty years since they first rowed up the Dunstan River. They came from the vicinity of Black Point and pursued the course of the flood-tide until they arrived at or near Dunstan Landing. Some time in the year 1651 they purchased of the Indian sagamore, who resided at Blue Point, a tract of land containing near 1000 acres. In the year 1654, Arthur, with his wife, and Andrew, with his family, were fully established at Dunstan. The purchase made in 1651 was confirmed by a second acknowledgment of the sale, 'dated 19th of December, 1659,' and reads as follows:

"Declaration of Jane, the Indian, of Scarborough, concerning lands."

"This aforesaid Jane, alias Uphanum, doth declare that her mother, namely Naguasqua, the wife of Wackwarrawaskee, Sagamore, and her brother, Ugaguskis and herself, namely Uphanum, coequally hath sould unto Andrew Alger and to his brother Arthur Alger a tract of land, beginning at the mouth of ye river called Blue Point River where the river doth part, and soe bounded up along with the river called Owascog, in Indian, and soe up three score pooles above the falls on one side, and on the other side bounded up along with the northernmost river that draineth by the great hill of Abram Joselyn's and goeth northward, bounding from the head of ye river southwest, and soe to the aforesaid bounds, namely, three score pooles above the Falls.

"This aforesaid Uphanum doth declare that her mother and brother and shee hath already in hand received full satisfaction of the aforesaid Algers for the aforesaid, the land, from the beginning of the world to this day, provided on conditions that for tyme to come from year to year, yearly, the aforesaid Algers shall peaceably suffer Uphanum to plant in Andrew Alger's field soe long as Uphanum and her mother, Negasqua, doe both live, and alsoe one bush¹ of corne for acknowledgement every year soe long as they both shall live.

"Uphanum doeth declare that ye bargain was made in the year 1651, unto which she doeth subscribe her mark of

(Signed)

"UPHANUM X."

"Just previous to the breaking out of the Indian war of 1675, when the war spirit began to show itself among the Indians of this eastern section, the Algers, thinking—we presume—that it might be for the interest of peace in their then flourishing settlement, obtained a third acknowledgment of 'the sayle, dated May the 27th, 1674.'

"They were now—excepting the apprehension of Indian troubles—very pleasantly situated on their clearing. Three of Andrew's daughters were married, and with their husbands were residing on the purchase. Others had settled around them.

"Joanna Puncheon's deposition says, 'They made large improvements on their farms, and sold considerable quantities of grain yearly.' On the salt marshes they could cut hay for their cattle for winter, and around them their cattle found feed in summer. They had a house at the 'Neck' which they made their rendezvous in the best season for fishing. The fish furnished them oil for their lamps, and together with the products of the land, the dairy, and the abundant supply of wild game, supplied them even to a degree of comfortable independence.

"We presume they were extremely anxious to maintain peace, but notwithstanding the Indians acknowledged that they had received full satisfaction of the aforesaid Algers from the beginning of the world,—although from year to year, yearly, the aforesaid Algers had peaceably suffered Uphanum to plant in Andrew Alger's fields, and although for more than twenty years they had been on terms of friendship, and every year the 'bushel of corne' had been given as a peace offering,—still, these settlers could not fail to see that an Indian war, with all its horrors, was about to burst upon them.

"Early in the autumn of 1675 they were warned to assemble at the garrison, and they removed their families to Sheldon's garrison, at Black Point. Probably at the time of the removing of their families they carried many of their goods with them, and again they went to Dunstan with an escort of soldiers to guard them and assist them to carry off their goods.

"On the 12th of October, 1675, Andrew and Arthur, accompanied by some relatives, went up to their cabins to get some of their effects

that they had hitherto been unable to remove. They were attacked by the Indians. It is quite impossible at this time to ascertain the particulars concerning the attack. Tradition among their descendants says they were attacked when on their way back to the garrison,—that Andrew was killed and Arthur was mortally wounded.' Southgate, in the 'History of Scarborough,' says 'they were in their cabins at the time of the attack.' However this may be, it is perhaps enough for us to know that on the 12th of October, two hundred and three years ago, the 'Enemy Indians made an attack upon these the first settlers of Dunstan. The casualties were Andrew Alger killed, and Arthur Alger mortally wounded.

"The deposition of Peter Witham, aged 72 years, testifeth that I, about 52 or 3 years ago, then being in the country's service, under the command of Capt. John Wincoll, and being posted with other soldiers at Blue Poynt, at Mr. Foxwell's Garrison, went up to Dunstan to guard Andrew and Arthur Alger, and we assisted them to carry off their grain. Some days after which the said Andrew and Arthur, with some of their relatives, went from Shelton's Garrison to Dunstan to bring off some of their goods, and were beset by the Indians, and said Andrew was killed and said Arthur was mortally wounded. And I did help to carry one off, and also to bury them both.'

"The deposition from Joanna Puncheon says, 'One Robert Nichols, who lived on their land, was killed with his wife in the beginning of the Indian war, in wheat harvest and some weeks after Andrew and Arthur was killed in Indian harvest.' Arthur probably survived long enough to make his will, by which he gave his property to his wife, Ann Alger.

"The relatives referred to in Witham's deposition might have been the sons-in-law of Andrew, or his son John, or other persons. Giles Roberts, who resided in Scarboro' in 1662, speaks of Arthur Alger as his loving brother-in-law. In an old deed, now more than two hundred years old, we find the following: 'I, Arthur Alger, for the love and good-will which I have and do bear towards my loving cousen, Abram Roberts, have given him one hundred acres of land,' etc.

"From these facts we learn they were not without relatives in the settlement.

"They had much to do with the affairs of the times in which they lived. Andrew took an active part in opposition to Cleaves, who claimed to have authority from Rigby to govern the province. He was at different times one of the selectmen, constable, etc.

"Arthur was for several years attorney for the town, and held other important positions.

"The deposition of John Boaden, 1730, says, 'They were persons of note and good character.' There is not a word to indicate that they were other than high-minded, honorable men, and much to confirm our opinion that they were honest, fair-dealing pioneers.

"Their widows soon removed from the scenes of their afflictions. The widow of Arthur removed to Marblehead, Mass. She had no children.

"By the following, from the book of Eastern Claims, we infer that she married again: 'Ann Walker, formerly relict of Arthur Alger, claims a tract of land (here is copied the old Indian deed to the Algers) which was conveyed by his last will and testament, dated 1675, to his wife, Ann Alger.'

"The widow of Andrew removed to Boston. Probably at that time all, or nearly all, of her children had become of age."

The Algers gave the name of Dunstan to their settlement in commemoration of their native town in Somersetshire, England.* It was at a later period transferred to the settlement at the landing, and still later to the village.

In the division of the Alger estate, Arthur took the northern part, which was separated from his brother's by a brook. He died without issue. Andrew had six children,—three sons, John, Andrew, and Matthew, and three daughters. Elizabeth married John Palmer; Joanna married first, Elias Oakman, and second, John Mills, who lived in Boston, where she died; and the third married John Austin. John, the son of Andrew, had several daughters,

* Boaden's deposition. The town referred to was probably Dunster or Dunstorre, in Somersetshire.—Willis.

one of whom, Elizabeth, married John Milliken, housewright, first of Boston, then of Scarborough. The descendants of the Millikens still reside at Dunstan, among whom are J. A. Milliken, the present clerk of the town of Scarborough, and ——— Milliken, who has attained the age of ninety-six years.

Andrew Alger, Jr., was master of a vessel, and was killed in Falmouth in 1690, leaving one daughter, wife of Matthew Collins. Matthew Alger was master of one of the transports in Sir William Phipps' expedition to Canada, and died of the fleet-fever soon after his return. He was the last surviving male of that race, and the name in this branch is extinct in this country. The widow of the first Andrew married Samuel Walker. Several of Andrew's children were married and settled near him before his death: first, John, then Palmer; the others followed, fronting the marsh in the neighborhood of the Dr.-Southgate place, whose farm was a part of the Alger estate.

The settlement at Black Point increased more rapidly than the other two, and became one of the most flourishing and important places on the coast. John Jocelyn ("Voyages," page 200) thus speaks of it in 1671: "Six miles to the westward of Saco, and forty miles from Gorgiana (York), is seated the town of Black Point, consisting of about fifty dwelling-houses, and a magazine or *dogonne*, scatteringly built; they have a store of neat [cattle] and horses, of sheep near upon 700 or 800, much arable and marsh land, salt and fresh, and a corn-mill. To the southward of the Point (upon which are stages of fishermen) lie two small islands; beyond the Point northeastward runs the river Spurwink."

CAREER OF HENRY JOCELYN.

Henry Jocelyn was for over forty years the principal man in the town, and one of the most distinguished inhabitants of the province. He was the son of Sir Thomas Jocelyn, Knight, of Kent, England, whence he came to New England as chief agent of Mason, at Piscataqua, in 1634, and the following year removed to Black Point. He was one of the counselors of the province of New Somersetshire upon the organization of the government in 1635. His commission was renewed under the patent of 1639, and he was a member of the first court at Saco, June 25, 1640. By this court John Wilkinson was sworn constable of Black Point, and a similar officer was appointed for Falmouth. This is the earliest record of the appointment of a town officer for either of these towns. Upon the organization of Rigby's government, in 1648, Mr. Jocelyn was made one of the judges of Ligon, the others being George Cleaves and Robert Jordan.

Mr. Jocelyn was strongly opposed to the submission of the province to Massachusetts. After the western settlements had submitted, in 1653, Jocelyn and Jordan held out against it for the next five years, being zealous and consistent loyalists; and when summoned, in 1654, to appear before the commissioners of that obtrusive colony at York, they refused to recognize her authority and declined to appear. During the same year Jordan (who was an Episcopal clergyman) was arrested and imprisoned in Boston for persisting in baptizing children according to

the forms of the church, although repeatedly forbidden to do so by the authority of Massachusetts. He was released, and in a short time he and Jocelyn were arrested and required to give bonds for their appearance before the General Court. They did not yield their opposition to what they considered usurpation on the part of Massachusetts until convinced that they could do so without the sacrifice of principle, or, at least, saw that a settlement of the wearisome controversy would be for the best good of the country, under existing circumstances. In 1657 they made their appearance before the General Court, and were discharged from their bonds. In 1658, Black Point, Richmond Island, and Casco submitted to the authority and jurisdiction of Massachusetts before a court of commissioners held at the house of Robert Jordan, near the mouth of the Spurwink, in July of that year.

Twenty-eight persons signed the compact, of whom the following fourteen were inhabitants of Scarborough: Henry Jocelyn, Richard Foxwell, Henry Watts, Samuel Oakman, Abraham Follen, Andrew Browne, Ambrose Boaden, Sr., Michael Moddiver, Thomas Hamweth, John Tenney, Arthur Alger, Jr., Nicholas Edgecomb, Ambrose Boaden, Jr., and George Taylor.

In these articles of submission it is provided: "7. That those places which were formerly called Black Point, Blue Point, and Stratton's Island, thereto adjacent, shall hereafter be called by the name of Scarborough.* The bounds of which town, on the western side, beginneth where the town of Saco endeth, and so runs along on the western side of the river Spurwink, eight miles back into the country." "10. That the towns of Scarborough and Falmouth shall have commission courts to try causes as high as fifty pounds." "11. That those two towns of Scarborough and Falmouth are to send one deputy yearly to the Court of Election, and have liberty to send two deputies if they see cause."

Scarborough was named from the market-town of that cognomen in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Jocelyn and Watts were appointed commissioners for Scarborough, under the 10th article of the agreement. Mr. Jocelyn was also chosen one of the magistrates in 1658, in September of which year a court was held in Scarborough by the associates for the county. Henry Jocelyn, Robert Jordan, Nicholas Shapleigh, Edward Rishworth, and Abraham Preble were the judges present.

The government of Massachusetts was borne with pretty good grace till the accession of Charles II. to the throne of England, in 1660. This revived the hopes of the royalists in the province, and Jocelyn and others were less careful to conceal their ill-feeling towards the existing government, to which necessity, for a time, had compelled them to submit. In 1662, Jocelyn and Shapleigh (of Kittery) refused to take the oath of office as associates under Massachusetts. The government sent a commissioner, Capt. Waldron, to see to the enforcement of her authority. It was in vain: the recusant associates protested, and refused to take the oath. At the court, in 1663, not only Jocelyn and Jordan, who seem to be the leading *rebels*, but two strong reinforcements of their

* The Indian name of Scarborough was *Owascoag*,—place of much grass.

party (Shapleigh and Champernoon) were "presented" before the General Court for acting against the authority of Massachusetts. But these proceedings had no other effect than to strengthen them in their opposition. The government, however, modified its policy, so that a temporary or partial reconciliation was effected, and the next year Scarborough made her returns to the General Court, which accepted Mr. Jocelyn as one of the commissioners. His remarkable political career closed in 1676, in which year, or soon after, he removed to Plymouth.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Hostilities in the first Indian war commenced in Massachusetts in June, 1675. The news of the first outbreak must have soon found way to the settlements along the coast. Then (we imagine) the settlers congregated here and there to talk of the prospects, some doubting whether war would come, some fearing it might, and all hoping for a continuation of peace.

The emissaries of King Philip were soon among the different tribes, where they probably found willing listeners, especially among the Indians (then living) who could remember the time when no white man had an habitation in all the land. Envy and hatred with the wildest infatuations of war soon prevailed in all their councils, and powerful bands of hostile savages might properly enough be imagined anywhere in the depth of the wilderness, ready to fall upon and destroy the weakest and most defenseless settlements.

Among the first acts of hostility on the Maine frontier was the attack upon Saco, and the killing of Robert Nichols and his wife, at their homes on the south side of Dunstan, in time of wheat harvest (middle of September), 1675. About the same time the news of the inhuman murder of the Wakely family on the eastern side of the "Presumpscot," spread among the settlements. (Lieut. George Ingersoll, of "Casco," who was the first to visit that scene of horror, had during these troublesome times frequent communication with Black Point.) October 12th, Andrew Alger, of Dunstan, was killed, and his brother Arthur was mortally wounded. One deposition says, "Their families, and their children and their families, were drove off, their houses and barns were burnt, their cattle killed, and the chief of all they had was destroyed." During the later part of the autumn of 1675, news of savage attacks upon the settlements, east and west, came in rapid succession.

We learn from *Scottow's Journal* that, about the last of October, forty Boston soldiers were added to the force at Black Point. Capt. Joshua Scottow was in command, and Black Point garrison was the headquarters of "ye Maine Guard." October 31st, Capt. John Wincoll with sixty men was sent up to Dunstan to save corn and fight the Indians. November 2d, in the afternoon, twenty-nine of the inhabitants, while threshing grain, were nearly surrounded by seventy or eighty Indians. They were relieved by a force under Sergt. Tippin. At this time Capt. Scottow seemed to have been extremely anxious to destroy the "barbarous enemy," and evidently expected a fight with a large force of Indians near Andrew Brown's house (across

the marsh from Dunstan). But the Indians, choosing a different mode of warfare, "fell to burning houses, barns, hay-stacks, and all before them," thus leaving nothing for the soldiers to defend. November 6th, Capt. Wincoll with a force "went up the Nonesuch" to secure corn left in the deserted houses and barns on the northeast side of the town. They had two skirmishes with the enemy. Samuel Ryall, one of the Boston soldiers, was mortally wounded. Early on Sunday morning, November 7th, the enemy burned houses and barns; they ventured near Sheldon's garrison and burned eight or nine houses. As soon as the fires were discovered the soldiers and inhabitants at Black Point garrison hastened towards Sheldon's garrison, which was above musket-shot of the burning houses. Their advance was hindered by the tide, which had overflowed the road and bridge. As soon as they could pass they "scour" the town towards the northeast. On their way they met Lieut. Ingersoll with twelve Casco men who came to "joyn" them, but they found no enemy. Early next morning Lieut. Ingersoll, with 60 men, went up to Saco Falls, but they found no enemy in that direction. Probably the main force of the Indians left this vicinity immediately after firing the houses on Sunday morning. That was the closing scene of the Indian depredations for the season. They had burned nearly all the buildings in the town, had feasted upon the crops and cattle of the provident settlers, and now that cold weather was upon them they hastened away.

In the spring of 1676 the settlers had hopes of peace; the Boston soldiers no longer needed were "put to marching home by land." The death of King Philip and the conclusion of peace between the settlers and Indians in Massachusetts, in August, encouraged their hopes, but about the same time came the sad news of fresh outbreaks to the eastward. August 11th, a messenger from Falmouth came to Black Point begging for assistance. He brought a brief letter from Mr. Burroughs, the minister, which gave an account of 32 killed and carried away by the Indians. August 12th, Mr. Jocelyn sent the letter to Brian Pendleton at Saco. So all the settlements were again alarmed.

In October a strong force of the enemy, led by "Mugg," laid siege to Black Point garrison. Jocelyn parleyed with Mugg; the inhabitants retreated in boats, and left Jocelyn and the garrison in possession of the enemy. So on Oct. 12, 1676 (just one year from the attack on the Algers), Old Scarboro', that previous to the troubles was a flourishing town, with various settlements, several hundred inhabitants, quite a number of farms, 100 houses, 1000 head of cattle, etc., was entirely abandoned, its buildings burned, and its farms desolate.

During the winter of 1676-77, Mugg was constrained to make a treaty, and peace was considered certain. The settlers returned to Black Point. But peace with these savages was only a treacherous name for war. Early in May a large force of Indians, commanded by the same "Mugg," laid siege to Black Point garrison. Three of the defenders were killed, and one, more unfortunate still, was taken prisoner. May 16th, Mugg was shot by Lieut. Tippin, and immediately the enemy "drew off."

A little more than a month passed by and Black Point

was a scene of a most fearful conflict. A force of ninety men, under Capt. Benjamin Sweet, was drawn into an ambush, about two miles from the garrison, by an overwhelming number of savages. The struggle that followed was one of the most desperate recorded in the annals of those trying times. We might have known more concerning it but for the fact that Capt. Sweet and two-thirds of his force were numbered among the dead that laid along the line of their retreat. Thus was the killing of Mugg, May 16th, terribly revenged on Tuesday morning, June 29th.

Soon after this event some settlers at Pemaquid concluded a peace with the Eastern Indians. This peace was ratified at Casco, April 12, 1678. Thus ended the first Indian war.

The peace that followed, however, was continually brooded over by apprehensions of war. We find the settlers at Scarboro', in 1681, building a strong fortification between Moor's Brook and the southeastern end of the great pond. (The transactions concerning this fortification can be seen in the town record of that date.) In 1683 the General Court ordered the establishment of strong garrisons in all the towns. In 1685 no person was allowed to leave the town without permit from the commander of the militia.

Confidence, and consequent prosperity, had hardly begun to return when the poor settlers were again alarmed by the threatenings of war.

The first Indian war was a war against the settlers. The second had its origin in the courts of France and England. Blind religious zeal,

"In hope to merit heaven by making earth a hell,"

found its way into the wilderness to encourage savages to deeds of horrid cruelty, that were described by one French writer of those times as "actions brave and beautiful."

The first act of hostility of this war fell upon North Yarmouth in September, 1689. Several were killed,—among them Walter Gendall, previously of Spurwink. A few days afterwards occurred Col. Church's fight at Falmouth. In this action Andrew Alger, Jr., of Dunstan, was killed.

In May, 1690, 500 French and Indians came against Falmouth, and it was entirely destroyed. Immediately the occupants of the garrisons at Black Point and Blue Point drew off. So Scarboro' was again entirely abandoned. The Peace of Ryswick in 1677 ended the war in Europe, but the news, unread by the savages and unrelished by their allies, brought no peace to Maine until January, 1699. Five years of peace and the "alarum" of war again aroused the settlements. Queen Anne's war commenced in 1702. Again the French and English were ready to destroy each other. In June, 1703, the assembled chiefs made most solemn pledges of friendship, but in less than two months 500 French and Indians were laying waste the settlements and attacking garrison after garrison from Casco to Wells. Twenty-five were killed or carried away from Purpooduck; 22 were killed at Spurwink; at Winter Harbor 11 were killed, the garrison was captured, and 24 were taken prisoners. Under Beaubasin, a Frenchman, they besieged the old garrison at Black Point, but a few brave men under

Capt. John Larrabee, from whom one word of command was worth a score of men, held the fort. In 1707, Col. Hilton, with a considerable force, landed at Black Point and succeeded in killing 22 Indians without the loss of a man. About the time of the close of the war (1713), Lieut. Hunniwell and 19 others were ambushed by 200 Indians, near the Great Pond, and only one of their number escaped. Williamson says, "The Indians immediately beset the garrison, in which remained a small party of defenders, who maintained a gallant defense until they found an opportunity to escape to a vessel in the harbor; then the triumphant enemy set the garrison on fire.

The peace which followed brought new life to the settlements, and the frontier was extended into the wilderness.

In 1719 the town records, that were carried to Boston thirty-one years before for safe-keeping, were brought back to the town and the town government was reorganized. Subsequent Indian troubles did not drive off the settlers. They had come to stay. In 1722, Massachusetts declared war against the Eastern Indians. Col. Westbrook, then a resident of Scarboro', was placed in command of the forces. Some skulking bands of Indians committed depredations in the town, and in the old records we find the following: "The dath of Thomas Lereby and his son, Anthony Lereby, who were killed by the Ingons April 19, 1723;" also, "The dath of Sarah Deering, the wife of Mr. Roger Deering, who was killed by the Ingons June the 26th day, anno. 1723."

The destruction of the French and Indian settlements at Norridgewock (in which Scarboro' soldiers took an active part) put an end to the French influence, and the Indians and their wars, after the lesser troubles of 1745, gradually fell back westward.

"A list of the inhabitants at Black Point Garrison, Oct. 12, 1676.

In ye	Daniel Moore	Living	Ralphe Heison
Garrison	John Tenney	musket	Mathew Heyson
	Henry Brookin	shott from	Joseph Oliver
	Nathaniel Willett	ye Gari-	Chris'r Edgecome
	Charles Browne	son	John Edgecome.
	Edward Fairfield		Michael Edgecome.
	Hampton & Salisbury	Living	Robert Edgecome
	soldiers.	thre mus-	Henry Elkins
In ye	Francis Sholet	kett shott	John Ashden
huts	Anthony Roe	from ye	John Warriek
wth out	Thomas Bickford	garrison	Goodman Luscome
ye Gari-	Robert Tydey		Timothy Collins
son but	Richard Moore		Andrew Broune, sen.
joining	James Lybbey		Andrew Broune.
to it	John Lybbey		John Broune
	Anthony Lybbey		Joseph Broune
	Samuel Lybbey		Ambrose Bouden
	George Taylor		Constable
	James Ogleby		Tho. Cuming
	Dunken Chessom		John Herman
	William Sheldon		Samuel Oakman, sen.
	John Vickers		John Elson
	Rd. Bassen		Peter Hinkson
	Ro'rt Eliott		Ried. Willin
	Francis White		John Symson
	Richard Honeywell		Tho. Cleaueley
	John Howell		John Cooke
			R'd Burroughs."

TITLES TO LAND CONFIRMED.

Soon after the purchase of Maine by Massachusetts, in 1679, Thomas Danforth, the Deputy Governor, was ap-



HIRAM HIGGINS.



MRS. HIRAM HIGGINS

(PHOTOS. BY CONANT.)



RES. OF HIRAM HIGGINS.



HIGGINS' BEACH, SCARBORO', ME.

pointed president of Maine. The new government consisted of a president, deputy president, a Council and a General Assembly, the latter made up of the people's representatives. The first Council consisted of eight members, of whom Capt. Joshua Scottow, of Scarborough, was one. In 1681, the General Court empowered the President of Maine to confirm the titles of the inhabitants to their lands in the province. Accordingly the president conveyed to Capt. Scottow, Walter Gendall, Richard Hunnewell, William Burridge, Andrew Browne, Ambrose Boaden, and John Tenny, Trustees, the township of Scarborough. The conveyance is dated July 26, 1684. From this time all lands were conveyed by a vote of the town, or by a committee appointed for that purpose.

SECOND SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN.

After the destruction of Falmouth by the French and Indians, in 1690, the inhabitants of this town wisely decided to save themselves by flight. They drew off immediately to Saco, and from Saco, in a few days, to Wells, and from Wells many went to Portsmouth. In this manner the settlements in this town and vicinity were entirely broken up. The precise date of the second settlement of the town is not known. In 1702 a little band of seven persons arrived from Lynn in a sloop. They were John Larrabee, Henry Libby, and his three sons, and two men by the name of Pine and Blood. They erected a small fort for their protection. The next year five hundred French and Indians attacked the fort. There were in it only eight persons able to fight, but fortunately they had in Capt. Larrabee a brave and resolute commander. He refused to surrender or capitulate upon any terms. The enemy undertook to undermine the fort, but there came a drenching rain and filled up the ditch, so that in digging they became exposed to the shots of the little band inside, and were so harassed that they became discouraged and went off in search of other prey. Thus the brave settlers escaped.

The fear of the Indians kept back settlers, so that the town for some time increased very slowly in population, and there was no organization of a town government till 1720.

Pine Point received its name from Charles Pine, a famous hunter. Newbury Point was so named from William Newbury, also a hunter.

In 1723 the Indians again attacked all the settlements along the sea-board. In April they suddenly fell upon the inhabitants at Black Point, killed Sergeant Chubb, of the fort, Thomas Larrabee, and his son Anthony. On the 26th of June they attacked the garrison-house of Roger Dearing, killed his wife, took captive two of his children, and Mary Scamman, of Saco, who was visiting there. The same day they took John Hunnewell, of Black Point, a prisoner. The only other person killed in this town during the war was a Mr. Mitchell, of Black Point, whom they waylaid and murdered near Spurwink, in 1724.

In 1747 the Indians appeared at Scarborough on the 14th of April. They had secreted themselves in the woods near the garrison on Scottow's Hill, intending to take it at night. Nathaniel Dresser, a young man residing at the garrison, going out to work on the west side of the hill, discovered

the Indians, and started to run back with all speed. He was pursued and fired upon, and falling dead upon his face, one of the Indians came up and hastily took off his scalp. As he turned to go, Capt. Daniel Harvey, the only man left in the garrison at the time, fired upon him and shattered his right arm. Having thus shown themselves, the Indians made no attempt upon the garrison, but went off towards Falmouth.

LOUISBOURG, JUNE 7, 1745.

One hundred and sixty of the men of Scarborough were enlisted in Col. Waldo's regiment during the campaign for the capture of Louisbourg, the French stronghold in North America. The fort was taken June 17, 1745. It does not appear how many of the men of this town were actually engaged in the capture, excepting Samuel Milliken, Roger Hunnewell, and Seth Fogg. Milliken was lost on his return trip, and Hunnewell had an arm shot off in the engagement. Richard King, afterwards an eminent citizen of Scarborough, was commissary, and Joseph Prout acted as local commissary of the town. The following from this town are a few out of many who enlisted in the war:

Capt. George Berry's Company.—Daniel Moody, Joseph Hunnewell, John Libby, Thomas Foss, Robert Munson, Alex. Roberts, Lieut. John Libby, Noah Libby, Samuel Larrabee, Richard Hunnewell, Jethro Starbird, Richard Carter, Theod. Moses, Robert Munson, James Libby, David Sawyer, Lieut. Daniel Field, Walter Foss, Timothy Haines, Daniel Moody.

Capt. Thomas Perkins' Company.—Isaac MacKene, James Libby, Thomas Larrabee, Ephraim Andrews, Samuel Fickett, Elijah Bragdon, John Myrick.

Among the inhabitants of the town at the second settlement were the following: Jonathan Andrews, 1732; Amos Andrews, later; John and Nathaniel Babb, Dunstan; Dr. Abram Bacon, 1799; Moses Banks, before the Revolution; Capt. Elias Banks, ship-carpenter; Joseph Berry, 1720; Arthur Bragdon, 1725; Solomon and Gideon Bragdon, later; Joseph Calef, 1725; John Coolbroth, 1730; Roger Dearing (from Kittery), 1716; Henry Dresser, 1729; Joseph Emerson (merchant at Dunstan), 1796; James Fly, 1716; Daniel Fogg, 1720; Caleb Graffam, 1714; Daniel Hasty, 1735; Samuel Harrison, 1726; Fergus Higgins, 1750; George Hight, 1780; Roger Hunnewell (died), 1720; Aaron Jewett (Dunstan), 1727; John Jones, 1736; Martin Jose, 1729; Ivory Kilborn, 1777; Richard King, 1745. The remainder of Mr. King's life was spent in Scarborough in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. He died at his residence near Dunstan Landing, March 27, 1875, aged fifty-seven. Mr. King married Isabella Bragdon, of York, by whom he had the following children: Rufus, born 1755; died April 29, 1829. Mary, born 1757; married Dr. Robert Southgate, June 23, 1773; died March 30, 1824. Paulina, married Dr. Aaron Porter, April 13, 1777. Isabella, the mother, died Oct. 19, 1759. The second wife of Richard King was Mary, daughter of Samuel Black, of York, born Oct. 8, 1736; married Jan. 31, 1762. Children by the second marriage: Richard, born Dec. 22, 1762, married Hannah Larrabee, Jan. 14, 1790; Isabella, born Sept. 8, 1764, died Sept. 12, 1770; Dorcas, born May 20,

1766, married Joseph Leland, Dec. 28, 1786; William, born Feb. 9, 1768, died June 17, 1825; Betsey, born Jan. 7, 1770; Cyrus, born Sept. 6, 1772, married Hannah Storer, Oct. 1797, died April 25, 1817. Mary, second wife of Richard King, died May 25, 1816. Mr. King had three brothers,—David, Josiah, and William. David was a merchant in Saco; William was a sea-captain. They were descended from the Kings of Kittery. Rufus King, the eldest son of Richard, was a native of Scarborough; graduated at Harvard College, 1777; studied law at Newburyport with Judge Parsons, where he resided. His career as a lawyer, Senator in Congress, and Minister of State is well known, and reflects lasting honor upon the place of his birth. Ex-Governor William King, of Bath (deceased), the first Governor of Maine, was the third son of Richard King, born in Scarborough, Feb. 9, 1768. Cyrus, the fourth son, and youngest of the children, distinguished himself at the bar and in the halls of Congress. Died at Saco, April 25, 1817.

Capt. Alexander Kirkwood lived at Prout's Neck, which, during his residence there, was called "Kirkwood's Neck." He was a Scotchman from the English navy, and married Mary, daughter of Timothy Prout, Esq. The Libbys, among whose heirs Prout's or Libby's has recently been divided, are descendants of Henry Libby, who, with his three sons, Capt. Larrabee, and others, came from Lynn in a sloop in 1702. They had a numerous offspring in the town.

Other settlers were Capt. Timothy McDaniel, 1765; John McKenney, 1670; John Milliken, 1719; John J., Samuel, and Nathaniel Milliken, 1730; Clement Meserve, 1725; Daniel Moody, 1724; George Moses, 1754; Daniel Moulton, son of John Moulton, 1720; Robert Munson (Dunstan), 1726; William Newbry, 1720; Morris O'Brien, 1740; Joseph and Jonathan Pillsbury, before 1800; Aaron Plummer, 1720; Timothy Prout, from Boston (purchased the Cammock patent of the heirs of Capt. Scottow, 1828); David King, prior to 1728; Ebenezer Sevey (Blue Point), 1717; David Sawyer, previous to 1728; Robert Southgate, M.D., June 29, 1771 (see Cumberland Bench and Bar in this work); Paul Thompson (Blue Point), 1727; James Tyler (Blue Point), 1718; Elliot Vaughan, 1742; Walter Warren, 1750; Joseph Waterhouse, 1730; William Watson (Higgins' farm), 1748; Dr. Daniel Winslow (from Falmouth), 1728.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The following list of Scarborough men who were engaged in the war of the Revolution is taken from Southgate's history of the town, the rank of the officers being given and the names of places where longest stationed in parenthesis.

THE MACHIAS COLONY.

The census of Scarborough in 1761, previous to the removal of the colony to Machias, showed 310 taxable polls, 190 houses, 448 oxen, 633 cows, 1067 sheep, 257 swine, 6613 bushels of grain, 907 tons of English hay, 426 tons of meadow hay, 1467 tons of salt hay. The following year the crops were almost wholly cut off by an unusual drought. This was one cause of the removal of so large a

colony to Machias, who became the founders of that town. An association for that purpose was formed in 1762, consisting of the following named persons: Samuel and Sylvanus Scott (brothers), Timothy, David, and George Libby (brothers), Solomon and John Stone (brothers), Daniel and Japheth Hill (brothers), Isaiah Foster, Westbrook Perry, Isaac Larrabee, and Daniel Fogg, of this town; and Thomas Buck, of Plymouth, captain of a coaster, Jonathan Carlton, of Sheepscoot, and William Jones, of Portsmouth, 16 in all. This company began the settlement of Machias in 1763; Joel Bonny, a millwright, and Wooden Foster, a blacksmith, of Scarborough, went with them. In 1765 the following persons from Scarborough also joined the colony at Machias; Morris O'Brien, and his two sons,—Gideon and Jeremiah; Daniel Elliot, Joseph Holmes, Joseph and Ebenezer Libby, Benjamin Frost, Joseph Sevey, Joseph Munson, — Balch, Ezekiel Foster, Joseph Getchell, and Benjamin Foss. Of the names upon the petition to whom the township of Machias was granted, in 1770, there appear no less than 54 from Scarborough.

CHURCHES.

TOWN MINISTRY.

In accordance with the usual early custom in New England, ministers were called and settled by the town, and supported by the town-tax, until parishes were set off. The first minister at Black Point whose name appears in the records was Rev. John Thorpe, who was complained of to the Court by Jocelyn and Jordan, in 1659, for "preaching unsound doctrine." Nothing further is recorded concerning him, but probably he did not remain long after that. Another minister is referred to, but not named, in the record of 1665, where an entry is made of the fining of Christopher Collins and Sarah Mills "for not paying the minister his stipend." These persons were Quakers, and declined to support the minister on account of their conscientious scruples. But the laws of Massachusetts strictly required all persons to support the clergy of a certain order, whether their consciences allowed them to do so or not.* Sarah Mills afterwards received twenty stripes for Quakerism.†

In 1680, Rev. Benjamin Blackman settled in Scarborough. He was induced to become the town minister through the influence of Capt. Scottow, who gave him 20 acres of land near the Ferry Rocks. He preached one year for the town, being employed by the selectmen, and also represented the town in the Court at York, in 1682. He had graduated at Harvard College in 1663. He married Rebecca, daughter of Capt. Scottow. In 1683 he removed to Saco, where he became the proprietor of nearly one-fourth of that town.

In 1686 the celebrated George Burroughs, of witchcraft memory, was obtained to preach for the town. He had formerly preached at Falmouth, beginning there in 1674, and was driven from there by the Indians in 1675, but returned in 1683. It is not known how long he remained at Black Point. He was put to death in Salem, Aug. 19, 1692, for the alleged crime of witchcraft.

* Acts and Laws of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, pp. 16, 34, 141, edition of 1759.

† Maine Hist. Coll., vol. iii. p. 154.

The first meeting-house in the town was built upon a plain, a short distance from Jocelyn's, which stood near the Ferry Rocks.

Rev. Hugh Campbell was the first minister of the town under the new organization of 1720. He had been preaching some time, when the inhabitants at the first town-meeting voted him a "salary of £50 for the year ensuing, besides his meat and drink, washing and lodging." Under this arrangement he preached one year, when he left the town. Rev. Hugh Henry was next settled for a short time, and then the town was without a minister till 1728, when Rev. William Tompson began to preach. At this time a church was formed, which was the first regularly organized religious body in the town. The next year Mr. Tompson was ordained and installed pastor. His salary was fixed at £100 for the first year, £110 for the second, £120 for the third, and so on, according to the ability of the inhabitants.

It seems that the first meeting-house had prior to this been destroyed, probably in the Indian wars; for Mr. Tompson began to preach in the house of Arthur Bragdon, who lived on the plains near the Black Point burying-ground. In March, following, the town voted to build a meeting-house, of the following dimensions: 40 by 35 and 20 feet high. It was erected in 1731, and stood on the north-west corner of the Black Point burying-ground lot. Soon after another was built on the common at Dunstan, and Mr. Tompson officiated alternately in each of these divisions of the town, until the second society was formed in Dunstan, in 1744, by setting off fifteen males and as many females from the Black Point Society. Mr. Tompson continued his labors until his death, in February, 1759. He was held in high esteem, and his loss was deeply deplored. At his death the town voted his "funeral expenses" and "a suit of mourning for the widow."*

Parson Smith's journal, under date of Feb. 13, 1745, makes the following allusion to Mr. Tompson and to Whitefield's preaching here:

"Mr. Whitfield has gone to Dunstan." 21st, "Mr. W. preached A.M. at Biddeford, and returned to Searboro' and preached for Mr. Tompson." 26th, "I heard Mr. Whitfield A.M. at Mr. Allen's, and P.M. at Mr. Tompson's."

After Mr. Tompson's death, Rev. Mr. Hill supplied the pulpit for three months, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Ward, who remained but a short time.

In 1762 the society, consenting to adopt Presbyterian usages, settled Rev. Thomas Pierce, who remained in the service of the parish till Jan. 26, 1775, the time of his death. He was born in Newbury, Oct. 11, 1737, and graduated at Harvard College in 1759.

Rev. Thomas Lancaster was ordained and took charge of the parish in 1775, and continued in the pastorate a period of fifty-six years. In the church record is the following entry:

"Voted ye Rev. Mr. Thomas Lancaster *Five Thousand Four Hundred Pounds* in the present old paper currency to make good his salary of *Sixty Pounds*."

Rev. Mr. Lancaster died Jan. 12, 1831.

* Rev. Mr. Tompson was the son of Rev. Edward Tompson, ordained at Marshfield in 1696, and was the father of Justice Tompson, of Scarborough, and of Rev. John Tompson, of Berwick.

Rev. Thomas Jameson was ordained as his colleague in 1825. His health failing in 1840, Rev. Daniel Sewall was installed August 26th of that year, and continued two years. He was followed by Rev. Albert W. Fisk till 1848. Rev. William Tobey was settled Sept. 20, 1848, and died Sept. 10, 1849.

Rev. James Brown Thornton was ordained pastor of the church June 4, 1851.

The meeting-house upon Oak Hill was built in 1799, and was subsequently taken down, and the present neat and comfortable edifice erected.

DUNSTAN, SECOND PARISH.

Dunstan was incorporated as a parish in 1758, and from that time the clergymen ceased to be supported by the town as such, each parish supporting its own. Previously to the division of the town into parishes, Rev. Richard Elvins had been settled over the church at Dunstan, and was minister at the time of the separation. He was ordained in November, 1744, and continued in the ministry there till Aug. 12, 1776, the time of his death. His wife was the widow of Rev. Samuel Willard, of Biddeford, whose son Joseph, the distinguished president of Harvard College, was educated and trained for his future greatness under the paternal direction of Mr. Elvins. Eunice, the youngest stepdaughter of Mr. Elvins, was married to Rev. Benjamin Chadwick, his successor in the second parish. Mr. Chadwick was ordained Dec. 19, 1776, and was minister of the parish about eighteen years. He died in November, 1819. After his retirement the parish was without a minister five years. Dec. 10, 1800, Rev. Nathan Tilton was settled, and continued pastor till 1827. He died in the town Oct. 4, 1851. Mr. Tilton was a graduate of Harvard in 1796, and had served the church acceptably for twenty-seven years.

In September, 1829, Rev. Moses Sawyer was installed. He remained eighteen months, and was the last minister of the parish. The large church of this parish was built in 1800. After Mr. Sawyer's time, no regular services were kept up, and several years ago the edifice was torn down.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The first Methodist meeting in town was held at the house of Samuel Harmon, in January, 1802. Rev. Mr. Taylor preached to a small, but interested audience. The next year Mr. Timothy Waterhouse petitioned the General Court for the incorporation of a Methodist Society, to be collected out of Scarborough, Buxton, and Saco. Their first house of worship was at that time erected in Dunstan, and Rev. Asa Heath was appointed the minister. His congregation consisted of about 200 persons, of whom 40 were communicants. In 1839 the present neat house of worship was erected.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHNSON LIBBY,

son of Joshua Libby, was born in the town of Scarborough, Cumberland Co., Me., July 4, 1824. He received the advantages of the common school only in obtaining an education, and spent his minority at home.

He married Catherine Skillen, by whom he had one daughter, Mary C., who married H. Libby. After the decease of his first wife he married Miss Lydia Moulton, by whom he had two sons and one daughter,—Edna, Eugene H., and Moulton C.



JOHNSON LIBBY.

Mr. Libby has taken an active part in the local affairs of his town for many years. In 1863 he was elected town treasurer, and served until 1865. He was elected collector, 1866–67, and the same year was elected selectman, which office he has held continuously since. He is a member of the Democratic party.

ASA M. SYLVESTER,

son of Asa Sylvester, of Northampton, was born July 8, 1820, in the town of Etna, Penobscot Co., Me., and re-



ASA M. SYLVESTER.

mained there until 1864, when he came to Cumberland County, and settled in Scarborough. During his early

manhood he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner and a millwright, and followed this business for twelve years. He then engaged in farming, and continued it until he came to this county. After coming to Scarborough he engaged in millwrighting, and helped build the rolling-mills at Ligoniam. In 1866 he commenced trade as a merchant at Scarborough Station; was appointed postmaster of Oak Hill post-office, and continues to hold that office and carry on his mercantile business. For four years he was engaged on a sailing vessel in the coasting trade near Cape Cod. Mr. Sylvester is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, has been a Master Mason for thirty-five years, and has been instrumental in organizing several lodges. He is a Republican in politics, and was never married.

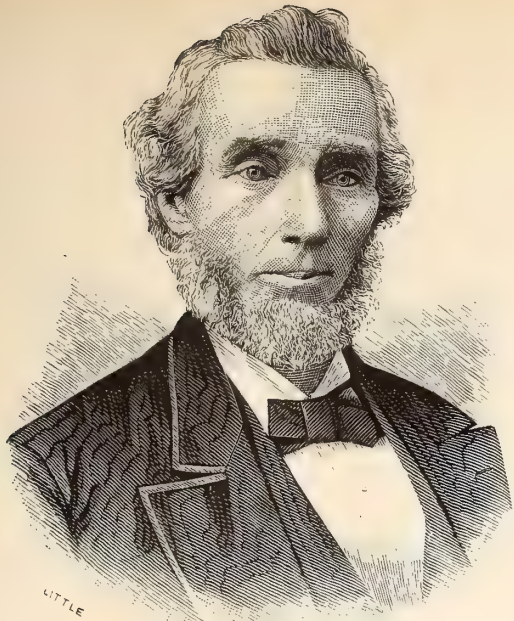
JOHN MOULTON,

son of Daniel Moulton, was born in the town of Scarborough, June 24, 1793. His father was a native of the same town, and his ancestors were among the first settlers. His boyhood was spent in agricultural pursuits. At the age of eighteen he went to sea, and was a common sailor for two years, visiting the West Indies and important seaports in this country. Returning home, he engaged in farming and lumbering. At the age of twenty-two he settled in Hartford, Oxford Co., Me., purchased a farm, and two years later, Dec. 25, 1817, married Sophia Barrow, of Hebron. Their children are Gratia, Cyrus F., John, William, Allen B. For twenty years, Mr. Moulton remained in Oxford County, and then returned to his native town, where he has since resided. In 1867 he was elected selectman for one term. Mrs. Moulton died June 27, 1877. His son William resides with his father on the farm, and is a civil engineer. Mr. Moulton is a Democrat in politics, and has been honored with the offices of treasurer and collector of his town, and is now an acting justice of the peace. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1875.

CYRUS F. MOULTON,

son of John Moulton, was born in the town of Scarborough, Dec. 20, 1823. He resided at home until the age of twenty, when he went on board a sailing vessel,—the brig "Elmira,"—making three trips; then as able seaman, serving one year; second mate for two voyages, when he was promoted to captain, and followed the sea for eighteen years, principally engaged in the West India trade, but made trips to England, Spain, Holland, and South America. In 1850 he married Olive M. Foss, of Saco, Me. They have five children,—Frank F., Gratia, Alice J., Albion F., Hattie A.

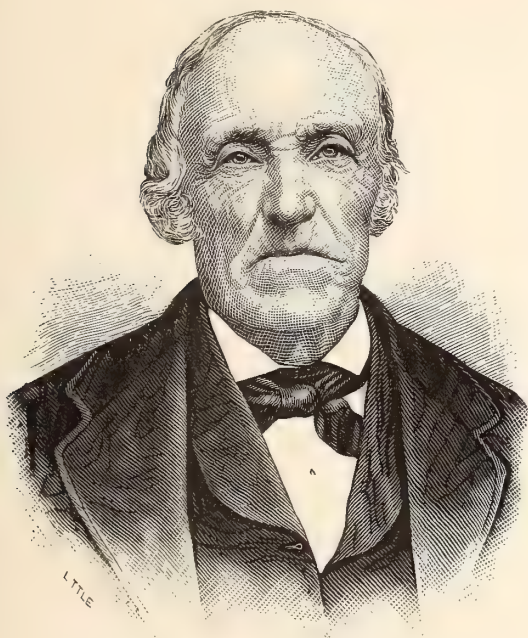
In 1857, Mr. Moulton was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Legislature, and served one term. In 1862 he was elected collector, and remained in office for two years. In 1872 he was again elected collector, and in 1878 treasurer, and remains in office.



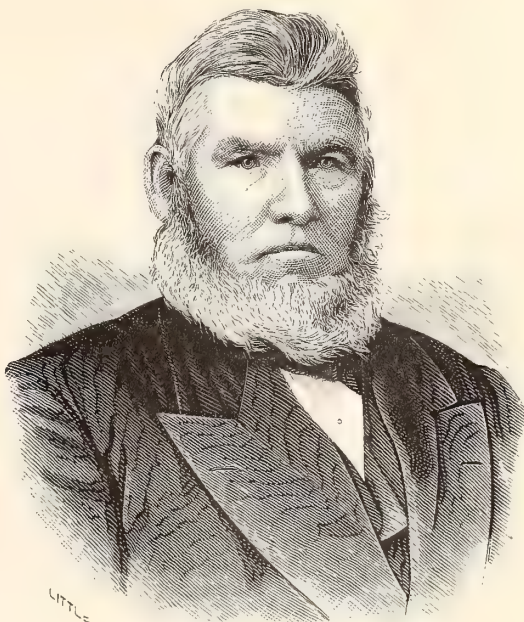
CAPT. C. F. MOULTON.



JORDAN I. LARRABEE.



John Moulton



CAPT. JOHN LARRABEE.



BENJAMIN LARRABEE.



CYRUS MILLIKEN.

Photos. by Lamson, Portland.

JORDON L. LARRABEE,

son of Benjamin Larrabee, was born in the town of Scarborough, June 4, 1818. His boyhood was spent in the routine of farm work and attending school. His father died in 1833, and soon afterwards he went to Portland and became an apprentice to learn the carpenters' and joiners' trade, which after he had learned, he followed for a number of years, and then gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. He is now the owner of one of the finest and best producing farms in Scarborough. In 1849 he married Caroline F. Beals. They have two sons,—Allen, born Aug. 20, 1852, a practicing physician of prominence; Seth, born July 22, 1855, a lawyer in Portland.

Mr. Larrabee is well known for his industry, integrity, and good judgment. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN LARRABEE,

son of Benjamin Larrabee, was born March 19, 1808, in the town of Scarborough. His minority was spent on the farm and attending school. In 1833 his father died, and he has continued to carry on the farm occupied by him. He married, July 4, 1832, Asenath, daughter of Demerius McKenney, of Livingston, York Co., Me. They have five children,—Wm. H., born July 15, 1834; Mary H., born

Aug. 2, 1838; Benjamin Scott, born Sept. 2, 1840; Harriet S., born Jan. 14, 1842. Mr. Larrabee received his familiar title of captain when connected with the State militia, many years ago. He has been somewhat active in politics, and is a Republican. In 1851 he was elected to the Legislature, re-elected in 1852–53, and was appointed two terms to fill vacancies.

BENJAMIN LARRABEE,

son of Joseph Larrabee, was born on the farm where he now resides, in the town of Scarborough, Dec. 8, 1829. This farm was settled by his great-grandfather about one hundred and fifty years ago, and has remained in the family since. His great-grandfather, Benjamin, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and his father was a soldier in the war of 1812–14.

He received a common-school education during his boyhood, and from early manhood has been a farmer. In all his business relations he is known for his integrity, and for his liberal and hearty support of church and charitable interests. In politics he is a member of the Republican party. He married, June 3, 1869, Mahala R. Hunt, of Troy, N. Y. They have two children,—Joseph S., born July 22, 1870, and Susie E., born May 20, 1873.

SEBAGO.

DESCRIPTION AND BOUNDARIES.

SEBAGO, which is low and level near Sebago Lake, is rough and broken, rising in the high, bare peaks of Tiger, Peaked, and Saddleback Mountains, in the northeast and south. The centre and western parts are diversified by valleys, ridges, and small lakes. Among these are Brown's, formerly called Sabbath-Day Pond, Perley, Fitch's, south-east, Tobacco or Hancock, and on the north border, Peabody and Great Hancock Ponds. The soil is sand and clay, and is susceptible of cultivation to near the mountain tops. Nearly the whole town is visible from the top of Saddleback Mountain, which rises near the south line. The town of Sebago was incorporated Feb. 10, 1826, and was originally a part of Baldwin. A part of Denmark was added in 1830, a part of Baldwin subsequently, and a part of Naples was taken off in 1851. It is bounded on the north by Naples and Bridgton, on the east by Sebago Lake, on the south by Baldwin, and on the west by Hiram and Denmark, in Oxford County.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of Sebago was induced by the heavy pine forests which covered its lands, and the easy access to

market by way of Northwest River and Sebago Lake. For upwards of fifty years from the first settlement, in 1790, men chopped and sawed, hallooed at their oxen, rolled logs, and camped among the fallen tree-tops, disappearing with the first giant growth of pine, and leaving no record but the ruin they had wrought. A few remained, and their grandsons inherit productive farming lands, surrounded by beautiful groves which have grown since the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Joseph Lakin and Jacob Howe were the first settlers in the town. Mr. Howe carried the first mail from Bridgton to Portland, making the trip once a week on horseback, before the roads were opened. Joseph Lakin came from Groton, Mass., and built his cabin on "the ridge;" returning for his family and goods, crossed Sebago Lake in a boat, and made his way through the difficult path to where he hoped the public road would soon be built. George P. Lakin, of Harrison, is his son. Deacon Daniel Hill, father of Daniel J. and Charles' Hill, then a young man of twenty-seven, married Mr. Lakin's daughter, Polly, in 1799, settled himself on the same land, and left it to his sons, the present occupants. His sons, John, Loran, Thomas, and Charles H. Hill, are residents of Harrison. Joseph Fitch

settled near the Jewell place, where he was joined by David Potter, in 1802. In 1808, Edward Dike, from Massachusetts, moved with his family to the north side of Saddleback Mountain, near the highest peak. Oliver D. Dike and Kimball W. Dike, his sons, are the present occupants. From this point nearly the whole town can be seen, with its eight ponds and lakes.

Capt. James Babb came from Gorham in 1817, and with two workmen opened a cooper-shop near Joseph Fitch's place, and a store, the first in town, where he kept West India goods, cotton for spinning, and a few of the most needful articles of trade. His goods were kept in a lean-to at one end of the cooper-shop. Capt. Babb was first sergeant in Capt. Robie's company, at Portland, in the war of 1812, and rode all night to alarm the company when called out.

John B. Brown settled first near Brown's Pond, previously known as Sabbath Day Pond. Jonathan Sanborn settled on Tiger Hill, in the north. To the east, on Peaked Mountain, was James Gray. Beniah Davis joined Capt. Babb on the ridge. John Douglass, father of Rufus and Andrew Douglass, settled near Northwest Lake in 1825. Robert McDonald was an early settler south of Sebago. A road was opened from the landing northward past Perley Pond in 1821, and a hugh pine trough built in between two trees was made the feeding-place for teams hauling freight. Near the pond is the scene of an attempt to construct a log "drive" or chute, which failing to work, after much expense, received the name of Pingree's Folly, by which it is still known. In the busy days of lumbering as many as 11,000 logs have been discharged from Southwest River in a single drive. The best pine was often sold for \$2 per thousand feet, and \$3 was an exorbitant price. Many of the early purchasers bought the land for the timber alone, and it was not until that was exhausted it was believed to be valuable for farms. Daniel and Josiah McKenney built a mill on the Northwest River above the pond, in 1830, and commenced sawing the hemlock, which was previously considered worthless. About 1835 a large town-house was erected in the centre of the town, where, alone in the woods, it has been the scene of semi-annual political gatherings until the present day.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

The old cemetery, a short distance south of the farm first settled by Joseph Lakin, contains a beautiful statue, surmounting a monument to the Potter family. Conspicuous among the names it bears are those of Col. David Potter, one of Sebago's most prominent and useful citizens, who died in 1830, aged sixty-four; and Capt. Amos Storer, who died in 1863. The flag of our country surmounts the name of Charles W. Cole, Company K, 25th Maine Regiment. Here rests also Rev. Samuel Tyler, who died Oct. 13, 1867, after a life of usefulness as a Christian teacher and citizen.

At New Limington the graves of Deacon William Haley, Robert Libby, Seth and John Pugsley, William Whitney, and Dennis Johnson, all of them old pioneers, attach a historic interest to the little burying-grounds of their families.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

NEW LIMINGTON

is a scattered hamlet near South East Pond, thirteen miles from Bridgton Centre, containing fifteen scattered residences, a school-house, the first church built in the town, and the grange supply-store and assembly-room. There are here two small and well laid out burying-grounds, containing the remains of the early pioneers and their families.

EAST SEBAGO,

a quarter of a mile from Sebago Lake, was originally settled by William Fitch, Esq., who built the first saw-mill on the site of the present grist-mill, on North West River. The mills now include saw, stave, planing, and general wood-work. In 1873 the sons of Luther Fitch formed the present management, under the style of Fitch Brothers. The first store, built in 1829, and occupied by Elijah Fulton for the accommodation of lumbermen, was burned in 1855. There is a steamboat-landing here, for transfer of goods and shipment of lumber. Mails are tri-weekly. John P. Fitch, postmaster. Post-office established 1876.

HASKELL'S LANDING,

a mile north, was formerly a shipping point for wood and timber.

SEBAGO,

lying upon the northern slope of Saddleback Mountain, overlooking "the Pond," is the old Fitch homestead. The stave-mill occupies the site of the first saw-mill built by William Fitch, Esq. The first grist-mill was built at the outlet of the pond in 1798. Luther Fitch opened a store here in 1830; afterwards burned, with all the town records, previous to 1864. The only lawyer of the town, E. L. Poor, has done business since 1866. The Union church, school-house, and half dozen residences complete the settlement.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first meeting to elect town officers was held at the school-house, formerly the 5th district of Baldwin, March 13, 1826. The petition for this election was signed by Oliver M. Pike, Samuel McOrison, Samuel Dike, Edward Dike, Reuben Cook, William Norton, George Whitney, William Irish, James Gray, Scolly G. Usher, William Sanborn, James Cook, and George W. Dillingno. There were 89 votes polled. Owing to the destruction of the town records by fire, in 1864, it is impossible to present a complete list of town officers.

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN.

- 1826-27.—William Fitch, Oliver M. Pike, Joseph Leavitt.
- 1828.—Oliver M. Pike, David Potter, Jr., Joseph Leavitt.
- 1829.—William Fitch, Joseph Leavitt, John Ringsley.
- 1830.—Oliver M. Pike, David Potter, Robert Staple.
- 1831.—Oliver M. Pike, Joseph Leavitt, John Pugsley.
- 1832.—David Potter, John G. Cannell, Timothy Goodwin.
- 1833.—David Potter, Nathan Parker, David Brown.
- 1834-35.—David Potter, Luther Fitch, William Haley.
- 1836.—Oliver M. Pike, Samuel Dyer, Robert Staples.
- 1837.—David Potter, Joseph Brown, Reuben Whitney.
- 1838.—David Potter, Joseph Brown, John Langley.
- 1839-41.—David Potter, Robert McDonald, William Haley.



LUTHER FITCH



REBECCA FITCH.

(PHOTOS BY CONANT)



RES. OF THE LATE LUTHER FITCH, NOW OWNED BY FITCH BROTHERS, EAST SEBAGO, ME.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM FITCH, SEBAGO, ME.

1842-43.—David Potter, William Haley, Richard Larrabee.
 1844.—William Haley, Samuel Tyler, Thomas W. Larrabee.
 1845.—William Haley, Luther Fitch, William Bickford.
 1846.—Robert McDonald, John Libby, William Ward.
 1847.—David Potter, William Ward, James Weed.
 1848.—Robert McDonald, James Weed, Moses R. Dyer.
 1849.—William Fitch, Jr., William Ward, Oliver D. Dike.
 1850.—Elijah Fulton, William B. Pike, Seth Douglass.
 1851.—Robert McDonald, Elijah Fulton, William Haley.
 1852.—William Fitch, Jr., William B. Pike, Elijah Fulton.
 1853.—Robert McDonald, William B. Pike, John D. Martin.
 1854.—David Potter, William Whitney.
 1855.—William B. Pike, J. E. McDonald, William Haley, Jr.
 1856.—William B. Pike, John E. McDonald, Amos Ward.
 1857.—William B. Pike, J. E. Brown, William Haley, Jr.
 1858.—David Potter, Amos Ward, William Haley, Jr.
 1859.—William B. Pike, Stephen R. Potter, Arthur Boothby.
 1860.—Edwin L. Pike, Moses R. Dyer.
 1861.—Moses R. Dyer, John D. Martin, William Haley, Jr.
 1862.—John D. Martin, William Haley, Jr., Almon Young.
 1863.—William B. Pike, Moses R. Dyer, Charles A. McKenney.
 1864.—John D. Martin, Charles A. McKenney, Almon Young.
 1865.—John D. Martin, Charles A. McKenney, Peter B. Young.
 1866.—Almon Young, Charles A. McKenney, A. F. Richardson.
 1867.—John D. Martin, Charles A. McKenney, A. F. Richardson.
 1868.—John D. Martin, James S. Martin.
 1869.—Oliver D. Dike, William Haley, Jr., J. P. Flint.
 1870-71.—John D. Martin, Wm. W. Fitch, George W. McKenney.
 1872.—William W. Fitch, John P. Fitch, James C. Babb.
 1873.—John D. Martin, Charles A. McKenney.
 1874.—James C. Babb, Albert D. Sanborn, Charles A. McKenney.
 1875.—John D. Martin, James C. Babb, E. L. Poor.
 1876.—James C. Babb, John P. Fitch, Charles Davis.
 1877.—William B. Pike, Amos Ward, George W. McKenney.
 1878.—William B. Pike, E. L. Poor, Albion P. Fickett.
 1879.—John D. Martin, Joseph B. Brown, Reuben Sanborn.

COLLECTORS.

Scully G. Usher, 1826; Nicholas Davis, 1827; John Pugsley, 1828-35; Joseph Brown, 1836; William Fitch, Jr., 1837-38; James Weed, 1839; John E. McDonald, 1840; James Babb, 1841; James Weed, 1842-46; Elijah Fulton, 1847-48; John D. Martin, 1849; Edwin L. Poor, 1850; William W. Fitch, 1851; Elijah Fulton, 1852; James Brown, 1853; Almon Young, 1854; James Brown, 1855-58; Almon Young, 1859; James C. Babb, 1860; Charles A. McKenney, 1861; Peter B. Young, 1862; Almon Young, 1863; Silas B. McKenney, 1864; Almon B. Young, 1865; Peter B. Young, 1866; Edwin L. Poor, 1867; Amos Ward, 1868; Charles A. McKenney, 1869; Albert H. Sanborn, 1870-73; Edwin L. Poor, 1874; William Haley, Jr., 1875-77; Albert H. Sanborn, 1878-79.

TOWN CLERKS.

The first town clerk was William Fitch, Esq.; Rev. Samuel Tyler; John D. Martin; Charles H. Young, 1864; Peter W. Sawyer, 1865; Peter B. Young, 1866; Stephen R. Porter, 1867-68; Horatio H. Cole, 1869; James C. Babb, 1870-71; Luther H. Fitch, 1872; Oliver D. Dike, 1873; Luther H. Fitch, 1874; James C. Babb, 1875-76; Orestes W. Brown, 1877-79.

TREASURERS.

William Fitch, 1826; William Fitch, Jr., 1837; James Weed, 1842-46; Elijah Fulton, 1852; William W. Fitch, 1857; William W. Fitch, 1866; Daniel J. Hill, 1867; Silas B. McKenney, 1868; Reuben Sanborn, 1869; Daniel J. Hill, 1870-71; L. H. Fitch, 1872; Reuben Sanborn, 1873-74; Daniel J. Hill, 1875; John D. Martin, 1876-78; Reuben Sanborn, 1879.

CHURCHES.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF SEBAGO

was organized by Revs. James Libby, Jeremiah Bullock, and John Stevens, Nov. 19, 1826. Mr. Stevens, who was the first pastor, preached his first sermon in the little school-

house near the old church. Among the first members were William Haley, who was chosen deacon; Mrs. Haley, James Weed, Mrs. Thomas Butler, Phoebe, wife of Rev. Reuben Whitney; Isaac Ridlon, and John Moody and wife. James Weed was made clerk. Rev. Mr. Stevens was succeeded by Revs. John Pike, Samuel Tyler, and Rev. Reuben Whitney, who remained until his death in 1837. Rev. Naum Foss preached here in 1845, and was succeeded in 1847 by Rev. J. Buzzel, through whose efforts the General Provisional Baptist Church was formed with twenty of the members. Paine Kesser was chosen second deacon, and Lemuel Dyer clerk. Rev. Walker B. Parker has been settled pastor since 1866. A meeting-house was built at New Limington, in 1844, by Deacon William Haley, John Pugsley, and William Whitney, trustees. There are 42 members. John D. Martin is deacon and church clerk.

The Sebago village church was built in 1856 by a company of ten, styled the Sebago Meeting-house Corporation, each of whom paid in \$100. They were Oliver D. Dike, Stephen P. Douglass, Nathan S. Chadbourne, Reuben Sanborn, John Fitch, Luther Fitch, Joseph Ridlon, Charles Hill, Abram Tyler, and Kimball J. Dike. Under a warrant issued by David Potter, Esq., they met March 24, 1856. Oliver D. Dike was made chairman, and Reuben Sanborn secretary. The land was donated at Sebago village by William Fitch. This church was dedicated by Revs. Cyril Pearl and William P. Merrill, June 25, 1857. At a council held at this house May 18, 1858, a Free-Will Baptist Church was organized. Oliver D. Dike was made clerk, and Joseph Merrill deacon. Mrs. Dike, James Weed, James Gray and wife, Daniel Young, and Nathaniel Bolter were admitted at this time. Rev. Charles Bean was the first regular minister, making many additions to their number during the year. Rev. J. M. Perkins, the next Baptist preacher, came in 1868, and continued to preach until 1872. The meeting-house has been shared with the Congregationalist Church since 1876, the two congregations joining in the support of the different ministers alternately. The receipts from the old parish fund of Baldwin, amounting to \$6400, is divided between the two towns, and appropriated to the payment of the ministers' salaries by a committee elected annually by the parish at town-meeting.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST SOCIETY OF SEBAGO

is a part of the Baldwin Church, comprising about 30 members, who are partially supplied with preaching in the Sebago church by the Baldwin pastor.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-teacher of Sebago was Miss Rebecca Hale, who taught previous to 1798. On its organization, in 1830, Sebago contained 271 school children, in six districts, drawing \$176.50 for the support of schools. In 1848 there were ten districts and 341 scholars. There are now nine districts, five having good school-houses, and 263 school children, 239 of whom have attended school during the year. The school property is valued at \$1600. There have been \$1103 expended for schools in 1878, with an expense of \$23 for supervising. There have been \$743 voted by the town, and \$459 received from the State. The

average wages for teachers has been \$13.25 for female and \$22.60 for male teachers. School supervisor for 1879, James C. Babb. Dr. Joseph F. Potter, a prominent physician of Cincinnati, Ohio, a native of Sebago, and son of Daniel Potter, who was for years a prominent citizen, furnished the Sunday-schools of Sebago with books and papers, and at his death left a bequest of \$30,000 to establish a free high school on the death of his wife, the school to be located within one mile of the present Sebago village.

ASSOCIATIONS.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Maple Grove Grange, No. 148, was organized April 19, 1875. The first officers were Joseph Brown, Master; Charles Davis, Sec.; Mary Davis, Ceres. A branch of the State grange store was established at New Limington in 1876, with Charles Davis agent for this grange. Mr. Davis has been Master since 1876. Present membership, 34.

A charitable anti-tobacco and temperance society was organized in 1840, which exercised a commendable influence for some years, until the spirit of reform became general.

PROMINENT MEN.

William Fitch, Esq., who settled at Sebago in 1792, was the first postmaster, town clerk, and first representative of Sebago in the Legislature. He was one of the most energetic business men, and for many years a leading citizen, serving several terms as magistrate.

Oliver D. Dike, a prominent citizen, represented his district in the Legislature in 1857.

John D. Martin, for many years selectman, was elected to the Legislature in 1873, and again in 1876.

James C. Babb, the present school commissioner, has been for some years a leading citizen.

The merchants of the town have been James C. Babb,

John E. McDonald, David Brown, William Bickford, previous to 1840. Present, Fitch Brothers, East Sebago; John P. Fitch, Sebago; Charles Davis, New Limington.

MANUFACTURES.

Fitch Brothers, staves and general wood-working material, established 1829. George C. Dow, smith, established 1877.

E. L. Poor, a young man of energy, resident at Sebago, is the only lawyer of the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WILLIAM FITCH

was born in Groton, Mass., in 1792. His father, William, a native of the same place, came to the town of Sebago in 1793, purchased and settled the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this narrative, and was appointed the first postmaster in the town. William Fitch, Jr., had limited opportunities for an education, and from early manhood to the close of his active business life was a farmer and lumberman.

In 1821 he married Betsey S. Usher, of Massachusetts. Their children are William, Lydia, Lizzie, Charles (deceased), John, Ellis, Emma (deceased), Mary, and Luther.

He now resides in the house built by his father in 1811, a view of which, with his portrait, may be seen in this work. He is a member of the Republican party, was the first treasurer of the town, and for many years postmaster. He is liberal in the promotion of all worthy enterprises, and especially in contributions to church and school interests. His daughter Lydia resides with him on the old homestead, and cares for him in his declining years. His wife died Oct. 18, 1855.

STANDISH.

INCORPORATION AND BOUNDARIES.

THE town of Standish was incorporated Nov. 30, 1785, and named in honor of Miles Standish. It is indented in the north by Sebago Lake; bounded on the east by Windham and Gorham; on the south by Buxton, in York County; on the west by the Saco River; and on the north by Baldwin and Sebago. The land is low and sandy in the northern part, rocky and more elevated towards the south and east, with a mixture of clay towards the Saco River; the north is timbered plains, and uninhabited. The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad runs through the town, and the Cumberland and Oxford Canal formerly connected with Sebago Lake at the eastern point. The Portland Water-

Works Company take their water for the city from the lake, at South Bay.

The first election was held at the meeting-house, March 27, 1786. John Deane, Esq., was chosen moderator; besides the principal officers, there were elected surveyors of highways, tithing-men, fence-viewers, field-drivers, pound-keeper, an informer of deer, a sealer of leather, cullers of hoops and staves, sealer of weights and measures, wardens, a committee for examining accounts, a minister to preach three months, and an appropriation of £25 voted for his salary.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Ebenezer Shaw, the original settler of Standish, came from Hampton, N. H., in response to an offer, made him

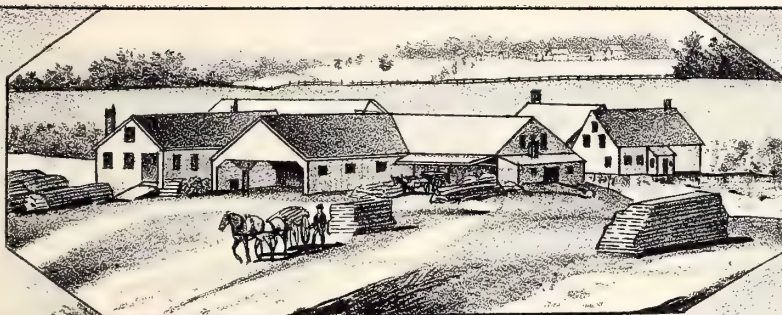


TOBIAS LORD.



MRS. TOBIAS LORD.

(PHOTOS BY LAMSON.)



RESIDENCE & MILLS OF TOBIAS LORD, STEEP FALLS, CUMBERLAND CO., ME.

by Moses Pearson, of 200 acres of land and a saw-mill, if he would build the mill, and move to the place with his family. Mr. Shaw came in 1763, and built the mill in nine days' time. A fort, sixty feet square, had previously been erected of heavy, hewn timbers by the proprietors, in the present crossing of the roads, at Standish Corner, and lots laid out. Mr. Shaw was followed, the same year, by Daniel Cram, Daniel Sanborn, John Sanborn, Jonathan Sanborn, Michael Philbrick, Jonathan Philbrick, John Pierce, Moses Lowel, Caleb Rowe, Worthy Moulton, Jonathan Bean, and Jabez Dow, from New Hampshire, most of them having families. Judith, daughter of Jonathan Philbrick, born Aug. 27, 1763, was the first white child born in Standish. Samuel Warren settled at Bonny Eagle in 1768. The first baptism recorded was that of Mary Freeman, in 1769. Daniel Harmon, John Hall, James Moody, Moses Richardson, and Dominicus Mitchell came previous to 1776. Joseph Paine came from Cape Cod, Mass., in 1780. James Moody opened a blacksmith-shop near Standish Corner, in 1775; Josiah Shaw kept a tavern. In 1783, Aaron Parker purchased 200 acres of land on "the Neck," where his grandson Charles Parker now lives, for £150, and occupied it with his family.

In 1782, Thomas Shaw built a windmill to grind corn. This was the first corn-mill in the town, and, with good wind, would grind fifty bushels of corn a day. In 1788 it was turned into an ashery, as the result of public enterprise at town-meeting. At this time there were forty voters in the town. Ashes were collected in a sail-boat, which traversed Sebago Lake, and brought sixpence a bushel.

Eliakim Wescott settled on the Neck, near Wescott Falls, in 1795.

Sergeant Shaw and Annie Tompson, the first couple joined in marriage, were united by John Deane, Esq., Sept. 14, 1786. The first few years the settlement was surrounded with hardships and dangers. When threatened by Indians, the little colony sought refuge in the fort. Becoming nearly starved on one occasion, two of the bravest ventured forth into the deep woods and shot a moose. Cutting off a quarter, they hastened into the fort, and returned with help for the remainder, only to find that the Indians had taken their game. John McGill, a hunter, lived in the fort for some years, until it was torn down to make room for the first church, which was erected in its place in 1769, and which was in turn torn down, after repeated efforts to have it removed. One dark night in 1805, Edward Tompson, Esq., magistrate, who kept a tavern joining the corner, was aroused by the crash of tearing shingles and clapboards. Taking his perforated tin lantern in one hand, and "the riot act" in the other, he sallied forth and commenced to read; before he had proceeded far, the destroyers threw shingles and put out his light; by this time, Dr. Howe, who kept the tavern where I. D. Sawyer's coat-factory stands, had come to his assistance,—but in vain. The morning sun rose only upon ruins, which were afterwards built into a school-house, and the street was clear.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The old home of Elliot Hammond, built by him in 1778, is the oldest building in the town. It stands overlooking

the lake across the lower bay, a short distance to the east of the ground where, upon a grassy knoll, sleep the remains of Josiah Moses and the Waterhouse and Harmon families.

The large weather-beaten house standing with its eaves to the road, and overlooking the lake from the bluff opposite Indian Isle, was built by Wm. Cummings in 1785, John Cummings, grandfather of Hiram T. Cummings, settling near by. The great willow in front has grown from a twig planted eight years after, and before breaking down spread over a diameter of 160 feet. Much of the timbered lands surrounding it were the cultivated fields of the pioneers. John Smith bought the old Cummings house of Dr. Howe, in 1825. Indian Isle, a wooded knoll of 100 acres, was a rendezvous of Indians, and it is here, tradition says, white prisoners were secreted in the early wars. Stone implements are still sometimes found upon the island. A boat capsizing years ago near this island, with five men, who were never found afterwards, attaches a weird interest to the place. It is said this lake never gives up its dead.

On the road leading from Standish Corner to the lake is the home of the poet Shaw, built in 1774, where the first settlement was made by Ebenezer Shaw. The ballads of Thomas Shaw, the son, were well known along the coast of Maine for many years, and date back to the Revolutionary war. Conspicuous among his productions was the "Shipwreck of the Schooner Charles," on Richmond's Island, July 12, 1807. The ballad was headed by sixteen black coffins, to represent the number of victims, and surrounded with a heavy border. Thomas Shaw, his son, occupies the old homestead, which contains many relics of early days.

The old church at Standish Corner is pointed out to the stranger as a monument to the religious energy of sires and grandsires, who rest in the cemetery across the street and in various parts of the town.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

In 1772, Moses Pearson deeded to the town one-half acre of land at Standish Corner for a burying-ground. This is the oldest cemetery in the town, and contains the remains of Rev. Jonathan Gould, Isaac Snow Tompson, whose epitaph is "First Physician of Standish;" John Deane, Esq., Deacon Jonathan Philbrick, and others equally venerated. There is a fine large cemetery at Steep Falls, inclosed with iron and granite and regularly laid out. The Bonny Eagle, containing the Warren, Davis, and Sturgis pioneers, and Peltiah McDonald, "a soldier of the Revolution;" the Harding Ground, on the Neck, where rest Rev. Elias F. Blake and Rev. Joseph White, are the principal burying-grounds in Standish, besides which there are thirty private and family burying-places in various parts of the town.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

STANDISH CORNER,

the point of original settlement, was for many years the business centre of Standish and the country to the northwest, which furnished a busy trade for two tanneries, six stores, and three hotels. The opening of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad transferred the business to Sebago

Lake Station, which also absorbed that of the old landing where the Portland water-works connect with that lake. The business of the place consists of two coat manufactories, a general merchandise store, ladies' goods, hotel, harness-shop, marble- and blacksmith-shops, law-office, and two physicians. There are three churches, school-house, town farm and buildings,—established 1867,—and sixty dwellings. This is the oldest post-office in the town. Mails twice daily by stage, from Sebago Lake.

SEBAGO LAKE,

on the lower bay of the lake, contains a depot, twenty-five dwellings, three stores, hotel, grist- and wood-mill, two clothing manufactories, carriage-shop, and the store-rooms of the Sebago Lake Ice Company of Portland. There was but one store on the opening of the railroad. A steam-boat line was opened between Sebago Lake Station, Naples, Bridgton, and Harrison in 1867. Post-office established Jan. 1, 1872; Nathaniel Lane was first postmaster. Bonny Eagle is a post-office hamlet, of which twelve houses, the school-house, and the Methodist Episcopal church extend along the road from Bonny Eagle Island in Saco River to York's Corner, where there is a store and several shops.

STEEP FALLS

is the principal village of Standish; is a station on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, and contains five stores, a post-office, hotel, church, saw-mill, and wood-working machinery, and is a shipping-point for lumber. There are thirty-eight residences in Standish, and some on the opposite side of the Saco River. The first settlement here was made by Capt. Benjamin Poland, who built a mill a mile below the falls in 1826. James Foss opened the first store in 1829. Tobias Lord erected a grist-mill in 1836. William Pierce established the first hotel here in 1826. The place is finely located on high land and surrounded by beautiful groves.

RICHVILLE

is a flag station near Rich's mill, in the north part of the town.

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN.

- 1786.—Caleb Rowe, Daniel Hasty, John Deane.
- 1787.—Josiah Shaw, Peter Moulton, Enoch Linnel.
- 1788.—Isaac S. Tompson, Josiah Shaw, George Freeman.
- 1789.—Peter Moulton, Josiah Shaw, Thomas Shaw.
- 1790.—John Deane, Daniel Hasty, Job Eastman.
- 1791.—Peter Moulton, Enoch Linnel, George Freeman.
- 1792.—Peter Moulton, Theodore Mussey, George Freeman.
- 1793.—Joseph C. Rackliff, Dominicus Mitchell, James D. Tucker.
- 1794.—Peter Moulton, Daniel Lowell, Dominicus Mitchell.
- 1795.—James D. Tucker, Dominicus Mitchell, Peter Moulton.
- 1796.—James D. Tucker, Dominicus Mitchell, George Freeman.
- 1797.—Dominicus Mitchell, Enoch Linnel, Peter Moulton.
- 1798.—Dominicus Mitchell, James D. Tucker, Enoch Linnel.
- 1799–1800.—James D. Tucker, Edmond Massey, Joseph Dow.
- 1801.—Peter Moulton, John Deane, Josiah Shaw, Daniel Hasty, Levi Cram.
- 1802.—Peter Moulton, Levi Cram, Joseph Dow.
- 1803.—Levi Cram, William Tompson, Jonathan Philbrick.
- 1804.—Peter Moulton, James D. Tucker, John Sanborn.
- 1805.—Levi Cram, William Tompson, Wm. Higgins.
- 1806.—William Tompson, John Lowell, William Higgins.
- 1807.—William Tompson, William Higgins, James Hasty.

- 1808.—Peter Moulton, Daniel Hasty, Sargent Shaw.
- 1809.—Simeon Moulton, Peter Rowe, James D. Tucker.
- 1810.—Simeon Moulton, Daniel Hasty, Jr., Samuel Dennet.
- 1811.—Simeon Moulton, Moses Rich, John Sanborn.
- 1812.—Simeon Moulton, Moses Rich, William Graffam.
- 1813.—Simeon Moulton, Daniel Hasty, Jr., Wm. Hasty, Jr.
- 1814.—Simeon Moulton, William Hasty, Jr., Jonathan Dow.
- 1815–16.—Edmund Mussey, Daniel Hasty, Jr., John Spring.
- 1817–18.—Simeon Moulton, Mark White, Timothy Higgins, Jr.
- 1819.—Simeon Moulton, Daniel Hasty, Knowles Higgins.
- 1820.—Simeon Moulton, Col. John Spring, Mark White.
- 1821.—Mark White, William Tompson, William Hasty, Jr.
- 1822.—William Tompson, Benjamin Haskell, Jr., James Hasty, Jr.
- 1823.—William Tompson, Knowles Higgins, Jonathan Dow.
- 1824.—Isaac S. Spring, Sargent Shaw, Jonathan Dow.
- 1825.—William Tompson, Mark White, John Cummings, Jr.
- 1826–27.—Wm. Tompson, John Cummings, Jr., Enoch F. Higgins.
- 1828.—John Cummings, Jr., William Tompson, Enoch F. Higgins.
- 1829.—William Hasty, Sargent Shaw, Jabez Dow.
- 1830–32.—Benjamin Poland, Benjamin Chadbourne, Jabez Dow.
- 1833–35.—Benjamin Chadbourne, Edmund Mayo, Lemuel Rich.
- 1836–37.—Benjamin Chadbourne, Lemuel Rich, Jabez Dow.
- 1838.—Benjamin Chadbourne, Daniel Davis, Tobias Lord.
- 1839.—Tobias Lord, Daniel Davis, Peter Shaw.
- 1840.—Lemuel Rich, Daniel Davis, Peter Shaw.
- 1841.—Lemuel Rich, Samuel Phinney, Joseph Sanborn.
- 1842.—Samuel Phinney, Joseph Sanborn, Lemuel Rich.
- 1843.—Lemuel Rich, Samuel Phinney, John Knapp.
- 1844–45.—Joseph Sanborn, Ebenezer Moulton, Eliakim Wescott.
- 1846–47.—Joseph Sanborn, Wm. T. Chadbourne, Frederick Lowell.
- 1848.—William T. Chadbourne, Frederick Lowell, Joshua Paine, Jr.
- 1849.—Joseph Sanborn, Joseph S. Tompson, James Foss.
- 1851.—Joseph Sanborn, Joseph S. Tompson, Josiah Moulton.
- 1852.—Joseph S. Tompson, Lemuel Rich (3d), Wilson Dow.
- 1853.—Joseph S. Tompson, Seth Higgins, Eliakim Wescott.
- 1854.—Joseph S. Tompson, Jonathan Moore, Amos Boulter.
- 1855.—Joseph S. Tompson, Henry M. Chadbourne, Joseph Sanborn.
- 1856.—Henry M. Chadbourne, Seth Higgins, Peter Paine.
- 1857.—Joseph Sanborn, Frederick Lowell, Eliakim Wescott.
- 1858.—William Paine, Josiah L. Swett, Samuel L. Davis.
- 1859–60.—Samuel O. Paine, Lemuel Rich (3d), Arza Mayo.
- 1861.—John H. Philbrick, Lemuel Rich (3d), William Wingate.
- 1862.—Lemuel Rich (3d), Elisha B. Mitchell, Harvey Wescott.
- 1863.—Joseph Sanborn, Ebenezer Moulton, Asa Berry.
- 1864.—Joseph S. Tompson, Samuel O. Paine, Amos Boulter.
- 1865.—Ebenezer Moulton, Joseph Sanborn, Asa Berry.
- 1866.—Ebenezer Moulton, William Freeman, Samuel O. Paine.
- 1867.—Samuel O. Paine, James K. Emery, Merritt I. Paine.
- 1868.—Merritt I. Paine, Wm. D. Freeman, Daniel S. Davis.
- 1869.—Wilson Dow, William H. Dresser, Eliakim Wescott.
- 1870–71.—William H. Dresser, Eliakim Wescott, Wilson Dow.
- 1872.—Wilson Dow, Ambrose Cram, William Rich.
- 1873.—Ambrose Cram, Elisha B. Mitchell, Augustus Y. Staples.
- 1874.—Henry M. Chadbourne, Oris R. Phinney, A. S. Hutchinson.
- 1875.—John D. Higgins, Samuel Dingley, Augustus S. Hutchinson.
- 1876.—Henry M. Chadbourne, Wm. H. Libby, Orville S. Sanborn.
- 1877.—Henry M. Chadbourne, Seth Higgins, Almon H. Cressey.
- 1878.—Orville S. Sanborn, Tobias Lord, Jr., Ichabod Cousins.
- 1879.—Almon H. Cressey, Winthrop B. Dresser, John H. Davis.

TOWN CLERKS.

Theodore Mussey, 1786–89; Dominicus Mitchell, 1790; Theodore Mussey, 1791–95; James D. Tucker, 1796; Theodore Mussey, 1797–1803; William Tompson, 1804–7; Daniel Hasty, 1808; Daniel Hasty, Jr., 1809–10; Isaac S. Spring, 1811–12; Theodore Mussey, 1813–16; James Hasty, Jr., 1817–29; Oliver Frost, 1830–32; Phineas Ingalls, 1833–43; Horatio J. Swasey, 1844–48; John H. Philbrick, 1849–56; Theodore M. Bradbury, 1857–58; Joseph S. Tompson, 1859–60; James K. Emery, 1861; Joseph S. Tompson, 1862; Theodore M. Bradbury, 1863; William B. Cobb, 1864; Theodore M. Bradbury, 1865; William H. Dresser, 1866–67; William Paine, 1868; Joseph S. Tompson, 1869–72; to fill vacancy, John D. Higgins, 1872; John D. Higgins, 1873–74; William H. Libby, 1875; Orin K. Phinney, 1876–77; William H. Libby, 1878; Isaac D. Sawyer, 1879.



WILLIAM RICH.



MRS. WILLIAM RICH.

(PHOTOS BY LAWSON)



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM RICH, STANDISH, ME.

TREASURERS.

Josiah Shaw, 1786; Jonathan Philbrick, 1788; Theodore Mussey, 1789; Dominicus Mitchell, 1790; Theodore Mussey, 1791-1803; William Tompson, 1804; Theodore Mussey, 1805; William Thomson, 1806-7; James Philbrick, 1808; Samuel Den-net, 1809-11; Isaac S. Spring, 1812; Theodore Mussey, 1813-17; James Hasty, Jr., 1818-29; Oliver Frost, 1830-32; Phineas Ingalls, 1833-43; Horatio J. Swasey, 1844-48; John Philbrick, 1849-56; Theodore M. Bradbury, 1857-58; Joseph S. Tompson, 1859-60; James K. Emery, 1861; Joseph S. Tompson, 1862; Theodore M. Bradbury, 1863; William B. Cobb, 1864; Theodore M. Bradbury, 1865; William H. Dresser, 1866-67; William Pain, 1868; Joseph S. Tompson, 1869-72; to fill vacancy, John D. Higgins, 1872; John D. Higgins, 1873-74; William H. Libby, 1875; Orin K. Phinney, 1876-77; William H. Libby, 1878; Isaac D. Sawyer, 1879.

CONSTABLES AND COLLECTORS.

Sargent Shaw, 1786; Dominicus Mitchell, 1787; Israel Thorn, 1788; Daniel Hasty, 1789; Josiah Shaw, 1790; Daniel Hasty, 1791; Simeon Sanborn, 1792; John Peirce, Peter Moulton, 1793; James Moody, 1794; Daniel Lowell, 1795-96; Edward Mussey, 1797; James Moody, 1798; Joseph Dow, 1799-1800; Edward Tompson, Joseph Dow, cons., James Harty, col., 1801; Edward Tompson, 1802; Robert Rowe, 1803; Joseph Dow, 1804-5; Daniel Hasty, 1806; Silas Lowell, col., Bryan Martin, cons., 1807; Thomas Shaw, 1808; Richard Pierce, 1809-10; Joseph C. Rackliff, 1811; Levi Sanborn, cons., Peter Sanborn, col., 1812; John Philbrick, 1813; Daniel Freeman, 1814; Caleb P. Philbrick, 1815-16; William Butler, 1817; Caleb P. Philbrick, 1818-21; Joseph Bailey, 1822; Edward Thompson, 1823-26; James Hasty, Jr., cons. and col., Edward Thompson, cons., 1827; Edward Tompson, cons., James Hasty, Jr., col., 1828; Daniel Hasty, 1829-30; Samuel Phinney, 1831-35; Peter Shaw, 1836-38; William Paine, cons., 1838; Lemuel Rich, 1839; Charles Tompson, 1840; Arza Mayo, cons., 1840; Arza Mayo, cons., Charles Thompson, col., 1841; Charles Thompson, 1842-44; Arza Mayo, cons., 1844; Joslyn C. Robinson, 1845-47; Jonathan Moore, 1848-50; Lorenzo H. Moore, 1851; Alvah Weeks, 1852-54; Samuel L. Davis, 1855-57; Ebenezer C. Hamblin, 1858; Lyman Sanborn, 1859; Lyman Sanborn, Robert Ridlin, cons., 1860; Lyman Sanborn, 1861, Alvah Weeks, 1862; Ebenezer Shaw, Jr., Ebenezer C. Hamlin, cons., 1863; Alvah Weeks, William H. Dresser, cons., 1864; Uriah A. Berry, 1865; Ephraim Higgins, 1866; John L. Chase, 1867-69; Merritt I. Paine, 1870; Walter Brugdon, Alfred S. Cousins, cons., 1871; Alfred S. Cousins, 1872-73; Daniel A. Paine, 1874-75; John E. Tompson, 1876; John P. Moulton, 1877; Alfred S. Cousins, 1878; James Moody, 1879.

JUSTICES.

John Deane, 1786-90; Josiah Thatcher, 1791; John Deane, 1795-1803; Thomas Mussey, 1804; John Deane, 1808; William Tompson, 1809; Theodore Mussey, 1812; William Tompson, 1820; B. Chadbourne, 1834; James Hasty, Jr., 1835; E. Mayo, 1836; Horatio J. Swasey, 1839; James Hasty, 1839-41; Benjamin Chadbourne, 1845; Phineas Ingalls, H. J. Swasey, 1845-48; Charles Tompson, 1845; Phineas Ingalls, H. A. Swasey, 1846; Joseph Sanborn, William C. Lowell, 1847; T. M. Bradbury, 1848; H. J. Swasey, J. H. Philbrick, Caleb Hodsdon, 1849; John Sawyer, 1849; Phineas Ingalls, 1851; H. J. Swasey, George M. Small, Lemuel Rich (3d), 1852; Joseph Sanborn, 1856; Ebenezer Moulton, 1857; H. J. Swasey, 1858.

CHURCHES.

The "Records of the Church of Christ in Standish" recite that the first religious organization in the town was formed May 11, 1769, under the patronage of the original proprietors of the land, who erected a church on the site of the old fort at Standish Corner in that year, and John Tompson, who was ordained at Portland, Oct. 25, 1768, was settled by them as pastor. The salary was

payable in "one-third each, cash, East India goods, and produce." There were seven members, John Tompson, John Pierce, George Freeman, Michael Philbrick, Josiah Shaw, David Sanborn, and Peter Moulton. Mary, wife of Josiah Shaw, Jonathan Philbrick and wife, and Ebenezer Shaw and wife joined the church during that year. Jonathan Philbrick was the first deacon. Rev. Jonathan Gould was ordained Sept. 16, 1793, and became pastor at once, retaining charge until his death in 1795. He was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Marrett, who was ordained for that purpose, and also died at Standish, after a pastorate of thirty-three years. The present "Old Church" was erected in 1805, and dedicated by him in 1806. Thomas Church was one of the main contributors. Rev. Thomas Tenny was ordained in 1820, and was pastor until 1829. In 1834 a dissension occurred, taking away many of the members.

After the reorganization of the Evangelical Church, as the new society was named, the Unitarian Church Covenant was drawn up by Rev. Amos D. Wheeler, a young minister just ordained, and was adopted April 14, 1835. He was pastor until 1846, and was succeeded in turn by A. M. Bridge in 1843; E. J. Gerry, 1846; Geo. Osgood, 1854; Jacob Caldwell, 1855; Rev. Mr. Nickerson, 1862.

THE EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized Feb. 5, 1834, by Rev. D. Merritt, with 73 members. The officers were Rev. Thomas Tenny, Pastor and Clerk; Enoch Moody and Joshua Paine, Deacons. Revs. Clark Perry, Silas Baker, Isaac Weston, William Rand, and D. Harris succeeded as pastors. Mr. Harris died at this charge, June 9, 1850, and was succeeded by Rev. James P. Hadley, who made many converts to the church. Rev. Mark Gould became pastor in 1858; Charles Soule, 1862; Calvin Chapman, 1863; Samuel Hopkins, 1866; Stephen H. Robinson, 1873; and John P. Trowbridge, the present pastor, in 1873. A fine building was erected in 1834 by Josiah Davis, Thomas Tenny, Joshua Paine, Committee. Present membership, 37.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Baptist meetings were held as early as 1793. In 1803 there was an effort made to obtain from the town that part of the church tax which came from Baptist citizens, but without success. Meetings were held at the house of John Plaistead, on Standish Neck, until the erection of the church in 1806, through the efforts of Simeon Moulton. Clement Phinney, a young school-teacher, who was converted at this time, became afterwards a prominent minister. Sargeant Shaw was an early minister. In 1816, Miss Almira Westcott was ordained, and became a leading preacher. Rev. Joseph White died here. Rev. Zachariah Leach, 1816; Clement Phinney, 1816-25; John Buzzell, Christopher Bullock, Jeremiah Bullock, Thomas Strout, and Walker Parker have since supplied them.

May 4, 1861, the Free-Will Baptist Provisional Church was organized by Rev. James Buzzel, who had been a regularly ordained minister of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Clark Cannel was chosen clerk. Rev. Thomas Strout succeeded to the pastorate in 1869, when George Maybery was chosen clerk, and Melvin Shaw deacon. Meetings are

held in a school-house, the old church having been torn down in 1875. Present membership, 28.

The Free-Will Baptist Church at Steep Falls was organized Feb. 21, 1847, by Rev. Andrew Hobson. Among the first members were Irva Norton, Peter Graffam and wife, Peltiah Hobson, Statera Hobson, and Lyman Fisher, who was chosen clerk. Their building was erected in 1851, and dedicated by Rev. Mr. Peck, of Portland, July 31st of that year. Pastors: Andrew Hobson, L. Parker, 1859-71; E. C. Cook, 1872-74; A. G. Hill, 1874-76; Peltiah Hobson, present pastor. Present membership, 104, of whom 28 are non-residents. Officers: Israel Small, Deacon and Clerk; John Rand, Deacon; S. H. Cousins, Treasurer; Israel Small, Robert Ridlon, Evans Harmon, Committee.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist class was formed under the preaching of Revs. Alfred Metcalf and Daniel Berry in 1802. Early meetings were held in Capt. Jonathan Moore's house, the room-partitions being removed for that purpose. Thomas Shaw, Jonathan Moore, Ann Warren, and George Thomas, who was class-leader until 1821, were among the first members. Revs. Ebenezer Blake, Philip Ayer, and Joel Wick preceded Joseph Dennet, who came in 1816, and was followed by James Jaynes. Rev. Mr. Aimes, who died in Gorham, John Paine, Jonathan Whiting, Philip and John S. Ayer, Melville B. Cox, and John Shaw also preached on this circuit. Rev. Mr. Shaw died in Gorham while a young man. Through the exertions of Rev. Green G. Moore a church was erected in 1826 at York's Corner. Revs. Nathaniel Morris, Samuel Jewett, Philip Munger, 1832; M. Wright, 1834; James Harrington, Daniel Crockett, David Copeland were pastors to 1838; Nathaniel Pride succeeded in 1839; John Hatch, 1840; Isaac Lord, 1841; Orlando H. Jasper, 1842; George S. Davis, George D. Strout, 1843; O. H. Jasper, 1845; Edward A. Stuffman, 1848; Luther B. Knight, 1856; Benjamin Freeman, 1858; John E. Baxter, 1860; S. V. Gerry, 1862; Nathan Andrews, 1863; H. H. Martin, 1864; William C. Stevens, 1867; Ezra Sanborn, 1869; Alva Cook, 1871; Benjamin F. Pease, 1874; W. S. McIntire, 1877; W. F. Berry, 1878; George Hoyt, 1879. Present trustees: Charles F. Brown, A. Boulton, David L. Warren, A. Usher. Recording steward and class-leader, Aaron S. Nason. Membership, 82.

A church was organized at Standish Corner in 1849; Jonathan Moore, Joseph Moody, Freeman Paine, John and Daniel Rich, and others, to the number of 29, joining in application for a charter. A building was erected by Jonathan Moore, Joseph Moody, Freeman Paine, and Leonard Chase, trustees, and dedicated by Rev. Joseph Jennie, presiding elder, Dec. 4, 1849. The pastors have been John C. Perry, 1849; Daniel Waterhouse, N. D. Centre, C. C. Mason, Alpha Turner, S. S. Ranks, J. Rice, Marcus Wright. Present steward, Freeman Paine. Trustees, Freeman Paine, William Dollif, Daniel B. Jackson. Membership, 28.

THE STANDISH ACADEMY

was incorporated by act of Legislature, in 1848, with Rev. Ichabod Nichols, Rufus P. Cutler, John T. G. Nichols,

Andrew Hobson, Jonathan Moore, Wm. H. Lowell, Edwin J. Gerry, Geo. H. Nichols, Green Cram, Gardner Dennett, Theodore M. Bradbury, Thomas Cram, Joshua Payne, Jr., James W. Emery, trustees. Rev. Ichabod Nichols was made President; William H. Lowell, Vice-President; T. M. Bradbury, Secretary; and Gardner Dennett, Treasurer. The upper floor of the First Parish church was filled by them, and occupied as academy rooms. In August, 1849, the Legislature of Maine conveyed to the trustees one-half township of land; their committee effected a sale to Wm. T. Chadbourne, for \$4350.

The principals have been Thomas Talbott, 1848-49; Richard Gardner, Lincoln F. Emerson, 1851; George Sennott, 1852; D. L. Lane, 1853; Lucien Hunt, 1853-54; Henry Dunlap, 1856. The academy declined for want of sufficient patronage. The last meeting of the directors was held July 14, 1857.

ASSOCIATIONS.

There is a lodge of F. A. M., Standish Centre.

Lodges of I. O. of G. T.: Sebago Lake, No. 96; Steep Falls, No. 77; Bonny Eagle, No. 21.

Patrons of Husbandry, Standish, No. 122.

Cornet Band, Steep Falls, established 1879, Andrew F. Sanborn, leader.

Merchants: Theodore Mussey, Robert Rowe, Standish Corner, 1803; Benj. Chadbourne, Joseph Webster, Old Landing, 1825; Wm. Foss, Wm. Wingate, Steep Falls, 1826; Cousins & Banks, Wingate & Hobson, Tobias Lord, Jr., Steep Falls, 1878; Nancy W. Trafton, ladies' goods, W. Paine, postmaster, 1878; J. S. Webster, Lemuel Rich & Son, Sebago Lake, 1878; J. P. Warren, Bonny Eagle, 1878.

Manufacturers: Archambeau & Decormier, grist-mill, established 1874; G. M. & S. C. Rich, lumber and stones; J. C. Dyer, staves; F. A. Radou, F. Harmon, W. S. Hanscom, carriages; Waterhouse & Plummer, boots and shoes; Irvin & E. T. Libby, smiths; W. H. Bacon & Co., clothing, Sebago Lake; Wingate & Hobson, clothing; Tobias Lord, box-lumber, plaster, and grist-mill; Coolbroth & Tucker, grist- and stave-mill; W. D. & Leroy S. Mayo, coopers; C. N. Shaw, smith, Steep Falls; Isaac D. Sawyer, established 1877; Evans & Libby, clothing; D. B. Jackson, marble; Bryant Paine, D. U. Paine, A. Rand, N. Raud, coopers; S. Higgins, Freeman Paine, smiths.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

The first school was organized in the western district previous to 1787, in which year a proposition was presented for building a school-house. The next year, £60 were voted to build a school-house. The first school committee were Bryan Martin, Peter Moulton, Joseph Case, and William Cummings. Mrs. Cummings taught school in her house in 1793, giving the children their lessons while working at her loom. In 1821 the town was regularly organized into 10 school districts, and in 1836 increased to 15. The town now comprises 13 school districts. Whole number of school children, 607. For the year ending March, 1879, moneys raised by the town were \$2100, of which \$50 is assigned to Fry's Island, an island



Photo, by Lamson, Portland.

William H. Dresser

WILLIAM H. DRESSER, eldest son of Joseph and Olive (Dennett) Dresser, was born in Hollis, York Co., Me., Jan. 1, 1832. His father was a native of Buxton, and died about 1837. His mother was a daughter of the late John Dennett, of Hollis, one of the early settlers of that town, a farmer and tanner by occupation, a prominent citizen of the town and county, and who, for twenty years in succession, was a representative in the Legislature of Massachusetts prior to Maine becoming an independent State.

William H. received his education in the common school and Standish Academy. For ten years he was a teacher during winter terms, working on the farm in summers. In 1867 he opened a general store in Standish, having become a resident of that town when only two years of age by the removal of his parents, who settled there from Hollis in 1834. He continued his mercantile business for three years. In 1870 he was appointed deputy sheriff, which office he held until 1876, when he was elected on

the Republican ticket sheriff of Cumberland County, and by re-election, in the fall of 1878, is now serving his second term.

In early manhood Mr. Dresser began to take an interest in local politics and a general interest in the affairs of town and county, and as a citizen of Standish represented his town in various official places of trust. For three years he was a member of the school board; was collector and treasurer of the town, and for three years selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor. The other children of his father's family are Daniel R. and Angeline, wife of James W. Brown, principal of the State Reform School, Minnesota.

He married, April 27, 1861, Cassendana, youngest daughter in a family of ten children of Wear and Mery (Sanborn) Cram, of Standish. Her grandfather, Daniel Cram, was one of the early settlers of the town. Mrs. Dresser was born February, 1830. Their children are Walter H., Alvin C., Maud G., and Mabel.

in Sebago Lake, containing 1000 acres, and occupied by one family. The balance is divided among the various districts. There are good wood school-houses in each district, except that in No. 4, at Sebago Lake, which is of brick.

LAWYERS.

Simon Greenleaf, late Professor of Law in Harvard University, and author of "Greenleaf on Evidence," 1833; Randolph S. Codman, William Boyd, Nathan Appleton, Daniel C. Pool, Henry Lowell, Fitz-Henry Mussey. Present—Horatio J. Swasey, who commenced practice at Standish Corner, in 1833.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Isaac Snow Tompson, Dr. Ebenezer Howe, who died in 1841, Dr. Phineas Ingalls, Dr. Toles, Dr. Whitney, Dr. William Westcott. Present—Dr. William Cobb, from 1864, Dr. A. V. Thompson, 1874 to 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

TOBIAS LORD,

son of Tobias and Susan (Deering) Lord, natives of Kennebunk, York Co., was born in Hollis, York Co., Dec. 30, 1803. His early life was spent on the farm and in assisting his father in lumbering. The remainder of his life, after reaching his majority, has been spent in farming, lumbering, and as a merchant.

He married Adeline, daughter of Joseph Hobson, of Buxton, Me. Of this union were born five children, four of whom are living, viz., John, Jeremiah, Abbie, wife of Dr. William S. Cobb, of Standish, Tobias, Jr. Politically he was originally a Democrat, but became a Republican upon the formation of that party. He was a representative from Buxton in the State Legislature of 1836. In the spring of 1836 he removed from Buxton to Standish, and has been a representative since he resided in Cumberland County, and has also held the local offices of assessor and selectmen.

TOBIAS LORD, JR.,

youngest son of Tobias Lord, was born in the town of Standish, Cumberland Co., Me., Dec. 2, 1846. His parents removed from Buxton some forty years ago, and settled at Steep Falls, where his father has been largely engaged in the lumber business, and during his residence there he has been instrumental in building up the village. Tobias Lord, Jr., received a good common-school and academic education, and at the age of sixteen was appointed clerk in the Provost-Marshal General's Bureau, Washington, D. C. After one year he resigned and became a clerk for his father. In 1875 he succeeded his father in the general store, and has since carried on a successful business at Steep Falls, Standish. Mr. Lord is an interested, active, and influential member of the Republican party, and represented the district of Standish and Baldwin in the Legislature of 1879 and 1880. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since he reached his majority, passing through the York and Ancient and Ac-

cepted Scottish bodies to the thirty-second degree, and has been installed Chancellor Commander of the first lodge



Photo. by Lamson.

Tobias Lord Jr

of Knights of Pythias instituted in Standish. He is a man of great perseverance, of strict integrity in all his business relations, and performs his official duties with zeal and fidelity.



COL. LEMUEL RICH (3d),

son of Israel and Rhoda (Smith) Rich, was born in the town of Standish, Aug. 25, 1804. His father was born

in Gorham in 1776, and his ancestors were from England, settled in Truro, Mass., from which place the family removed to Cumberland County.

Col. Rich received his education in the common school and in Gorham Academy. His early life was spent in agricultural pursuits, teaching school, and in the cooper business. In 1831 he began selling general merchandise in the town of Standish, and in the same year, December 2d, he married Esther, daughter of James Bangs, of Gorham. They have an adopted son, John H., who is a member of the firm of L. Rich & Son, of Standish. Politically, he was originally a Democrat, but became a member of the Republican party during President Pierce's administration. He was a representative in the State Legislature in 1840 and 1841; county commissioner in 1842, '44, '45, and '46; and has held the office of justice of the peace since 1831,—a period of nearly one-half a century.

He is a member of the Baptist Church of Standish. He joined the State militia in 1823, was commissioned lieutenant in 1826, and resigned with the rank of colonel. His wife died March, 1874.

WILLIAM RICH,

son of Col. Lemuel and Betsey (Smith) Rich, was born in the town of Standish, Oct. 15, 1809. His education was received in the common school and at Parsonsfield Academy. His life has been spent on the farm and in the manufacture of lumber. He married, Oct. 19, 1837, Hannah, daughter of Joshua Emery, of Gorham. She was born in that town, May 16, 1816. Of this union were born six children,—Lyman H., born July 19, 1839, and died Dec. 13, 1857; Samuel C., born Sept. 12, 1841, and resides with his father; W. E. Channing, born April 10, 1843, principal of Lamere Grammar School at South Boston; Cyrus H., born March 18, 1845, resides in Lowell; Eugene, born April 10, 1847; Emery, born Nov. 7, 1850. The mother of these children died Nov. 17, 1850.

Mr. Rich married, June 26, 1853, Lucy, daughter of Daniel Freeman, of Standish. She was born Dec. 8, 1821. Of this union was born one daughter,—Hannah E., born July 25, 1857. He is a respectable farmer, and has held the office of selectman in his town. He is a member of the church, and a promoter of kindred interests.

WESTBROOK AND DEERING.

BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

THE towns of Westbrook and Deering, formerly Westbrook, are bounded by Falmouth on the north, Casco Bay on the east, Portland, Cape Elizabeth, and part of Scarborough on the south, and Gorham and Windham on the west. The principal streams in the towns are the Presumpscot, which enters Westbrook from Gorham, running nearly southeast to the falls at Saccarappa, where it makes a bend to the eastward and northward, and forming the dividing line between Westbrook and Deering, flows in a northeasterly course into the town of Falmouth, whence by an easterly course it empties into Casco Bay; the Stroudwater, which crosses the southern part of the towns, flowing southeastward into Fore River, which it enters at Stroudwater village, the old landing-place for vessels at tide-water; and Fore River, which takes its rise in Deering, and flows south into Portland Harbor. Duck Pond Creek, flowing from the north, enters the Presumpscot River in Westbrook.

The surface of these towns is flat or rolling, and in some places moderately hilly. Along the coast it is agreeably diversified, presenting many points of beautiful scenery, in which the cultivated landscape and bright waters of the bay mingle in the view. Northward of Portland or Back Cove sandy plains prevail to a considerable extent. This section of Deering, being traversed by railroads and horse-cars, forms a suburban adjunct to the city of Portland, and is adorned by many country-seats and villas. The

horse-cars run every half-hour during the day to Woodford's and Morrill's Corners, Evergreen Cemetery, and Westbrook Seminary, in Deering.

FIRST PARISH OF WESTBROOK.

Westbrook, with Falmouth, Cape Elizabeth, Portland, and Deering, was originally included in the settlement begun in 1632, known first as Casco, and after the submission to Massachusetts, in 1658, as Falmouth. That part known as the town of Westbrook (including Deering) was set off and incorporated in 1814. Previous to this it had a long history as part of the general territory, and then as a parish in Falmouth, organized for a purpose which lies close to the root of New England society, the support of public worship and the institutions of religion. When we go back in the history of a New England town we draw to a focus around the old meeting-house.

The original town of Falmouth was one parish up to 1733, when the territory of Cape Elizabeth was formed into the Second Parish, called Purpoosuck till the incorporation of the district of Cape Elizabeth, in 1765. The First Parish was that which now has its meeting-house on Congress Street, Portland, and dates from 1727. In 1753 that portion of Falmouth called New Casco, now Falmouth Corner, was set off into the Third Parish, on account of the distance from the Neck, and the difficulties of attending religious services there, the people having to cross from

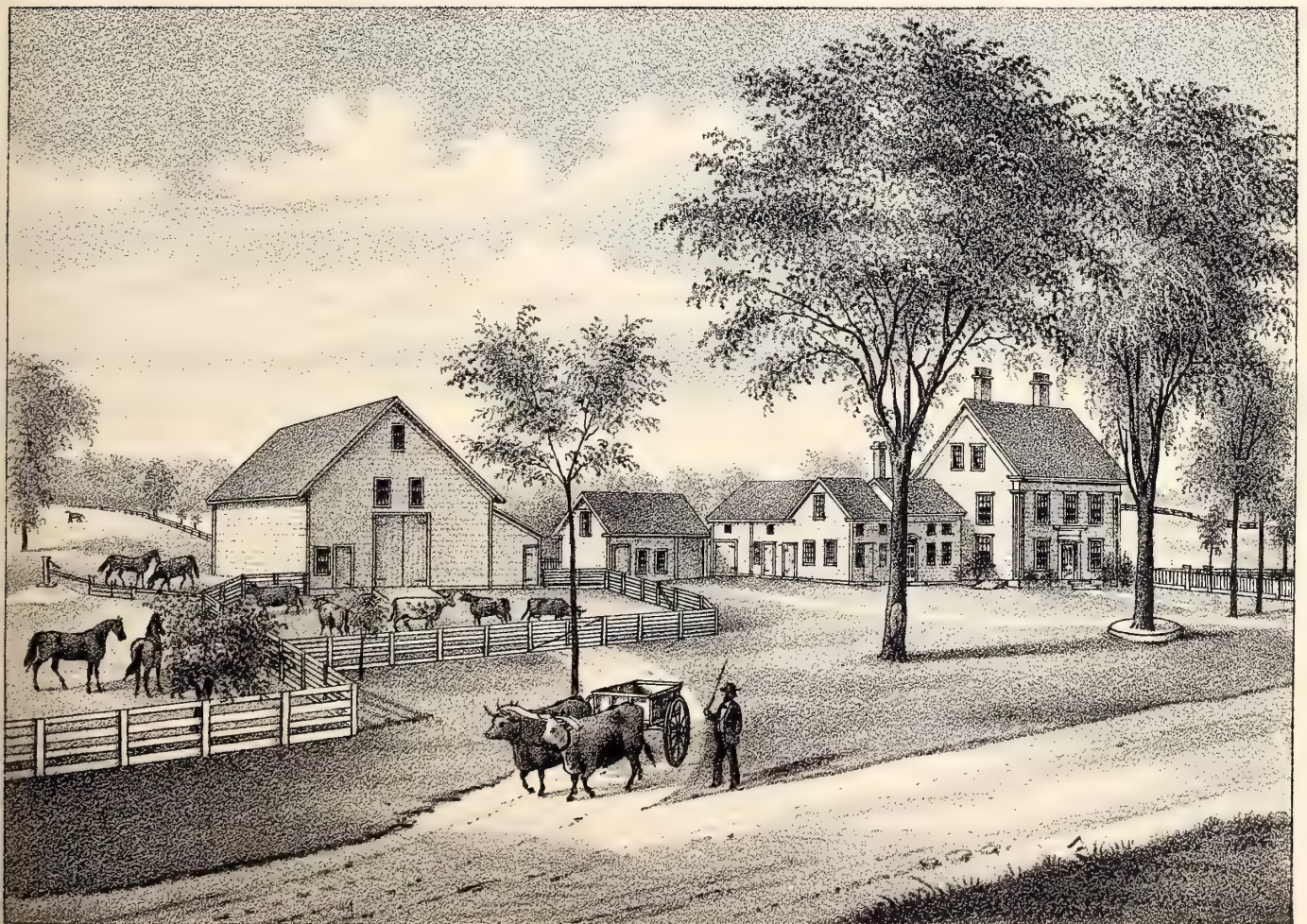


MRS. CHARLES ROBERTS.



CHARLES ROBERTS.

(PHOTOS. BY LAMSON.)



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES ROBERTS, WESTBROOK, ME.

Martin's Point to the point where the Marine Hospital now stands or boat over to what is now East Deering.*

On the 28th of March, 1764, the inhabitants residing in what are now Westbrook and Deering obtained the consent of the First Parish for a separate organization, and were accordingly set off as the Fourth Parish in Falmouth. This designation they bore till the incorporation of Cape Elizabeth, the year following, when, the society in that town having taken the name of the First Parish of Cape Elizabeth, the parish in Westbrook became the Third Parish of Falmouth. When Westbrook was incorporated it became the First Parish of Westbrook, and so when Deering was set off it became the First Parish of Deering, besides being known by such familiar names as "Parson Browne's," "Parson Bradley's," and "Old South."

The authority to organize the new parish was granted by the General Court; the old parish held a meeting at which there appears to have been two chairmen, William Slemmons and Peter Noyes; Stephen Longfellow was clerk, and Joseph Noyes, surveyor, to lay out the new parish, which was done in due time. The parish immediately took active measures for their religious edification. A meeting was called at the house of Mr. Joseph Riggs, Sept. 10, 1764, to "agree to settell the Gospell" among them. John Johnson was moderator, and James Bailey clerk.† Mr. Riggs was instructed "to go and get a good minister to preach the Gospel to them as soon as he could conveniently allow."

"Mr. Riggs was evidently a prompt man in those days when telegraph poles were wanting and mails went only slowly over the king's highway to Boston and beyond; for on the 3d of October we find that the Rev. Thomas Browne had come all the way from Marshfield, Mass., and after resting a day or two, and calling upon a few of the scattered parishioners, Parson Browne preached on the 7th of October, which was Sunday, and on Monday, the next day, the people met at Mr. Jeremiah Riggs', and after adding two to the committee to make it more imposing, they were 'empowered to make a contract with the said Rev. Thomas Browne for him to preach three or five months, and also to agree with the minister for his boarding.' Having now a parish and a preacher, a meeting-house was next in order. The same working committee was ordered 'to gitt a frame 40 foot long and 35 feet wide, one story high, to be sitt near where the meeting-house is to be built, near

the County road, above Mr. Anthony Brackett, Jr.'s house, to be for the meeting-house for the present.' This is the lot used for the present church edifice. No mention is made of any stoves, for they had none; nor were lights used excepting near the desk."

Parson Browne was an educated man. He had been previously settled at Marshfield, Mass. His preaching pleased the people so well that, in April, 1765, they concluded to settle him as a permanent minister. The contract was that he should receive £100 a year and £120 for a "settlement," as the term was,—probably a kind of bonus paid by the people, as ministers were scarce, and had to be moved at expense to themselves for long distances. This last amount of £120 was to be paid in installments of £40 a year.

"June 12, 1765, a committee was raised to hunt up entertainment for man and beast when the ministers and delegates should arrive to settle Parson Browne. A meeting of this kind was an imposing affair in those days. The clergy appeared in their gowns, and quite likely in wigs. The examination of the candidate was conducted at great length into all the hair-splitting shades of theology. At some time during the day (for a whole day was thus sacrificed) their attention was directed to the lighter matters of an installation dinner, which was generally served at the residence of the best parishioner, and was apt to be prolonged so as to encroach upon more solemn duties. The prohibitory law was not then in force, and the various kinds of rum, gin, and brandy, from the choice collections of the 'squires and sea-captains, were brought into full service to fortify the venerable preachers for their further duties. The records show that Mr. Joseph Riggs reported that he had spent nine pounds eight pence for the installing services, and the parish thought it a fair charge and voted to pay the bill."

"There is an amusing incident that will bear recital in connection with Mr. Browne's leaving Marshfield. It seems that his ministry in that town came to an abrupt termination. The pulpit in those days was perched up high in the air; the preachers and the deacons wore wigs; the deacons sat in special seats provided for them directly under the pulpit and facing the people. Now, into the meeting-house at Marshfield one Sunday came a jolly old sailor, who did not know the laws of seating, and desiring to get as good a seat as he could, he strolled up to the deacon's seat and placed himself between the venerable occupants. Pretty soon the sailor began to tire of the sermon, and fumbling round in his pocket he pulled out a rope-yarn, and in a waggish way tied the said yarn to the pig-tails of the wigs of the deacons. Then, as Parson Browne was 'long preaching,' the deacons followed the example of the young man in the Acts, and 'fell asleep.' And as they nodded and pitched forward their heads, our jolly sailor pulled on his rope yarn and pulled off their wigs. Parson Browne looked down and saw it all at a glance. He laughed outright: he could not help it, but his laugh cost him his pulpit in Marshfield."‡

Seven years ran along with no marked event, until 1772.

* Willis records the fact that "in 1751 a monthly meeting was established for the Quakers residing in Falmouth and Harpswell." The male members were James Winslow, James Goddard, and Benjamin Winslow, of Falmouth. It is supposed that these people met at a private house. Mr. James Winslow some years before had a grant of land on Back Cove, near Fall Brook, near the place now owned by Mr. John Warren. The grant was made to him in 1729 for a privilege to erect a corn-mill. He afterwards moved with his effects to a place near the Maine Central Railroad crossing of the Presumpscot River. It would appear that the Friends had the first organization for religious worship in the country northward of Portland, and that the parish at Falmouth Corner was the next. The earliest mentioned meeting-house of the Friends was built near where the old Gray road crosses the Presumpscot River, in Falmouth. The building was used in 1815, and how much later we are not informed.

† Mr. Johnson lived at the place known as "Johnson's neighborhood;" Mr. Bailey probably at "Bailey's Hill."

‡ Manuscript discourse of William E. Gould, Esq.

The records show that a dispute had arisen between this and the First Parish respecting sundry lines of division between them. Probably some wealthy people lived near the borders whose tax each parish desired to secure. At all events, Mr. William Slemmons, who lived over beyond Stroudwater, on the Buxton road, was delegated to go to Boston to represent the interests of the Third Parish at the General Court; but from some cause the affair took a different turn, for in December, of the same year, the parish was called to decide if they would unite with the other party in leaving the matter to the arbitration of Dr. Edwin Russell and John Lewis, of North Yarmouth, and Mr. William Hasty, of Scarborough, or other three good men.

In 1773, Joseph Riggs and William Slemmons were chosen a committee to build a new meeting-house, upon the understanding that the old parishioners should have their rights in the new building. Although it does not appear upon the records, it is the current tradition that the house was erected in 1774. In consequence of the depreciation of the currency (Continental money) from 1776 to 1779, the parish voted to raise Mr. Browne's salary to £240. In the latter year the parish received a grant of 60 acres of land, and Capt. Pride, from Pride's Corner, Lieut. Wilson, from Frost's Woods, and Maj. James Johnson, from beyond the Stroudwater, were appointed a committee to find said land and to "pitch it," and then to "report as soon as may be." The year 1779 seems to have been a hard one in money matters, and Parson Browne preferred to try produce for his salary that year. William Frost, parish clerk, enters the following contract upon the records:

"Voted, That one-fifth part of Rev. Thomas Browne's salary for the present year be paid in Indian Corn, rye, and wheat, in the month of January next, at the following prices, viz.: Indian Corn, the natural growth of this country, at four shillings, rye at 4d. 8s., and wheat at 6s. per bushel. That the remaining four-fifths of his salary be stated and proportioned agreeable to the current price of beef in the aforesaid parish in the month of November next; allowing two pence and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a penny per lb, to be the original price, and that the assessors and the Rev. Thomas Browne be vested with full power to determine the price of beef as proportioned above, and to proportion the salary accordingly."

"The next year it was no better, although paper money was abundant. The salary was paid in 1780 in corn, rye, and wheat, with the addition of good cord-wood, delivered at his house in Back Cove, at 10s. a cord, beef at 2d. 3far., or Spanish milled dollars at 6s., or, if people preferred, they might pay—even in those days of primeval greenbacks—at forty-five paper dollars for one Spanish milled dollar. Subsequently the records show that a price in paper money was fixed for corn for all that year, viz., *sixty dollars of paper currency for every bushel of corn*. The next year Ruth Pennell was voted 18s. for being the woman sexton, yet she got \$45, such as it was."*

In the following vote, taken at a parish-meeting in 1785, there appears the dawn of a change from the old-fashioned method of "lining out" hymns, which were usually drawled by one of the deacons:

"Voted, That the singers are desired to sit in the singers' seats, and have liberty to sing the last time on each day of public worship without reading, and to sing such tunes as are agreeable to them."

* Manuscript discourse of Mr. Gould.

At the same meeting there was a bill presented by Joshua Stevens "for making a christening stand, one pound ten."

In 1797 commenced the illness of Parson Browne which terminated his earthly labors. The parish, in addition to the usual salary, voted £50 to supply preaching by another when the minister was sick. Mr. Browne died that year, and his widow was paid £75 in full settlement of his claim.

Mr. Browne lived in a house which stood near Woodford's Corner, a rod or two south of the present residence of Mr. George Rackleff. His barn stood where Capt. Jordan's house now stands, and we are told that his well was some years since filled up with stones. Mr. Sawyer's house, on the corner, is about where the old well was. He owned all the land from Brighton Corner to the salt water,—i.e., the woods on High Street, and thence down Spring, Mechanic and Lincoln Streets, including Mr. Sparrow's place.† We are not informed what Mr. Browne paid for this land, but it is said that when Mr. Chandler Rackleff bought of Mr. Browne he paid only \$2200 for the entire tract.

After Mr. Browne's death, Rev. Mr. Wright supplied the pulpit till June, 1798. A meeting was then held to see if Rev. Mr. Parker should be called: the parish voted against it. In June, 1799, Rev. Caleb Bradley was called, and accepted the invitation of the parish. He was then a young man, and had been studying theology with Rev. Dr. Cummings, at Billerica. Dr. Cummings preached the sermon on the occasion of his ordination, Oct. 9, 1799. Dr. Deane, of the First Parish in Portland, made the ordaining prayer.

The affairs of the parish went on smoothly, with nothing special to note, except the death of Mr. Daniel Dole, in 1815, who had for many years served the parish as clerk. But the trial came in 1821. "The preaching, or the practice, or both, of Mr. Bradley, together with the growing doctrines of Universalism and of other liberal teachings, and possibly the outgrowing of the old parish taxing system, led a very great number of the parishioners to give formal, legal notice to the clerk that they were no longer to be considered as contributors to the salary paid to Rev. Caleb Bradley." A large number of those who withdrew formed the Universalist Society, now worshipping at Stevens' Plains,‡ while several who withdrew were again voted in as members of the old parish. Of course the "Old South" Society was weakened by the withdrawal of so many worthy men; the finances shrank; even as far back as 1823 Parson Bradley concluded that he was himself the best tax collector in the parish, and actually undertook the task, and was allowed six per cent. commission on the collection of his own salary. By continual increase of their debt to the preacher the parish became largely in arrears, and, after much consultation, it was finally settled by the release to Mr. Bradley of a very considerable property then owned by the parish, being the estate so long occupied by himself, as well as much land running along the road eastward from his house, back to Brighton. In 1824 the parish was told, in very plain English, that if they did not propose to pay their bills he should stop his preaching; but he made a proposition to abandon the old system of parish taxes and accept voluntary contributions, which appears to have been

† Manuscript discourse.

‡ See History of the Universalist Church.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Leander Valentine

HON. LEANDER VALENTINE was born in the village of Saccarappa, town of Westbrook (then Stroudwater), March 14, 1814. His first ancestor in this country was John Valentine, who descended from an ancient family in the parish of Eccles, England, and who is mentioned in the Boston Records as having been made a freeman May 12, 1675. Married, April 16, 1702, to Mary Lynde. They had seven children. Their son, Thomas, Leander's great-grandfather, removed to Hopkinton, Mass., about 1730. Was married, July 17, 1735, to Elizabeth Gooch, whose parents lived upon a street in Boston which now bears their name. They had six sons and five daughters. Their son, William Valentine, born Nov. 2, 1750, at Hopkinton, Mass., married, about 1770, Elizabeth Jones, by whom he had fifteen children,—eleven sons and four daughters. Their son, William, Leander's father, was born April 14, 1773. Married Abigail Spring, of Northboro', Mass., and in 1803 removed to Westbrook (then Falmouth), where he engaged in the manufacture of nails. At the same time he carried on a grocery trade in the building now occupied by L. W. Edwards. In 1815 he gave up all other business and turned his attention to farming. He was for several years selectman of the town, and was one of the original trustees of the Saccarappa Grammar School Association. He died in Westbrook, April 16, 1845. His wife died Jan. 27, 1861. They had eleven children, three of whom are still living, viz., Albert, Leander, and Caroline, the latter the wife of Moses B. Walker, of Poland, Me.

Leander Valentine received his education in the common school at Saccarappa village, supplemented by two terms

at Westbrook Seminary. He taught school from 1835 to 1854, nineteen years, mostly in the town of Westbrook. He was for a number of years engaged in the grocery trade at Saccarappa, first with T. B. Edwards as partner, subsequently with the firms of Valentine, Hardy & Co., and Valentine & Pennell. He was married Aug. 28, 1842, to Margaret S. Coolbroth, daughter of Joseph W. and Alice Coolbroth. Mrs. Valentine was born April 21, 1822, in the town of Gorham. They have had one child, Marcena Adriana, born May 16, 1845; died April 1, 1846.

In politics Mr. Valentine was identified with the Democratic party up to the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Regarding slavery and its extension as the paramount evil of the land, he united with the Republican party, and from the time of its organization has been one of its staunch supporters. He has held various offices of public trust; was school commissioner twelve years, and one of the selectmen two years; represented the town in the Legislature in 1847-48; was a member of the Senate in 1849; a member of the Executive Council in 1850-52; and has been connected with the custom-house in Portland from May, 1861, to September, 1877,—six years as weigher and gauger, one year as assistant appraiser, and nine years as appraiser. At the end of this long term of service he resigned the position on account of ill health.

In religion Mr. Valentine has entertained Universalist views. He has always resided near the place where he was born, and the places of honor and trust he has held are of themselves sufficient evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his townsmen and the public.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

WILLIAM L. PENNELL

was born in the town of Gray, Cumberland Co., Me., April 15, 1821. The family descends from Clement Pennell, one of three brothers who emigrated from the Isle of Jersey and settled in the town of Deering (then Falmouth). He married Ruth Riggs, Jan. 10, 1742. Their son Joseph, grandfather to William L., married for his first wife Hannah Ward, by whom he had eight children. His second wife was Charlotte Nash, by whom he also had eight children. Joseph Pennell, W. L. Pennell's father, was the second child by the first wife. He was born in the town of Gray, Aug. 7, 1778. He married Elizabeth Stone, of Kennebunk, Me., Oct. 29, 1779. Their children were Dixey S., Susannah, Jeremiah, Robert B., Hannah W., Luther, James, William L., and Luther. The first five were born in Minot, Androscoggin Co., the four latter in Gray. All are deceased, except Luther, James, and William L. The father died March, 1826; the mother, June, 1828.

William L. lived at the homestead in Gray until twenty-one years of age. His education was limited to the common school. When of age, with fifteen dollars in money, and a trunk for which he gave his note for five dollars, he started out for himself. The note and trunk have been preserved as relics. The first year he worked at brick-making in Summerville, Mass., at sixteen dollars per month. The next two seasons he was employed by Geo. Lotham, on a farm in Gray. In 1844 he came to Saccarappa, where for two seasons he engaged in brick-making, in company with his brothers, Luther and James. In 1847 he was employed in the cutlery works of Mr. Ropes, at Saccarappa. In the fall of 1848, in company with James Pen-

nell, he engaged in the manufacture of coopers' heading, in which business he continued up to 1854. For the next thirteen years, chiefly in company with Leander Valentine, he carried on the grocery trade in Saccarappa. On account of poor health, and with a view to recruit it, he sold out his interest, went to Canada, and entered into the oil speculation. Lost money, but recovered his health.

Mr. Pennell, in politics, was first a Whig, and a Republican since the organization of the latter party. In 1861-62 was clerk and treasurer of the town of Westbrook (then including Deering). In that capacity he paid the first soldiers' bounty for the town. In 1867-68 was one of the selectmen of the town. In 1867 was appointed deputy sheriff, which position he held for five years. In 1872 was elected sheriff, and held the office four years.

In the spring of 1878 he purchased his residence and store at Cumberland Mills, where he still resides, and carries on the leading grocery trade of the place.

He was married, May 25, 1848, to Sophia J. Pennell, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Pennell. Mrs. Pennell was born March 10, 1821, in the town of Buxton, York Co., Me. They have had six children, viz.: Sarah, born Feb. 9, 1849; died June 21, 1853. Joseph Henry, born July 27, 1852; died Sept. 29, 1870. Addie Louisa, born Dec. 11, 1853; married, Jan. 27, 1876, Frank Hale Boody; one child, Jennie Ethelyn, born June 30, 1877. William Jones, born Sept. 7, 1855; married, May 14, 1879, Abbie F. Quinby. Hattie Jane, born July 21, 1857; died June 22, 1863. Nettie Sophia, born Nov. 11, 1859; living at home.

accepted, and from that time acted upon. In 1829, Mr. Bradley resigned the pastorate, having been minister of the parish about thirty years.

"The ministry of Mr. Bradley was marked by characteristics differing from those of many of his contemporaries. He was frequently in controversy with the neighboring clergymen on matters of doctrine, and for some years was not in fellowship with the more orthodox and evangelical wing of his denomination."

Mr. Gould relates the following incident illustrative of the peculiarities of Mr. Bradley, which was told him by an eye-witness. The scene was at Gorham Corner, in March, 1847. The Congregational Church had been for some little time destitute of a settled pastor, and the people were desiring to be free from the "candidate fever," so much so that several meetings had been held for prayer and consultation. The regular quarterly fast of the church was held, and the attendance was quite general. Several of the brethren had prayed, and others had bewailed their wicked state, when up jumped Mr. Bradley, who had come from the Codman Flats, and in his quick and nervous way said, "Let us pray." His prayer was at first a general description of Gorham; the wickedness of the people; their needs; then what was desired if they had their own way. Then he paused, and placing himself as erect as his form would allow, he continued nearly as follows: "O Lord, have mercy on this people! Thou knowest, O Lord, that they are a very difficult people,—a people hard to suit. Thou knowest that they have had good men sent to them, but they did not suit; some were too tall, some were too short, and some they could not have. Thou knowest that they are a difficult people." Then Mr. B. paused, and once more he began: "And now, O Lord, if thou hast in all thy wide universe a man suited to this people, we pray, O Lord, that thou wouldst find him, and then send him along. Amen,"—quick and short. It is needless to say that the meeting was soon closed. The result was that in a very short time the Rev. John R. Adams came, and a happy pastorate of fourteen years followed.

The good people of Gorham had one other surprise from Mr. Bradley at an earlier day. When Rev. Asa Rand was the pastor in that town, he exchanged once with Mr. Bradley, as etiquette required, but for many years the Gorham pulpit was closed to the Westbrook minister, as Mr. Rand, Mr. Payson, and some others had declared Mr. Bradley hardly sound in the faith. But in 1822, Rev. Mr. Pomeroy came to Gorham, and etiquette required an exchange. It was a bright Sabbath morning in summer, the congregation was large, and Mr. Bradley was in his best mood. The opening services passed along nicely, while the older people were counting how many years it had been since the good brother had stood in their pulpit. It was time for the sermon. Mr. Bradley stood up with his peculiar expression, his straight form, and looked all over the audience. Every eye was upon him; everybody feared that something was about to happen. Then with his sharp, quick voice, he exclaimed so that all the people heard, "*It is I, be not afraid!*" When the smile had passed away from the faces of the congregation, he added in his most serene and quiet tone, "Matt. xiv. 27."

Some of the old people in Gorham may remember the time that he visited the school in the Codman District. In his fatherly way he told the boys that by real hard study they might probably be ministers, or lawyers, or doctors; "but," added the parson, "any of you can be a James K. Polk!"

After a very short interval Rev. Henry Jewett was called to the pastorate. He was settled for a term of five years, and was a devoted and genial minister, who left behind him memories still cherished and an abiding influence for good. His ministry began in 1829 and terminated in 1835. At a parish-meeting held this year, it was decided to settle Rev. Joseph Lane as pastor, and to take down the old meeting-house and erect a more suitable and modern edifice upon the same site. Mr. Lane at first declined, but afterwards, upon the importunate pressing of the invitation, he accepted, and was ordained Dec. 19, 1836. The new church was also built, and is familiar to many as the white church still standing.

Mr. Lane remained two years. He subsequently removed to the West, and died there in 1850. Rev. Jotham Sewall, Jr., was the next pastor, who was ordained in October, 1839, three months after his call. He came of a famous preaching ancestry, and has a goodly number of sons who honor the profession. Mr. Sewall was employed for \$550 a year and a house to live in, the house belonging to John Haskell, and rented for \$60 a year with the lot. He ministered to the parish two years and a half, and was succeeded by the following-named clergymen, who successively supplied the pulpit for several years: Rev. Stephen Merrill, Rev. Charles E. Lovel, and Rev. Calvin N. Ransom.

Rev. John B. Wheelwright received a call in July, 1855; he was installed by a council in April, 1856, and ministered with profit till April, 1859, when he was called to Bethel, Me. Rev. George S. Gray came in 1860, and preached two years. Rev. Francis Southworth followed from 1862 to 1864; then Rev. Wm. H. Haskell for a short time after.

The Congregational Parish at Woodford's Corner was formed, and the house of worship erected, in 1872; since which time the services of the denomination for this section of the town have been held in the new edifice, although occasional preaching by different persons has been maintained at the old parish.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT SACCARAPPA.

This church was the offspring of the First Parish of Westbrook, and was formed into a separate parish under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Jewett in 1832. Previous to this time the minister of the old parish had divided his time equally between the two places. But the people in Saccarappa and in the upper part of the town had become tired of going so far as the old meeting-house to worship; the minister also had got tired of encountering the mud and slush and snow and wind during the inclement season, and desired a change. Besides, Saccarappa had become an important growing centre of population and business, and needed a church of her own, as well as for the accommodation of those farther off still from the old parish

church. Accordingly, on Jan. 17, 1832, the second church was formed, and after sixteen months Rev. Joseph Searle was installed pastor.

Among the successors of Rev. Mr. Searle in this parish have been Rev. John H. Mordough and John H. Ashley, who remained longest, and in more recent days Rev. Messrs. Danielson, Thwing, and Rev. Henry B. Mead.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT CUMBERLAND MILLS.

The church in this growing and prosperous village became a fixed organization Sept. 30, 1869.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WOODFORD'S CORNER.

In the year 1855 the Methodist Episcopal Society of this part of the town was formed, consisting of 20 members, and worshiping in the chapel on the corner of Pleasant Street and Forest Avenue. The chapel was erected in 1855-56, and dedicated in the latter year. Rev. William McDonald was the first pastor. Rev. W. N. Richardson followed, and, with the exception of an interval of about four years (1870-75), there have been preachers in charge of the society. Rev. John A. Strout is the present minister.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, STEVENS' PLAINS.

The settlement of Rev. Russell Streater at Portland in 1821, and the dissemination of Universalist views at that period through the pulpit and the press, had much to do with the origin of this society. There were also influences at work in the First Congregational Parish of Westbrook, with which most of the original founders of this society were connected, which favored the movement for the establishment of a more independent organization. The 40 or 50 persons alluded to in the history of that parish, who in 1821 notified the clerk that they were no longer to be considered its supporters, mostly united to form the Universalist Society in 1829. In that year they petitioned Moses Quimby, Esq., one of the justices of the town, who granted a warrant for the organization of the society. Among the founders of this society whose names were familiar in the past affairs of the old parish, two are still living,—Jona. Smith and Albert Stevens.

Upon the formation of the society measures were early taken to secure a place of worship. Several meetings were held in the school-house at Stroudwater, and it was finally decided that the lot offered by John Jones, Esq., was the most eligible site on which to build. The house was accordingly erected on the rock at Brighton (now the town-house of Deering), and was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Reese, of Portland, in September, 1830. In October of the same year, Rev. Samuel Brimblecom was settled as pastor, at a salary of \$400 a year.

COL. THOMAS WESTBROOK.

Of Col. Thomas Westbrook, from whom the town derives its name, we have been able to obtain materials only for a meagre sketch. Neither the place nor the date of his birth is given by any authority which we have been able thus far to discover. From the fact that he named the place of his settlement here Stroudwater, it has been inferred that he came from Stroudwater in Gloucestershire, England.

But that is only conjecture. His ancestors may have come from there, but he himself may have been born in this country. His early residence was in Portsmouth, N. H., where he was well known and held in high esteem by the authorities of that province. He first appears in the history of Maine as commander of an expedition sent to Norridgewock, in 1721, for the purpose of capturing Father Râle, the Jesuit priest, who was supposed to have incited the Indians to renewed hostilities. The priest made his escape, but important papers were discovered, implicating the French in a plot to let loose the savages upon the defenseless settlers. When the war broke out, in 1723, Governor Dummer appointed Westbrook commander of the forces on the eastern frontier.

Willis, in speaking of the second settlement of Falmouth, says, "Some, who in that day filled a large space in the annals of the town, have left no living memorial to perpetuate their memory. Of these was Col. Thomas Westbrook, who had been commander of the forces in the late war; he came from Portsmouth, N. H., in 1727, and was admitted a proprietor on the payment of ten pounds. He was a very active and useful man, became a large proprietor of land, built mills, employed many men, and by his activity and capital essentially promoted the welfare of the town. He fixed his residence at Stroudwater, in the neighborhood of which his estates were situated. Unfortunately, he entered into large speculations in eastern lands, with Gen. Waldo and others, by which he was effectually ruined. In 1743, Waldo recovered judgment against him for ten thousand five hundred pounds, which he levied upon his property, and swept it nearly all away. He died in February, 1744; the fragments of his estate sold at auction, by Enoch Freeman, his administrator, amounted to six thousand four hundred and six pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence, old tenor, equal to eight hundred and fifty pounds lawful money."*

He first lived on the hill beyond Stroudwater Bridge, and subsequently built his seat, called "Harrow House," on the other side of Stroudwater River, near where the tannery now stands, or stood recently.

In 1735, Col. Westbrook and Samuel Waldo built a dam and saw-mill at the lower falls of the Presumpscot River.

Among the estates which Col. Westbrook owned here were half of Great and Little Chebeague Islands. Half of the former had been conveyed to Richard Wharton, and his title was confirmed by the government of Massachusetts in 1683. After his death his administrator, Ephraim Savage, conveyed his share of the island to the deacons of the First Church, in Boston, for the benefit of the poor. In 1743 it was owned by the First Church of Boston and Col. Westbrook, for in that year Westbrook's half was set off upon execution to Samuel and Cornelius Waldo. We are not informed how Westbrook came into possession of his part of Great Chebeague Island, but Willis tells us that he and Waldo derived their title jointly to Little Chebeague from the legatees of Silvanus Davis, and that it was taken by Waldo on execution at the same time that his property in the other island was taken. It was only the year before

* History of Portland, p. 354.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Geo Warren

HON. GEORGE WARREN was born in the town of Westbrook, Cumberland Co., Me., Oct. 6, 1811. He was eldest son of John and Eleanor Warren, and from boyhood to the week of his death, July 29, 1876, his life was one of untiring activity. While a mere boy he became valuable in the service of his father, whose lumbering enterprises promised a field for the exercise of his early desire for business life. He was clerk and treasurer of the Saccarappa Manufacturing Company, formerly occupying what is known as the island at Saccarappa. His first business venture for himself was in forming a copartnership with the late B. M. Edwards (Edwards & Warren), about the year 1830, a general store, groceries, etc. During this partnership he attended school at Gardiner, Me., and had previously attended school at Bridgton, Parsonsfield, and Gorham. His next business connection was with Rufus and Cyrus King and his brother, Lewis P. Warren. After the death of his father he took the leading part in carrying on the extensive lumber manufacturing interest which had been built up by his father and uncle. He also, in company with his brother, Lewis P., was associated with different firms in the manufacture of weavers' harnesses, wire, and moccasins.

He became interested in the building of the York and Cumberland Railroad (now the Portland and Rochester), and was one of its directors. Having ownership, on the death of his father, in lands in Pennsylvania and in Aroostook, Me., he made frequent trips both to the West and East in looking after these interests. A Republican since the organization of the party (formerly a Whig), he never sought office, but accepted a place on the staff of the Governor's council, which came to him, unsought, through the influence of friends who knew his worth.

His valued services in this position were appreciated by both Governor Dingley and Governor Connor. It was impossible for him to be otherwise than active. His nature and long-continued practice required of him continual labor, and not till 1875, when he became a councilor, was there any

relaxation. In 1876, having determined to close up the lumber business entirely, and desirous of making a business for his sons, he commenced the improvement of the island water-power, which, by a division of real estate between him and his brother, Lewis P., April 1, 1876, became his, and arranged to erect a mill for the manufacture of woollen goods. This enterprise he did not live to carry out. The bridge and foundation for the mill were but just completed, when, having recently returned from a visit to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia with his wife, he took a violent cold at the seaside, whither he had gone to spend the Sabbath with his brother, and forced to take his bed at home on Monday morning, died on the following Saturday. His funeral was largely attended, Governor Connor and his council paying their last respects to the deceased by their presence.

Mr. Warren always manifested a strong interest in Freemasonry, studied its beauties, and lived up to its teachings. He was Past Master of Temple Lodge, No. 86, Past High Priest of Eagle Chapter, No. 11, and member of council and commandery at Portland. In the old militia times he was lieutenant and captain. At the time of his death he was trustee of the grammar school fund and of the Saccarappa Savings Bank.

Mr. Warren was a close student of the Bible, and in religion entertained liberal views. Though he had withdrawn from membership in the orthodox church, he continued a constant attendant at divine service. Firmly supporting and maintaining his own belief, he was an earnest laborer in the cause of truth. He married, in 1842, Catharine B. Palmer, of Hampton, N. H., who survives him.

Their children are William L., born May 12, 1843, married Isa L. Cummings, of Paris, Me.; George L., born Oct. 11, 1847, married Jennie L. Duncan, of Danvers, Mass.; Ellen L., wife of Hebron Mayhew; George, Jr. (deceased); Charles F., born March 29, 1851; Rufus King (drowned); Fred. E.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

LEWIS P. WARREN

was born in the town of Westbrook, Cumberland Co., Me., Aug. 11, 1817, the youngest child of John and Eleanor (Lamb) Warren.

John Warren, his grandfather, was born in Berwick, York Co., Me., March 5, 1731, and before marriage settled in Westbrook. He married Jane Johnson, who was born in Westbrook, June 15, 1740. They had twelve children, six sons and six daughters.

John Warren, his father, was their fourth son. He was born in Westbrook, May 23, 1776; married Eleanor Lamb, daughter of William Lamb, Nov. 29, 1810. Mrs. Warren was born July 5, 1785. Their children were George, whose biography appears on another page of this volume; William G., born Dec. 17, 1814, killed April 14, 1835, while employed in rolling logs; and Lewis P., the subject of this sketch. John Warren was an extensive manufacturer and dealer in lumber, and was one of Westbrook's most enterprising and active business men. He died Sept. 10, 1845. His wife died Jan. 13, 1835.

Lewis P. Warren received his education in the common school at Saccarappa, with two years' attendance at the academy, Parsonsfield, York Co., Me. At the age of eighteen he engaged in the dry-goods trade at Saccarappa, in company with Cyrus King, a partnership which continued five years. He then took the management of the homestead farm. Upon

the death of their father his landed estate, mill, and mercantile interests came into the joint possession of George and Lewis P., which thereafter, until 1876, were kept undivided, George taking charge of the mill and mercantile interests, the conduct of the farm devolving upon Lewis P. In addition to the extensive lumbering interests in which, in company with his brother George and others, under different firm-names, he was engaged, he had a joint interest with his brother in the manufacture of wire—firm, Warren & Pennell; in milling—firm, S. T. Raymond & Co.; in the manufacture of moccasins—firm, W. H. Neal & Co.; and in the manufacture of weavers' harnesses—firm, Warren, Pennell & Co. On the first day of April, 1876, a division of property was made between himself and his brother George, since which time Mr. Warren has devoted himself to the care of his farm and in settling up the business of the firm.

In politics Mr. Warren has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties. He has been a member of the Congregational Church at Saccarappa since 1843. He was married, Feb. 20, 1844, to Sarah Turner, daughter of Henry and Sarah Turner, of Otisfield. Mrs. Warren was born May 21, 1818. They have five children, viz.: John W., born Jan. 16, 1847; Albert F., born March 4, 1850; Lelia A., born Dec. 28, 1852; Edna A., born Feb. 25, 1857; and Cora B., born Dec. 26, 1858.

his death that Col. Westbrook was stripped of these estates. Who knows by how much intrigue and overreaching by his associates in business this ruin may have been accomplished, and what effect these misfortunes may have had in hastening their victim to an untimely grave? He was a man evidently of large abilities, and one who had proved himself worthy of exalted trusts by the government. In the fourth Indian and French war he was appointed to the command of the eastern forces; and there is no evidence that his duty was not faithfully discharged. He was the government agent for procuring masts for the navy, and when that interest was removed from Portsmouth to Falmouth, in 1726, he was sent early the next spring to take charge of it here.

The *New England Weekly Journal*, May 8, 1727, printed at Boston, observes:

"We have an account that the mast business, which has for some time been so much the benefit of the neighbor province of New-Hampshire, is removed farther eastward, where it has been carried on the last winter with such success as could hardly have been expected, considering the very little seasonable weather for it. Capt. Farles, in one of the mast ships, now lies in Casco Bay, who, we hear, is not a little pleased with the peculiar commodiousness of that fine harbour to carry on the said business. And as this must tend very much to encourage the settlements of those parts of the country, especially the flourishing bay that will be the centre of it, so there is no reason to fear but that our government will, in their wisdom, look upon it very much to their interest to protect and encourage it."

Col. Westbrook married a daughter of John Sherburne, mariner, of Portsmouth, N. H. His only child, Elizabeth, married Richard Waldron, of Portsmouth, a grandson of Col. Richard Waldron, whom the Indians killed at Dover in 1689. They left issue, and Maj. Waldron, of the United States Marine Corps (1851), was her grandson.* Richard Waldron, who married Elizabeth Westbrook, was born Feb. 21, 1694, and died Aug. 23, 1753.

Col. Westbrook was clerk of the town of Falmouth in 1736. Southgate, in his history of Scarborough, says, "Col. Thomas Westbrook was residing in Scarborough in 1719. At this time he, with his lumbermen and John Milliken, Jr., were the only persons living at Dunstan. He was at that time a shipper of masts, and continued here a long time in the pursuit of that business. In 1728 we find him assisting in the organization of the Black Point Church." He had settled at Stroudwater previous to this, but his interests extended to all the lumbering regions of this section; and Dunstan was no doubt one of his stations for operating in masts.

EARLY SETTLERS OF WESTBROOK AND DEERING.

The following notices of early settlers of Westbrook have been compiled chiefly from memoranda furnished by Fabius M. Ray, Esq., who has devoted much patient labor to the genealogy of many of the early families of this portion of Old Falmouth.

At Saccarappa the first settler was Joseph Conant (who is said to have gone up the Presumpscot River in a canoe). He built his house on the northerly side of the river, at the falls, where he probably lived for a considerable time.

He deeded this house to Thomas Haskell, husbandman, of Falmouth, May 13, 1762. It is described in the deed as "my dwelling-house that stands on the northerly side of Presumpscot River at Saccarappa Falls." We learn from this deed also that Joseph Conant was a husbandman; although he owned a mill-site at Saccarappa Falls, it does not appear that he ever built a mill upon it. We find that, on February 5, 1730, land was laid out to Joseph Conant on Fore River, and also at the mouth of the Presumpscot River, Aug. 10, 1734.

Bartholomew Conant lived at Duck Pond, in Westbrook, and was probably a son of the first Joseph Conant. Bartholomew and Joseph Conant deeded to Daniel Conant, Oct. 17, 1792, one-half part of the mill-privilege which their late father, Joseph Conant, purchased of the Rev. Thomas Smith.

These Conants are doubtless descendants of Roger Conant, one of the first settlers in Salem, in 1628. Samuel Conant was a son of Joseph, the first settler in Westbrook, and the descendants of Samuel are still living in the town. Samuel married Mary Peabody, who was born Aug. 10, 1718. Their children were Daniel, born in 1761; Elizabeth, married to William Babb; William, married, Sept. 23, 1779, to Ruth Chapman, who was his widow June 11, 1808, at which time there were three children,—Ruth, Samuel, and Edward, who united with the widow, their mother, in conveying their house to William Webb. Daniel, son of Samuel and Mary (Peabody) Conant, and brother of William, married Anna, daughter of Solomon Haskell, Sr., of Saccarappa, Oct. 26, 1786. Among their children were Daniel, who died unmarried in 1874; Nathaniel, unmarried; Solomon, who married Susan S. Libby, of Gray; and Betsey, who married Jeremiah Clements, and has several sons living in the town. The children of Solomon and Susan (Libby) are Mary E., married to Henry S. McLellan; Daniel and Hattie L. Solomon died in 1869, aged sixty-eight years.

The Babbs were among the early settlers in Westbrook. They came from Scarborough and intermarried with the Haskell and Conants. Peter Babb married Anna Haskell, Jan. 24, 1760. She was probably the daughter of Thomas Haskell, born in 1737, which would make her twenty-three years old at the time of her marriage. William Babb married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Peabody) Conant. He was a son of James Babb, who had other children,—Solomon, Elizabeth, Alexander, and Daniel.

Tradition says that some of the Thompsons lived at an early time at Ammoncongong Falls. A family by this name were buried in the old burying-ground on the Lewis place.

The graves were there when Mr. Lewis settled on the farm in 1774, and the occupants are said to have been driven from Salem by the witchcraft persecution. They were connected with the family of Peter G. Winslow. When the graves were plowed, one of them, a large man, was found turned over on the face.

There was laid out to John Tyng 100 acres of land on the southerly side of Presumpscot River, beginning at Saccarappa Falls and running down the river one hundred and twenty-six and a half rods to a stake, and from the stake one hundred and twenty-six and a half rods back

* Genealogical Record, v. 182.

from the river, by the proprietors of Falmouth, March 31, 1732. John Tyng was a descendant of Edward Tyng, who with his brother William came from England in 1630. William settled in Braintree, and died, leaving no male descendants, about 1653. Edward, who was a merchant and brewer in Boston, married Miss Sears, and had ten children, the third of whom, the oldest son, Jonathan, settled in Woburn, and married for his second wife Widow Davis, and for his third wife Judith, widow of Rev. Jabez Fox, and daughter of Rev. John Rayner. He died June 19, 1724. His son William, the fifth child, born April 22, 1679, was the father of Rev. Thomas Smith's first wife, Sarah, and, according to the best authority, of John Tyng, the grantee above mentioned. If this be true, and it probably is, this ancient proprietor at Saccarappa was born in Tyngsborough, Mass., in 1705, graduated at Harvard College in 1725, was judge of the Common Pleas of Middlesex County from 1763 to 1786, married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Morse, and had two daughters,—Mary, who married John Pitts, and Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Brinley.

The Willis Manuscripts, Book N, page 240, contain the following statement of James Means, of Stroudwater, in 1830: "I am seventy-seven years of age, grandson of Robert Means. Robert came here a young man from Ireland, by way of Massachusetts, with John* (?) Armstrong. He married Armstrong's daughter. He lived five years upon the Neck, one or two years in a log house near Stroudwater meeting-house, then at the ferry on Purpooduck about ten years. He then moved to Saco, where he died, with his wife, who was aged about one hundred years, and my father. They came here in 1717, not direct from Ireland. Robert had two sons, John and Thomas. My father's name was John.† Thomas lived at Freeport; he was killed by the Indians,‡ leaving one son. Secretary Armstrong was descended from one of the Armstrongs that came here, who moved to Pennsylvania. Armstrong, of Boston, was from another. . . . My grandfather, Robert, was fifteen or sixteen years old when he came from Ireland. Before he moved to Falmouth he had married Miss Armstrong." John Means died at Old Orchard Beach, March 16, 1776, leaving five sons,—John, Robert, James, Thomas, and George, the third of whom commanded a company during the four last years of the Revolution, and afterwards settled at Stroudwater, where he was living at the time he wrote the above communication, aged seventy-seven years. Robert, who died in Saco, as well as his son John, was buried at Old Orchard Beach, and their gravestones may still be seen, bearing their respective inscriptions, in the burying-ground between the station and the Sea-shore House.

Among the early men of Saccarappa was Timothy Pike, son of Timothy Pike, of Newbury, a blacksmith, and a well-to-do citizen. The first Timothy Pike died in 1767, leaving a will by which it appears that he left two children,—Timothy Pike, Jr., and Mary Coffin. He left a wife

whom he made his executrix, and to whom he bequeathed most of his property. He gave to his son Timothy his negro man, Harry, his blacksmith tools, various household goods, his gun and sword, the family clock, £50 in money, the whole of his land in Windham, and the third of his house and land in Newburyport after his wife's decease. Timothy Pike, Jr., married first Hannah Kingsbury, of Newbury, by whom he had children,—Timothy, Hope, and Sally. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Ephraim Jones, whom he married in 1774. In 1775 he moved to Saccarappa, where he erected a saw-mill, and set up a forge. He was an enterprising and useful citizen. His sons were William, Robert, Samuel, George, and Charles, and his daughters, Hope and Polly. William settled in Calais, and was the father of James S. and Hon. Frederick A. Pike. Samuel was a blacksmith in Westbrook, where he died leaving a large family. Robert married a daughter of William Vance, and had children,—Charles, Polly, and George, deceased. He died in Saccarappa. Timothy Pike, the ancestor of the family in Westbrook, died in August, 1818.

In 1774, Archelaus Lewis settled at Saccarappa and opened a tailor-shop in the rear of where L. W. Edwards' store now stands. In 1776 he entered the Continental army, and served five years in the service. He was with Washington's army at Valley Forge, and held the commission of a lieutenant. When he returned from the army he went to live at Stroudwater. The settlers on the Cooper or Munjoy claim, being disturbed in their possession by the Waldo heirs, Mr. Lewis was employed by the Smalls, Grants, Baileys, and others to buy them off. The lands at Ammoncongong and Rocky Hill not being claimed, Mr. Lewis settled upon them and built the residence at Cumberland Mills now occupied by John Wheeler. He was for many years a prominent citizen and held many public offices. He was the son of a Welsh sea-captain, and a nephew of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was several times married, and has a son, Archelaus, now living in Falmouth. Mr. Lewis was born at Berwick, Me., and came to Saccarappa at the age of twenty-one. He was familiarly known as "'Squire Lewis.'" He died Jan. 21, 1834, aged eighty-one years.

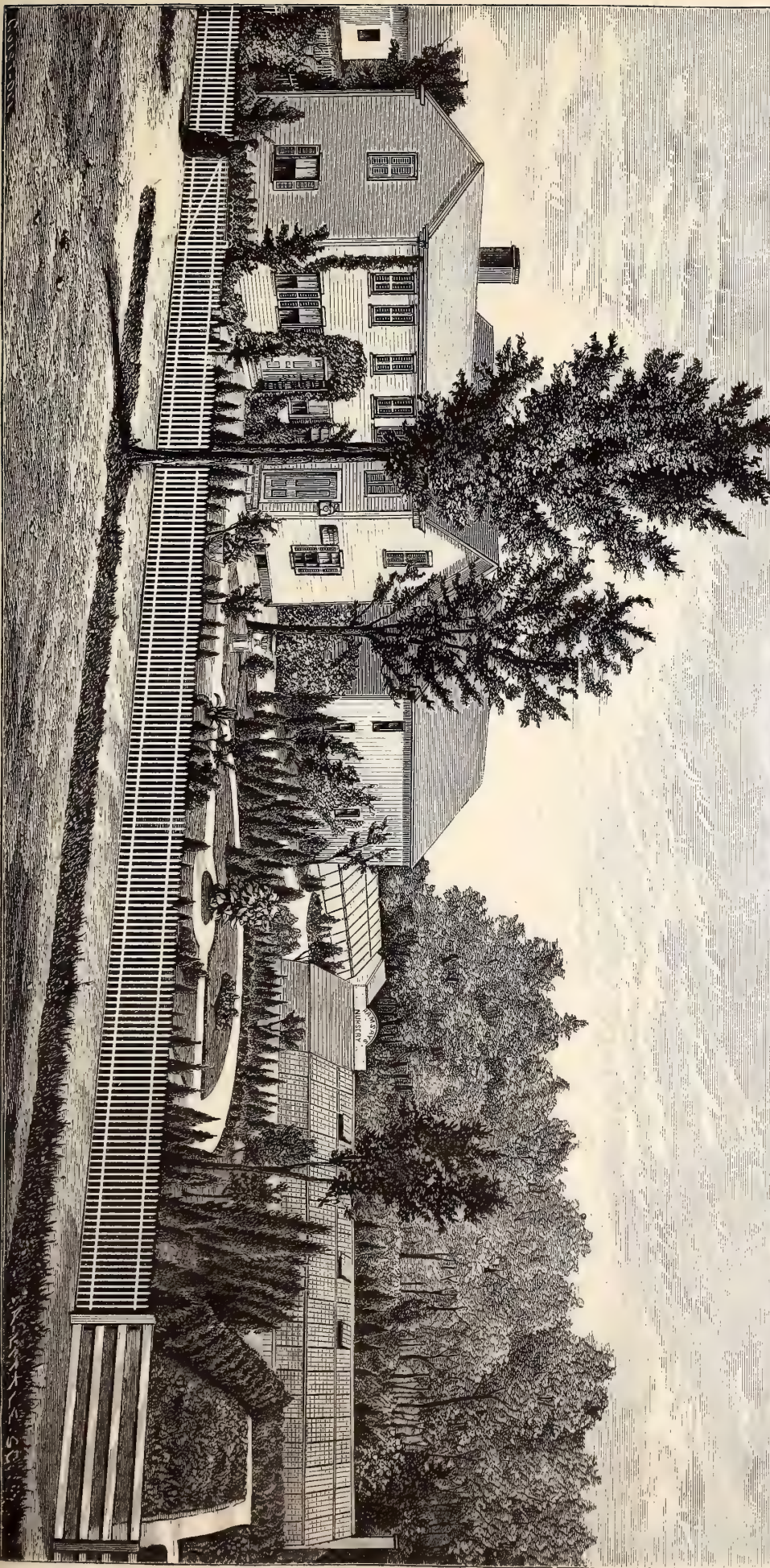
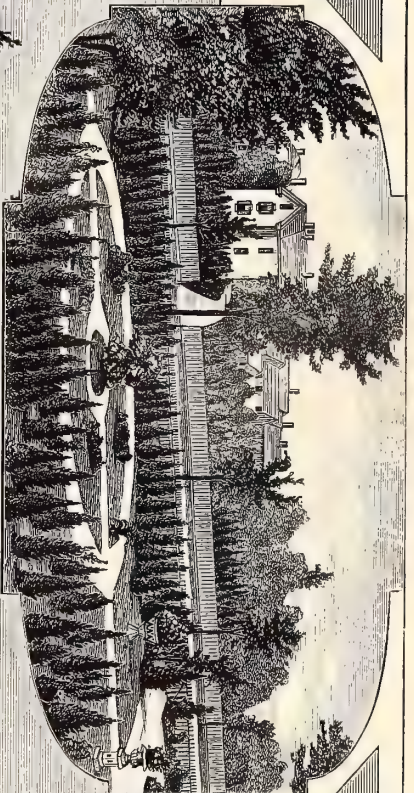
Thomas Haskell was an early settler of the town. He came from Gloucester, Mass., to Falmouth Neck in 1726, being then thirty-seven years old. He was born in 1689. He had in all ten children, some of whom were born before he came here. Among his children born here were William, Sarah, John, and Anna. At the time of his death, Feb. 10, 1785, in his ninety-seventh year, he had 79 grandchildren and 58 great-grandchildren. He was dismissed from the First Church about 1743 to help form the church at New Marblehead (now Windham), having removed to the vicinity, though he still lived within the limits of the First Parish.

The Falmouth proprietors laid out to him 33 acres of land, on the back line of Joseph Conant's 47 acres, on the northerly side of the Presumpscot below Cumberland Mills, July 12, 1738. He had a grist-mill at Saccarappa, on the northeast side of the river, one-quarter part of which he conveyed to Solomon Haskell, March 3, 1758.

* James Armstrong; John was a son of James.

† John Means, of Biddeford, married Eleanor Johnson, Dec. 25, 1748.—*Falmouth Records*, 1, 441.

‡ Killed, 1756.—*Folsom*.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES RAMSAY, DEERING, MAINE.



Benjamin Haskell deeded to Ebenezer Mayo, April 1, 1769, 30 acres of land laid out by Thomas Haskell, June 12, 1738. Solomon and Benjamin Haskell were brothers. John Haskell was a son of Thomas. His father conveyed to him one-fourth of the grist-mill March 4, 1758; he sold it to Benjamin Haskell and purchased the land of the latter in Gorham.

Thomas Haskell bought of Joseph Conant his house on the northeast side of the river at Saccarappa June 10, 1740. Solomon and Benjamin Haskell purchased of Thomas and Hannah Flucker 100 acres at Saccarappa, on the south side of the river, July 14, 1768. This deed was to discharge a mortgage given to Samuel Waldo, assignee of John Tyng, to whom this tract was first laid out.

Daniel Godfrey owned considerable land in the neighborhood of Saccarappa at an early time, as the proprietors' records show. There was laid out to him, Dec. 4, 1730, 30 acres above Saccarappa Falls; Sept. 26, 1732, 70 acres adjoining the above; Nov. 24, 1738, 1 acre for house-lot, on the corner of 30 acres; Nov. 28, 1738, 3 acres on 30-acre lot; Dec. 27, 1738, 4 acres below the above, and a grant in 1738 of 48 acres somewhere in that vicinity. The southerly corner of the 70 acres laid out to Godfrey in 1732, including 12 acres, was sold to George Johnson, Jr., by the proprietors in 1775.

In 1802, Edmund March kept a hotel at Saccarappa, and Elias Merrill kept a store. Mr. March was a descendant of Peltiah March, born in Amesbury, Mass., April 7, 1741, and who bought a house and lot in Portland of John Proctor, Dec. 1, 1772. He married for his second wife Widow Mary Brackett, daughter of Joseph Fabyan, of Scarborough. He was one of the Committee of Safety in Falmouth, and died in 1813. By his first wife he had eleven children, of whom the oldest was Edmund, who married a Woodbury. There was another Edmund, the son of John, and grandson of Peltiah, but whether it was the first or the second Edmund who kept the hotel at Saccarappa we have no means of knowing. The descendants of this family were numerous, and several of them have occupied prominent positions.

Samuel Peabody lived on the Almon Hanscom farm in Gorham, and was a brother of the wives of David Webb and Daniel Conant, Sr. Joseph Peabody, who was formerly a distinguished merchant in Salem, lived at Saccarappa (in what business we are not informed), but he removed from there in 1785. Joseph and Samuel were sons of Francis Peabody.

Daniel Dole was an early settler. He married Sarah, a daughter of Moses Pearson. He was probably a brother of Deacon Richard Dole, of Windham. Daniel Dole, and Sarah, his wife, in a deed bearing date August 8, 1780, conveyed land at Saccarappa to Archelaus Lewis. It is described as "on the northerly side of the road that leads from Falmouth to Gorham, and in the northerly side line of one hundred acres of land laid out to John Tyng and now in possession of Solomon Haskell . . . the same divided to me, the said Sarah, from my late father, Moses Pearson, Esq." Lewis deeded one-half the above to William Conant, Oct. 12, 1803, the other half belonging already to Daniel Conant.

Among the early settlers of the town were Joseph and Benjamin Quinby and their families. Joseph Quinby was a shipwright by occupation, and came to Portland previous to 1740, in which year he married Mary, daughter of Capt. Haskell. At the time of his death he owned a house and lot on Middle Street, in Portland, a pew in the First Parish church, 25 acres adjoining the Tate place in Stroudwater, a quantity of land at Ammoncongan (Cumberland Mills), and a privilege for a grist-mill, on the northeast side of the Presumpscot River, at Saccarappa, on which a mill then stood, "called Haskell's mill." Captain Haskell had died in 1776,* and probably left this mill property to his daughter, Mrs. Quinby. On the 5th of February, 1791, all this property of "the late Joseph Quinby" was divided between his widow, his son John, and three daughters, who were then living. Two of his sons, Thomas and Levi, were deceased. John was the only remaining one. His daughters then living were Rebecca Peirce, a widow; Mary, the wife of William Slemmons; and Eunice, the wife of William Webb, of Portland.†

Thomas Quinby, of Stroudwater, is a son of Moses Quinby, who was probably a son of John, the surviving son of Joseph, in 1791. If so, he is the great-grandson of the original proprietor in Falmouth. There are several families of Quinbys now living at Saccarappa, prominent among whom is Capt. Isaac F. Quinby. He is a descendant, probably great-grandson, of Benjamin Quinby, who came from Sowersworth, N. H., as early as 1779, and started clothing-works on the island at Saccarappa, being a fuller and clothier by occupation. We find this record: "May 6, 1779, Benjamin Quinby and Elenor Starbird were united in marriage by William Gorham." We find the death of Benjamin Quinby recorded Nov. 6, 1810, at the age of sixty-four. If this was the Benjamin the clothier, at Saccarappa, he was born in 1746.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Mr. Gould, in his lecture, has mentioned the names of Henry B. Smith, LL.D., the eminent scholar and man of letters; Paul Akers, the gifted artist; and Anna Louisa Cary, the singer, as former distinguished residents of Westbrook and Deering. He has also spoken of "Esquire Archelaus Lewis, deacon of the old church in Parson Browne's day, a leading man of the town, who has had scores of children named in his honor;" and the other deacon, James Bailey, father of Mr. Alexander Bailey, "so well known as the oldest and smartest man for his age" in the town. He does not forget the Warrens, of Saccarappa; John and Nathaniel, the enterprising manufacturers; nor those who preceded them as leading lumbermen,—Joshua Webb and Noah Nason. Benjamin Quinby, also of Saccarappa, and William Valentine, are mentioned among the active citizens; and "Bryce M. Edwards, who lived and died an honored and respected man. Many a young man in this region has found in this honest trader a true friend, both in his counsels and by his helping hand."

At Stroudwater the old block-house was built to protect the people against the Indians. This also is where "the

* Smith's Journal.

† Records of Deeds, vol. 18, p. 56.

big barn was built, whose timbers were so near together that old Mr. Broad could not squeeze through between them. Here is where Admiral Tate lived. Whether he actually loaded a swivel to shoot a tramp, and killed his mother (as the legend has it), we cannot say. At any rate, we know that here lived the Tate family, honored by all." Near Stroudwater was the old Broad place, with its big tree, well remembered by many as the scene of sport; and just beyond, "about where the Reform School now stands, lived the Lobdells; and farther eastward the Seals. Capt. Thomas Seal is remembered as commander of the largest ship which in those days sailed out of Portland,—the ship 'Eunice.' There lived the Doles, and Capt. John and Moses Quinby."

Proceeding eastward, we come to the place known as the Brewer House. 'Squire Pepperell Frost built his house here. And farther west we come to the residence of Capt. John Jones, now called the Fowler place. At the corner of the road is Parson Bradley's, and Jeremiah Riggs lived where the Chenerys now reside. Across the road lived Capt. Isaac Mason.

Mr. Charles Bartlett once built large ships at the old wharf now rotting away at Stroudwater. Old Dr. Jacob Hunt once harnessed his horse here to answer calls by day and by night for the whole region of country around. At this old village there was formerly a vast amount of trade. Teams would come down from the country loaded with farm produce and cooperage to be loaded at the old wharf, and the teams went back loaded with West India goods and rum.

Beyond Stroudwater lived the Johnsons, Slemmons, and Porterfields, all famous in their day in town and parish affairs. Near the present site of the Marine Hospital, at the eastern edge of Deering, there was once a block-house for protection against the Indians, who made much trouble by continual skirmishing and fighting across the Presumpscot River, particularly at the falls near the mouth. There was another block-house at Stroudwater, at the top of the hill on the north bank of the Capisic stream, where now stands a large elm beside the main road as you go to the Reform School. The positions of these two wooden forts were commanding, and the custom was for the infirm or the women to keep a lookout for the Indians while the men were at work. The firing of a gun was the signal of danger. Sometimes, when the men were to be away for a whole day, the women and children and the old people would spend the day in these block-houses.

The estate of Capt. James Deering, for whom the town of Deering was named, was once the old Brackett farm, where, in a hollow on the edge of the oaks, occurred the fight with the Indians on the 11th of August, 1676,—one hundred years before the Revolution. Nathaniel Mitton, a brother of Brackett's wife, was killed in cold blood. Brackett and his wife, and five children, and negro servant, were taken captive. The Indians proceeded round Back Cove to the Presumpscot River, where they killed Robert Corbin, Humphrey Durham, and Benjamin Atwell. They then entered the settlement on the Neck, and shot John Munjoy and Isaac Wakely. Another party shot Thomas Brackett, a son of Anthony, and took his wife and children captive. There was a garrison on Munjoy Hill, to which many fled

after the work of slaughter began, but feeling unsafe there they retired to Bang's Island, where they were secure from further attacks. Thirty-four persons were killed and taken captive.

David Winslow, the Friend, who built the large house near Deering Bridge, was a justice and a highly-esteemed citizen.

The Woodfords have left a memorial of their character and enterprise in the village which they founded. Ebenezer D. Woodford was for many years an enterprising manufacturer of combs and other wares. He built up the Corners which bears his name in its interests, and was an active and useful citizen, a man of zealous care for the interests of education and religion, and noted for his beneficence towards many who were dependent upon him. Samuel Jordan, Esq., was latterly associated with him in business relations.

Mr. Jordan's house is on the site of Parson Browne's barn. Parson Browne sold a large tract of land (a hundred acres or so), extending from the Brighton woods to the shore, or near it, to Chandler Rackleff for \$2200.

The Stevens family were the settlers upon the plains which bear their name. The first was Capt. Isaac Stevens, who kept the early hotel; then Zachariah B. Stevens, Esq., and then his son, Samuel B. Stevens. These are among the best of the honored names in the town. Through the different generations may be traced an honorable business record, and a high-minded and gentlemanly bearing.

George Bishop* was an early resident at "Bishop's Corner," where also resided the Morrills,—Levi and Rufus,—who contributed in no small degree to the prosperity and honor of the town, and for whom the "Corner" is named.

Beyond Morrill's Corner lived Silas Ester, a very substantial and worthy member of the Society of Friends. Dr. Solomon Allen lived at the corner which bears his name, and for many years performed a faithful professional service. In the upper edge of the town, near Duck Pond, lived Mr. James Gowin, who was a gentleman of character and influence in his day.

Mention may be made here of John B. Russwurm, the son of a gentleman who owned a large tract of land in Deering, running from Ocean Street to Morrill's Corner. This man was a negro, who graduated with honor at Bowdoin College. At one time he was editor of a paper in New York. In 1829 he went to Liberia as a merchant; he there established a paper, and for sixteen years was the honored Governor of a colony at Cape Palmas, under appointment of the Maryland State Colonization Society. He died June 17, 1851.

* This George Bishop was the man who had charge of the small box in the east porch of the old Bradley church—the box with a glass front—that so many anxious young men and maidens looked into on a Sabbath morning or between meetings, and wondered when Mr. Bishop would publish *their* intention of marriage. For be it known that getting married in those days was much more of a solemn thing than to step round to the parson's and in five minutes' time have that yoke and cord put on that love ought to make light and easy to be worn. Then the people had to know all about it, and although it might be nobody's business, yet everybody was at liberty to discuss the matter for two full weeks in advance. We can well understand how the subject was discussed. The girls felt certain that the bride was not to make much of a wife, and as for the man—why, of course, every girl had refused him a dozen times. Good enough for him.



RESIDENCE OF J. J. FRYE, OCEAN ST. DEERING, MAINE.



RESIDENCE OF L. B. CHAPMAN, DEERING, ME.

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN.

- 1815.—Randall Johnson, Joseph Valentine, Peter Lunt.
 1816.—Joseph Valentine, Randall Johnson, Peter Lunt.
 1817.—Silas Ester, Luther Fitch, Randall Johnson.
 1818.—Luther Fitch, Silas Ester, Randall Johnson.
 1819.—Silas Ester, Randall Johnson, Benjamin Quinby.
 1820.—George Frost, Randall Johnson, Nath. Warren.
 1821.—George Frost, Nath. Warren, William Slemmons.
 1822.—George Frost, William Slemmons, Benjamin Quinby.
 1823.—William Slemmons, Benjamin Quinby, Z. B. Stevens.
 1824.—William Slemmons, Zach. B. Stevens, Benjamin Quinby.
 1825.—Benjamin Quinby, William Slemmons, Zach. B. Stevens.
 1826.—William Slemmons, Zach. B. Stevens, Benjamin Quinby.
 1827.—Zach. B. Stevens, William Slemmons, William Valentine.
 1828.—George Frost, William Slemmons, William Valentine.
 1829.—Oliver Buckley, Charles Bartlett, Benjamin Quinby.
 1830.—Benjamin Quinby, Oliver Buckley, Charles Bartlett.
 1831.—Charles Bartlett, Benjamin Quinby, Oliver Buckley.
 1832.—George Bishop, Isaac Mason, Benjamin Quinby.
 1833.—George Bishop, Isaac Mason, Charles Pratt.
 1834.—George Bishop, Benjamin Quinby, Isaac Mason.
 1835.—Henry C. Babb, Cyrus Cummings, Isaac Mason.
 1836.—Benjamin Quinby, Samuel Blake, Isaac Mason.
 1837.—Isaac Walker, Samuel Blake, Isaac Mason.
 1838.—Isaac Walker, George Bishop, Isaac Mason.
 1839.—William Roberts, Rufus Morrill, Isaac Mason.
 1840.—William Roberts, Rufus Morrill, Isaac Johnson.
 1841.—William Roberts, Joseph Cox, Isaac Johnson.
 1842.—H. S. Babb, Rufus Morrill, Isaac Mason.
 1843.—H. S. Babb, Rufus Morrill, Isaac Morrill.
 1844.—Moses Hall, James Johnson, Isaac G. Walker.
 1845.—Moses Hall, George Libby, Isaac G. Walker.
 1846.—Benjamin Gordan, George Libby, Isaac G. Walker.
 1847.—Aaron Quinby, George Libby, Cyrus Cummings.
 1848-49.—Aaron Quinby, George Libby, Walter Goodrich.
 1850.—Gerry Cook, George Libby, Leander Valentine.
 1851.—James Johnson, Lewis Hardy, Leander Valentine.
 1852.—John Read, Solomon Conant, George Libby.
 1853-54.—John Read, Solomon Conant, Daniel Fowler.
 1855.—Samuel North, William Kimball, John Haskell.
 1856.—William Cox, Joseph Moulton, John Haskell.
 1857.—William Cox, Joseph Moulton, George Slemmons.
 1858-59.—Rufus King, Charles Cobb, James Babb.
 1860.—H. B. Walker, Jonas Raymond, Edwin Payson.
 1861-62.—George Johnson, Joseph Haws, Solomon L. Libby.
 1863-66.—Jonas Raymond, Henry B. Boody, Charles Stevens.
 1867-68.—George C. Codman, Daniel Dole, William Pennell.
 1869.—H. B. Walker, Jonas Raymond, Freeman Porter.
 1870.—H. B. Walker, Jonas Raymond, John R. Sawyer.
 1871.—H. B. Walker, J. Cloudman, James Babb.
 1872.—H. B. Walker,* James Pennell, George W. Harmond.
 1873.—H. B. Walker, J. Pennell, G. W. Harmon, J. L. Best, J. F. Bean.
 1874.—Alonzo Libby, W. W. Lamb, Jason Leighton.
 1875.—Clement P. Maxwell, Henry Walker, John F. Bean.
 1876.—W. M. Neal, Clement Maxwell, Charles E. Boody.
 1877.—Alonzo Libby, Stephen Caldwell, C. E. Boody.
 1878.—H. B. Walker, Dwinal Pride, William Gilmore.
 1879.—Henry B. Walker, Daniel Pride, William Gilmore.

TOWN CLERKS.

Alpheus Shaw, 1815; George Bishop, 1816-38; John C. Blake, 1838;
 George Bishop, 1839-42; Aaron Quinby, 1842-44; George Blake,
 1844-46; Aaron Quinby, 1846-48; W. S. Chadbourne, 1848-51;
 George Bishop, 1851-55; Benjamin Freeman, 1855-58; H. J.
 Bradbury, 1858-61; William L. Pennell, 1861-63; Fabius M.
 Ray, 1863-67; George C. Codman, 1868; Elbridge Huston, 1869;
 Rufus M. Pinkham, 1870; James M. Webb, 1871-79.

WATER-POWER AND MANUFACTURES.

The water-power of Westbrook affords greater manufacturing facilities than are to be found in any other portion

of Cumberland County. The Presumpscot River, fed by its 45 lakes and ponds, whose aggregate surface is about 100 square miles, is twenty-two miles in length from Sebago Lake to tide-water. The estimated volume of water discharged by this river is 20,400,000,000 cubic feet per year. The volume employed at Cumberland Mills, estimated from the statement of the superintendent, George W. Hammond, Esq., is about 50,000 cubic feet per minute. This run, continued throughout the working-days of the year, for ten hours a day, would carry off about 9.5 billion cubic feet. The water of this river, naturally remarkably uniform in its flow, is controlled by artificial means, so that for the practical purposes of extensive manufacturing it is constant throughout the year. There is a dam eight feet high at the outlet of Sebago Lake, by which a head of four feet is now commanded over the whole surface. It is capable of being raised four feet more without incurring more than trifling damage for flowage. The capacity of this immense and constant flow of water for hydraulic purposes is thus estimated:

"A head of six feet, giving a volume of 8,363,520,000 cubic feet, would supply 44,600 cubic feet per minute for the ordinary working hours of the year. This, which includes the storage alone, would yield, on a fall of twenty feet, as at Cumberland Mills, a gross power of 1688 horse for the time specified. It would yield, in its fall of 247 feet to the tide, a gross power of 20,846 horse, 833,840 spindles throughout the year. To this requires to be added the power due to the natural low-run volume of the river, to arrive at the constant aggregate of its manufacturing power from Sebago Lake to the sea. . . . Of the 20,000 to 30,000 horse-power available upon this river, and unsurpassed in all respects, but a small portion is yet in use. The absolute immunity of the power from dearth or freshet, the superiority of the natural sites for improvement, the proximity to market, conspire to give this river unusual attractions to the manufacturer."†

There are three important water-powers in use on the Presumpscot River, which have built up around them two thriving villages: one at Cumberland Mills village, five miles from Portland, on the Portland and Rochester Railroad, and two in the village of Saccarappa, six miles from Portland, on the same railroad.

CUMBERLAND MILLS.

The Cumberland Mills power has a fall of 20 feet, containing 14 mill-powers, or 2013 horse-powers, of which about one-half is now in use in the manufacture of paper. The mean velocity of the stream is 1.52 feet per second, or 18½ inches, taken from five observations; the mean depth of the stream, taken five hundred feet above the falls, is 3.31 feet, the width of the stream being one hundred and seventy-six feet.

"The mills are owned by S. D. Warren, Esq., and are worked the whole year. They give employment to 125 men and 100 women, and produce an annual manufacture of over \$1,000,000. The improvement of the power has increased the population and wealth of the village to a very large extent, there being from 1854 to 1867 an in-

* In connection with others, George Warren, Samuel Raymond.

† Water-power of Maine.

crease of resident families from 16 to 66, and of dwelling-houses for the same period from 16 to 48. Besides the extensive paper-mill of S. D. Warren & Co., there are the following manufacturers and tradesmen: J. O. Harmon, boots and shoes; George W. Brown, razor-strops; W. H. P. Files, painter; E. R. Howard, carpenter; physician, Dr. J. L. Horr.

SACCARAPPA.

The upper power at the village of Saccarappa has a fall of 12 feet, and the lower power of 19 feet. These powers contain, respectively, 13 and 8 mill-powers, making a total of 21 mill-powers, of which number 13 are now in use. The cross-section of the upper fall is about 10 feet, and that of the lower 8 feet, taken 15 feet above the falls.

The mills at these falls are those of the Westbrook Manufacturing Company, Frank Haskell, agent, engaged in the production of cottons and duck, employing 75 men, 175 women, and producing \$300,500 worth of goods annually; W. K. Dana, manufacturer of cotton yarn, employing 20 men and 40 women, and producing \$100,000 worth annually; Westbrook Foundry Company, employing 10 men, and producing annually \$20,000 worth of work; Knowlton Brothers, machine-shop, annual product \$4000; J. W. Warren, cotton-warps, \$50,000; Haskell Silk Company, machine-twist and sewing-silk, \$75,000; George E. Davis, leather-board; S. H. List, N. Weston & Co., flour- and grist-mills. In addition to these the following are manufacturers and tradesmen: Foster & Brown, machinery; John Adams, carriages; J. W. Libby, C. S. Ritchie, harness; F. B. Wiley, B. D. Hanson, C. E. Lewis, boots and shoes; Lord, Haskell, Neal & Co., moccasins; Dana A. Brackett, tailor; James Pennell, Temple H. Snow, tinware; Loudon, Hanson & Co., S. E. McLellan & Co., smiths; J. F. Ayer, brickmaker; Presumpscot Mills Dye-House, dyers; Warren & Towle, wooden boxes.

Saccarappa has a brass band and an excellent circulating library; C. E. Paine, librarian.

Physicians.—S. E. Root, A. H. Burroughs, C. W. Bailey, and N. R. Martin.

Lawyer.—Fabius M. Ray, Esq.

Hotel.—Presumpscot House, Mrs. E. M. Pratt.

Postmasters.—J. M. Webb, Saccarappa; D. P. Horr, Cumberland Mills; Albert Dingley, Duck Pond.

ASSOCIATIONS.

MASONS.—*Saccarappa Temple*, Wednesday of week of full moon; *Eagle Royal Arch Chapter*, Monday of week of full moon.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS, Fridays; *Cummings Encampment*, second and fourth Tuesdays.

REFORM CLUB, S. H. Mayberry, President, meets Fridays, Cumberland Mills.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—*Presumpscot Valley*, No. 4, meets Thursdays, Pride's Corner.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—*Westbrook*, No. 87, D. H. Gowen, Master.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—*Presumpscot River*, meets Tuesdays, Duck Pond. Union, meets Fridays.

Patrons of Husbandry, H. H. B. Hawes, Master.

DUCK POND.

This pond is over 3 square miles in extent, and about 20 in average depth. It is 171 feet above tide, and is supplied chiefly from small ponds and springs. The stream which forms its outlet is 10 miles in length from the pond to Pride's Bridge, where it joins the Presumpscot, and has a fall in this distance of 161 feet. The average width of the stream is about 40 feet.

At the outlet of the pond there is an improved water-power of 50 horse upon a fall of 17 feet, which is owned by the Cumberland Bone Manufacturing Company, and employed in the manufacture of bone manure and of pails and tubs. This establishment gives employment to 25 men, and produces in the manufacture of bone manure about \$25,000 annually, and in that of pails and tubs about \$20,000. The latter is known as the Portland Woodenware Company, C. P. Maxwell, Superintendent. They also deal in lumber of all kinds, of which Kendall & Whitney, of Portland, are agents. Thayer & Elder have a steam-mill; Edward F. Thayer, Joseph Elder, and William Elder, dealers in shuck and long and short lumber. W. H. Jordan and Albert Dingley & Co. have stores of general merchandise at this place. There are a post-office, a Good Templars' lodge, and a lodge of Patrons of Husbandry.

SCHOOLS.

WESTBROOK SEMINARY.

"The Westbrook Seminary had its birth in a resolution passed by the Kennebec Association of Universalists, in its annual session at Greene, Sept. 29, 1830."—*Rev. Wm. A. Drew, in Gospel Banner of April, 1870.*

"This convention provided for a meeting at Westbrook, to take into consideration the matter of a classical school or seminary, 'digest a plan for the same,' and taking measures for accomplishing the object. Revs. W. A. Drew, of Augusta; S. Brimblecom, of Norridgewock; W. I. Reese, of Portland; Hons. C. Holland, of Canton; J. Dunn, Jr., of Poland; S. Gardiner, of Bowdoinham; Elisha Harding, of Union; Maj. J. Russ, of Farmington; Dr. A. Pierce, of Greene; Gens. Thomas Todd, of Portland, and J. Her- rick, of Hampden, were appointed to address the public upon the subject. There was considerable discussion in this convention as to location. Waterville, Winthrop, and Westbrook were named; but finally, as there was no similar institution in New England (or indeed, as far as known, in the world), it was thought to make the school as accessible as might be to Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and it was established at Westbrook. According to appointment, a meeting was holden at Stevens' Plains, Oct. 27, 1830. Daniel Reed, of Lewistown, was chosen president, and Daniel Winslow, of Portland, secretary. It was voted to adopt a constitution, and petition the next Legislature for an act of incorporation. This was obtained, and the Westbrook Seminary incorporated, and the following trustees appointed: J. C. Churchill, F. O. J. Smith, Daniel Winslow, Nathan Nutter, William Slemmons, Moses Quinby, Josiah Dunn, W. A. Drew, D. McCobb, G. W. Tinker, Alfred Pierce. These, with others allowed by the charter, met the following May, and organized as follows: Hon. J.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

HON. SAMUEL JORDAN.

Hon. Samuel Jordan was born in the town of Raymond (now Casco), Cumberland Co., Me., June 5, 1805. He descends, the sixth generation, from the Rev. Robert Jordan, of the English Episcopal Church, who emigrated from England about the year 1640, and settled at Richmond's Island, Cape Elizabeth, and married Sarah, the only daughter of Capt. John Winter, who had occupied the island for fur-trading with the Indians. Of this union there were six sons, from whom the Jordans in this country have chiefly descended.

The Rev. Robert Jordan was persecuted by the Puritans of Massachusetts, driven away by the Indians, and died in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1679. His third son, Dominicus, married Hannah Tristram, of Saco, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. He settled and lived in Spurwink.

Dominicus, his eldest son, married Catharine Maxwell; lived for a time at Cape Elizabeth; then, about 1774, moved to Raymond. Their children were William, Ezekiel, Nathaniel, Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, and Martha. He died at Raymond, March 13, 1823; his wife, at the same place, Sept. 26, 1826.

His eldest son, William Jordan, married Anna Leach, and settled, lived, and died in the northern part of Raymond. Their children were Mark, Catharine, Peggy, Dominicus, William, Peter, Martha, Asa, Samuel, Elizabeth, and Asa (2d), all deceased except Samuel Jordan, the subject of this sketch.

Upon the death of his father, at the age of fifteen, he came to the town of Westbrook (now Deering), where for two years he was in the employ of Elisha North. The next two years were spent at Hebron Academy, where he pursued a course of study with a view of entering West Point. His design in this respect was given up in deference to the wishes of his mother. He then came to Woodford's Corners, and became agent for the sale of combs manufactured by E. D. Woodford. The agency extended through the New England States and the Provinces, and as far south as Baltimore, Md. In 1832 entered into partnership with his employer, under the firm-name of Woodford & Jordan. This partnership continued about six years, having in the mean time added to their business the manufacture of tinware. Upon the dissolution of this

partnership Mr. Jordan continued in the manufacture of tinware with Gerry Cook, firm-name Cook & Jordan. These partnerships were both successful. The latter continued three years. Mr. Jordan then purchased the farm formerly owned by Capt. Thomas Seal, his father-in-law, situated in Deering, and has since devoted his attention principally to its management. He was president of the Westbrook Bank for six years.

Mr. Jordan has been one of the leaders in his locality of the Democratic party. He has filled the following offices: selectman, one year; representative in the Legislature in 1848-49; trustee of the Westbrook Seminary a number of years; director in the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad (now Grand Trunk); and postmaster of Portland from 1857 to 1861.

Mr. Jordan was married, Nov. 7, 1832, to Eunice Quinby Seal, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Ann (Frost) Seal. Mrs. Jordan was born in Westbrook, Feb. 4, 1808. Their children are as follows: Dominicus, born Aug. 17, 1833, died an infant; Emily F., born July 17, 1836, living at home; Horace M., born Dec. 10, 1837, journalist, connected with the *Boston Traveler*; Jane Elizabeth, born Jan. 17, 1840, wife of J. W. Thompson, of Deering; Arthur W., born Jan. 25, 1842, married Helen A. Warren, of Deering; Henry I., born Jan. 31, 1844, physician and surgeon, died Oct. 16, 1870, in Stillwater, Minn.; Edward C., born March 17, 1846, civil engineer, married Eliza P. Thomas, daughter of Hon. W. W. Thomas, of Portland (his wife died March 4, 1876); Isabella F., born Aug. 4, 1849, wife of F. W. Sewall, cashier of First National Bank, Wiscasset, Me. Mrs. Jordan died May 23, 1863.

It is not too much to say of Mr. Jordan that few men still living have been more closely identified with all interests of his adopted town. He took an active part and was largely instrumental in securing the division of the town. He has contributed liberally of his means towards the building and support of its churches and other public institutions. A kind husband, a devoted father, an obliging neighbor, and a steadfast friend, Mr. Jordan's declining years are deservedly brightened by the loving attention and devoted affection of his children, and the good-will and respect of the entire community in which he has passed a busy life.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

JAMES M. BUZZELL, M.D.

James M. Buzzell, M.D., was the seventh son of the Rev. John Buzzell, of Parsonfield, Me., and was born in that town Nov. 4, 1812; and, as his father was a firm friend and supporter of President Madison's administration, his birth occurring about the time of his re-election, he was honored by being named after this great patriot and statesman. Receiving an academical education as preparatory to the study of the medical profession, this being the profession of his choice, he was favored with the opportunity of commencing his studies under the preceptorship of the family physician, who was one of the most scientific, skillful, and deservedly popular surgeons in New England, the Hon. Moses Sweat, M.D., and who afforded him every facility and aid to qualify him for the practice of the profession. His first course of medical lectures was at the Bowdoin Medical College, Brunswick, Me., in 1834.

Prof. R. D. Mussey, M.D., who lectured at the Bowdoin College at this time, gave Dr. Buzzell a kind invitation to spend the summer of 1835 at Hanover, N. H., and attend his private lectures upon surgery, which invitation was gladly accepted, as Dr. Buzzell desired to avail himself of every opportunity and means to qualify himself for the practice of surgery. While under Prof. Mussey's instruction, Dr. Buzzell carved a model of the sphenoid bone five times the natural size, and which Prof. Mussey pronounced to be, before the class, a perfect model.

Dr. Buzzell's second course of lectures was at Hanover, in the fall of 1835, where he was dissector and assistant in all the operations before the class. He attended his third course of medical lectures at Hanover, and graduated in the fall of 1836.

His practice has been confined, with the exception of four years at Springfield, Mass., where he had the charge of a private surgical hospital, and six years spent in Philadelphia, in connection with two colleges as professor of surgery, to the counties of Cumberland and York, in Limerick and Gorham, etc. He represented the classed towns of Limerick, Cornish, and Newfield in the Maine Legislature in 1851-52,—the session when the original Maine Liquor Law was enacted; was on the special committee to whom it was referred, and did what he could in favor of its passage and to sustain it against

all opposition. He also represented the town of Gorham in 1869.

Dr. Buzzell edited the *Maine Free-Will Baptist Repository* eight years, and the *Watch Tower* two years, which were in the interest of what are now called General Baptists in this State.

That he had his full share of surgical practice will appear from the fact that he has amputated the leg seventeen times,—twelve times above the knee,—the arm and forearm three times, the arm at the shoulder-joint twice, amputated the female breast thirty-seven times, removed the parotid gland, operated for stone in the bladder, removed an ovarian tumor weighing fifty-six pounds, made a resection of the thigh-bone for non-union of fracture, the first time it was performed in New England, etc.

Entertaining always a kind and liberal spirit towards all medical pathies, and ready to meet them cordially as fellow-servants of the people in the treatment of disease, and believing that the several systems of medical treatment have added essentially to the fund of medical knowledge, and manifestly modified what is usually called the regular system of treatment, he regarded as the right and province of the honest seeker after medical truth to "prove all things and hold fast to that which is good," and to practice medicine according to the true principles of physiology and good common sense. Entertaining these liberal views, when the Eclectic Medical College of Massachusetts was chartered Dr. Buzzell accepted the chair of anatomy and surgery in that institution. He also received an appointment to the chair of surgery in the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and while he resided in Philadelphia he filled the chair of surgery in the Pennsylvania Medical University, the institution that first opened its doors for the education of female students.

Dr. Buzzell is now located at Morrill's Corners, Deering, where he expects to spend the remainder of his days, and in the practice of his profession as far as he is able. And although he is now in his sixty-seventh year, he is still healthy and vigorous, having a firm nerve and steady hand, and ready to perform any surgical operation that may be required in his practice.

C. Churchill, President; Daniel Winslow, Vice-President and Secretary; Hon. F. O. J. Smith, Treasurer. The Universalist convention, which met in June, at Farmington Falls, indorsed the plan and purpose, and appointed Rev. Messrs. Drew and Brimblecom to address 'our religious public' on the subject. Mr. Brimblecom was at that time in charge of the parish at Stevens' Plains, and was one of the most earnest workers in collecting funds and pushing the matters of the seminary towards completion. He was at that time associate editor of the *Christian Pilot*, and mentions, in the issue of May 23, 1833, 'that the building is now in progress.' In the spring of 1834, 'a brick building, 37 by 70, two stories high, with a cupola,' was erected on land generously given by Z. B. Stevens and O. Buckley, Esq.; cost of building, about \$7000.

"The first term commenced June 9, 1834, with Rev. Samuel Brimblecom, Principal; Rev. Alvin Dinsmore, Assistant. Board was secured in private families in the neighborhood, at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per week. Mr. Brimblecom resigned in the fall of 1836. Between this time and 1839, Mr. Furbush had charge of the school a portion of the time. In 1839, John K. True was chosen principal, and remained until December, 1842; to him the following principals succeeded: 1843, Moses B. Walker and George W. True; 1844, E. P. Hines; 1846, G. W. Bradford; 1849, Rev. L. L. Record; 1851, Mr. Nathaniel Hatch. Rev. J. P. Weston came to the charge in March, 1853. The school had been closed for several terms, and was in a very low state. Mr. Weston gave it new life, and it began to show permanent strength.

"Chiefly through Mr. Weston's untiring efforts, money was raised for building and furnishing Goddard Hall. He resigned in the fall of 1859. From that time the school was under the charge successively of Messrs. C. S. Fobes, S. B. Rawson, and G. B. Ames, until Rev. S. H. McCollister took charge in the spring of 1861. Under his care the institution continued to prosper.

"Rev. J. C. Snow was called in 1869, and under his wise and energetic administration the school was established upon its present basis. Hersey Hall and the new dining-hall were built, new steam apparatus put in, and other improvements made, to the total amount of \$40,000. Mr. William A. Post came in 1872, and administered affairs ably until his resignation, in the fall of 1873.

"G. M. Bodge, A.M., was called to take charge in the spring of 1874, and the school greatly prospered under his care." He continued to occupy the position four years.

In August, 1878, Rev. J. P. Weston, D.D., was called to take charge of the school the second time. He is a man eminently fitted to give dignity, character, and success to such an institution.

Dr. Weston was born in Bristol, Maine, July 14, 1815, and graduated at Bowdoin College, in the class of 1840. He entered the ministry at Gardiner, Me., in 1843. For thirteen years—from 1859 to 1872—he was president of Lombard University, at Galesburg, Ill., which position he resigned in 1872, and was called to take charge of Dean Academy, at Franklin, Mass., where he remained till 1877, and after a year's rest, at the urgent solicitation of the trustees and his former students and patrons, he took charge

of Westbrook Seminary. The school already exhibits the good effects of his superior management and ripe experience as an educator.

"The institution provides two courses in the collegiate department, and confers the degree of Laureate of Arts upon all young ladies who successfully pass examination in a classical course, and Laureate of Science in the scientific course. In the academic department diplomas are granted in two courses, English and college preparatory.

The following table gives the names of the schools in Westbrook, the teachers, and the salaries paid per month for the year ending March 1, 1879:

Saco Street.—Annie Sawyer, \$32.

Main Street.—Annie Sawyer, \$32. High school: L. B. Shehan, \$125; Miss Young, assistant, \$125. Intermediate: George F. Johnson, \$40. Primary: Emma C. Pittee, \$32; E. H. Hosmer, \$32; Ellen Winslow, assistant, \$24.

Spruce Street.—Jennie Pennell, \$24.

Cumberland Mills.—Jennie Pennell, \$24. Grammar: H. H. B. Hawes, \$40. Primary: Ida E. Griggs, \$32.

Rocky Hill.—Clara F. Woodman, \$32.

North Street.—Emily F. Maxfield, \$40.

Duck Pond.—Hattie F. Waterman, \$32.

Pride's Corner.—A. D. Holmes, \$40. High school: J. F. Keene, \$40. Primary: Mrs. S. L. Chubbuck, \$40; Nellie S. Pennell, \$24.

REVENUE.

Raised for common schools.....	\$2500.00
“ “ high school.....	500.00
From State mill tax.....	1060.18
“ “ school fund.....	663.47
“ “ for high schools.....	500.00
“ town of Falmouth, order.....	20.25
“ “ Deering.....	52.58
	<hr/> \$5296.48

EXPENDITURES.

Summer term for teaching.....	\$1309.10
Fall “ “ “.....	1345.77
Winter “ “ “.....	1384.58
Fuel and incidentals.....	277.24
Repairs, ten per cent. of school money.....	429.64
Amount overdrawn March 1, 1878.....	349.00
Balance in favor of schools, March 1, 1879.....	201.15
	<hr/> \$5296.48

Whole number of scholars in town.....	1053
Increase over last year.....	18
Whole number attending school in summer.....	548
“ “ “ “ fall.....	550
“ “ “ “ winter.....	557
Average “ “ “ summer.....	456
“ “ “ “ fall.....	464
“ “ “ “ winter.....	445

The superintending committee report that the schools of the town during the past year have shown decisive improvement.

"Teachers have labored faithfully, and excited an interest in pupils to progress which deserves our warmest praise. The attendance compares favorably with previous years. The average attendance for the three terms has been 455, showing an increase over last year of 22.

"Believing that the scholars would be greatly benefited by a change of reading-books, those in use having been in our schools for more than fifteen years, after a careful examination we decided to adopt 'Monroe's Readers,' and introduced them into all the lower schools at a trifling expense by exchanging the new books for the old ones. As the 'Sixth Reader' of this series was used in our high schools, we now have a uniformity of reading-books.

"Mr. Robins having resigned his position as teacher of

the high school, we engaged Mr. L. B. Shehan. He was assisted by Miss Young, both coming highly recommended, have done good service and proved themselves competent and efficient teachers.

"The high school at Pride's Corner has been in session ten weeks this winter, under the tuition of Mr. J. F. Keene. The school, although small, has been exceedingly interesting and the work accomplished satisfactory and pleasing.

"The school at the Duck Pond has been for several years under the instruction of a female teacher. In the school are several large scholars not sufficiently advanced to enter the high school. We believed that the interest of the school would be better promoted by employing a male teacher. We placed Mr. A. D. Holmes, of Brunswick, in charge. The wisdom of our decision is apparent in the wholesome discipline and progress of the school.

"We are happy to report that the citizens and parents are becoming more deeply interested in the progress of our schools, as manifested in all parts of the town."

During the year "the outlay for repairs has been unusually large,—ten per cent. of the school money having been devoted to that purpose. The school-rooms on Main Street, Saccarappa, have been altered and improved, being changed into one room, furnished with modern furniture of the latest and most approved style, making it one of the most pleasant and commodious school-rooms in town, with accommodations for 112 scholars. The change made it necessary to remove the intermediate school to Saco Street. There is much need of more room in the village, as there are not accommodations for more than two-thirds of the scholars in this locality."

DEERING.

The town of Deering was set off from Westbrook, and incorporated by act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 16, 1871, to take effect March 21st following. The boundaries were defined by the act, as follows:

"Commencing at the Presumpscot River, at the line of the town of Falmouth; thence up said river to the westerly corner of the Hunt farm; thence along the westerly line of said farm to the Portland and Rochester Railroad; thence along the southeasterly line of the Larrabee farm to the Congin road; thence, along the dividing line between the said Larrabee farm and the widow Lamb's farm, to the land of the heirs of Moses Quinby; thence, along the easterly and southerly line of the land of the heirs of Moses Quinby, to the Stroudwater Road at the Canal bridge; thence by the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, westerly, about ten rods to the line between the farm of the heirs of the late Zebulon Trickey, and the lands of George Johnson and Isaac Johnson; thence by said last-described line southwesterly to the easterly line of the Slemmons farm, being the dividing line between said Slemmons farm and the land of George Johnson, southeasterly about twenty rods to the lands of W. D. Boothby; thence southwesterly, by the dividing line between said Boothby's land and the Slemmons farm, to the Cape Elizabeth town line."

These boundaries included a portion of the former town of Westbrook considered equal to about two-thirds of its value; hence the law required the town of Deering to pay

two-thirds of all the debts and liabilities of the town of Westbrook existing at the time of separation, or that might occur from any pending lawsuits. A board of commissioners was provided for by the act, whose duty it was to settle all questions arising out of the division, and in case of any matter which they could not adjust, to bring it before the commissioners of the county. They were successful in settling all matters between the two towns in a satisfactory manner, except some expenditures for roads and bridges, which were settled by the county commissioners. The town-house and ground, the poor-house and farm, belonging to the town of Westbrook, and situated in Deering, were purchased by the latter town.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The following have been town clerks of Deering: Thomas J. Riggs, 1872; D. F. Small, 1873; Thomas J. Riggs, 1874-79.

The treasurers have been J. S. Ricker, 1872; D. F. Small, 1873; D. D. Chenery, 1874-78; George B. Leavitt, 1879.

SELECTMEN.

1872.—Andrew Hawes, David Torrey, Cyrus Thurlow.
1873.—Smith Barber, E. C. W. Winslow, G. D. York.
1874.—David Torrey, Francis Purinton, Solomon Stuart.
1875-76.—David Torrey, Solomon Stuart, Jonathan Fogg.
1877.—John C. Phenix, Gilman G. Lane, George W. Johnson.
1878.—George H. Crocker, John C. Phenix, Solomon Stuart.
1879.—Solomon Stuart, Isaiah Elder, Charles Cobb.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY B. WALKER

was born in Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 15, 1819. His father, Edward S. Walker, was born in Fryeburg, Me., in 1776. Some time prior to 1800 he removed to Charlestown, Mass., where he married Persis Phipps, and by whom he had nine children, all born in Charlestown. Henry B. was their eighth child. His father was a brickmaker by trade. Both the father and mother died in Charlestown, and are buried there.

Henry B. received his education in the common school, and at Dodge's Academy, at Charlestown. When eighteen years of age he entered the navy as carpenter's yeoman. After one year's service in that capacity, he became assistant paymaster. His first service was on the ship-of-the-line "Ohio," Commodore Isaac Hull, on the Mediterranean Station. The next on the frigate "Congress," Commodore Joseph Smith, on the Mediterranean and Brazil Stations. In 1846, in company with Purser Edward Bissell, he sailed from New York, as passenger, on the sloop-of-war "Boston" for the purpose of joining the Gulf Squadron. The vessel was wrecked on the island Eleuthera, one of the Bahama Islands, Nov. 16, 1846. He subsequently joined the warship "Potomac," belonging to the blockading squadron off Vera Cruz. He left her at Pensacola in 1847, the last of his naval service. During his naval experience he visited all places of interest on the Mediterranean, also the Holy Land. He returned to Charlestown, and engaged in the

provision business there two years. He married, April 22, 1847, Mary A. Lunt, daughter of George W. Lunt, of Westbrook, Me. In January, 1849, he sailed for California *via* Cape Horn. Upon arrival at San Francisco, in company with eleven others, with a boat brought with him from Massachusetts, he went to Stockton, one hundred and twenty miles in the interior from San Francisco. Owing to the illness of his wife, he returned to Massachusetts,

has since lived. In 1861 he made another trip to California, and was absent two years, visiting Oregon, Washington, and Idaho Territories. He returned in March, 1863. Mr. Walker has followed farming and brick-making during his residence in Westbrook.

In politics he is a Democrat. He has been chairman of the board of selectmen eight years; justice of the peace since 1873; town auditor two years, and has filled other

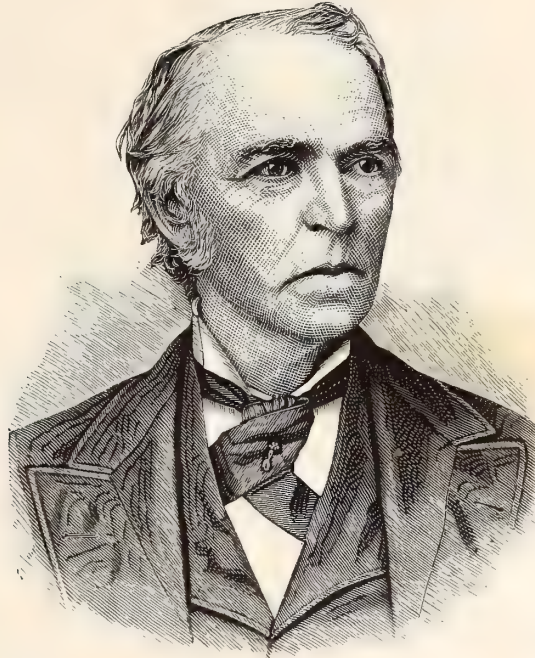


Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

Henry B. Walker

crossing Mexico on the return. Reached home Jan. 29, 1851. His wife died May 6, 1851.

On the 13th of June following he started for California by way of the Isthmus. Remaining there about two years, he returned *via* Nicaragua, arriving in Charlestown August, 1853. He was again married, May 11, 1854, to Zelia A. Lunt, sister of his first wife. Mrs. Walker was born in Westbrook, May 13, 1825. The same year he purchased of his wife's father the farm, in Westbrook, upon which he

minor offices of trust in his town. Was candidate of his party for representative in 1871.

By his first wife he had one child, who died in infancy.

By his present wife he has five children,—Calvin S., born Sept. 28, 1855; Edward S., born Aug. 12, 1857; Henry Percy, born Nov. 17, 1859; Charles B., born Jan. 6, 1864; and Ernest W., born April 17, 1866. The two latter were drowned in the Presumpscot River, March 30, 1872.

CHARLES ROBERTS

was born in the town of Westbrook (then Falmouth) Jan. 20, 1804, the eldest child of William and Betsey (Hatch) Roberts. His grandfather, Benjamin Roberts, lived in the town of Cape Elizabeth (then Falmouth), where his father was born in 1774, and when the latter was a boy the family moved to the town of Gorham. Both his grandfather and father were ship-carpenters, and besides carrying on a farm, worked at their trade. After marriage, his father, in 1805, purchased a farm in Westbrook, on the Saco road, one mile and a half south of the village of Saccarappa. In company with Daniel Trickey he purchased timberlands in the town

of Sebago, and under the firm of Roberts & Trickey carried on a lumber trade in connection with farming for many years. His father died Oct. 24, 1868, aged ninety-three years. Charles Roberts has always lived near the spot where he was born. The house in which he still lives was built by his father in 1816.

In early life he was much employed in driving team connected with his father's lumber business. When but eight years of age he drove a team to Portland. He worked eight seasons after he was eighteen years old in his father's logging swamp. His education was limited to the common schools of Westbrook. He was married May 6, 1832, to

Eleanor J. Chenery, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Chenery. Mrs. Roberts was born April 26, 1810, in Westbrook. They have had seven children, viz.: Frances E., born Feb. 20, 1833; wife of Randall J. Elder; they have five children. Marrietta B., born March 27, 1835; died May 17, 1871. John, born Oct. 21, 1837; married Martha Roberts, daughter of Joshua D. Roberts; four children. Annie R., born Oct. 4, 1840; wife of George A. Hunt, of Portland; four children. William, born March 29, 1843; living at home. Charles E., born July 27, 1848; married Ella M. Whitney; two children. Eddie, born May 28, 1853; died Dec. 3, 1858.

With the exception of the time employed in lumbering, as above named, Mr. Roberts has followed farming, and few men in the town of Westbrook with better success. In politics, Mr. Roberts was a Democrat up to the organization of the Republican party, since which time he has acted with the latter. Though the life of a farmer is one of toil, and in this respect Mr. Roberts has been no exception, yet, inheriting a vigorous constitution, kept unimpaired by a temperate life, few men can be found upon whom seventy-five years sit more lightly.

A representation of their home, together with the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, appear on another page of this work.

JAMES PENNELL

was born in the town of Gray, Cumberland Co., Me., July 4, 1818, the seventh child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stone) Pennell. (For a more extended account of the genealogy of the family see biography of William H. Pennell, on another page of this volume.)

At the age of fifteen James Pennell commenced to learn the shoemaker's trade, of his brother, Dixey S. Pennell, with whom he remained three years, attending school winters. He worked thereafter at his trade for two years. In 1838 he opened a boot- and shoe-store in New Gloucester, which he carried on for six years. He then moved to Saccarappa, where for several years he engaged in the manufacture of brick. For one year thereafter he traveled through Maine, New Hampshire, and New York as agent for a patent carriage spring. In 1849, for about two years, he engaged in the manufacture, at Saccarappa, of Vogel's patent loom harness; and for ten years thereafter, in company with Henry Smith, G. & L. P. Warren, under the firm-name of Warren, Pennell & Co., continued in the manufacture of loom harness. In this copartnership Mr. Pennell had the management of the business. For the next twelve years he engaged with G. & L. P. Warren in the manufacture of wire, at Saccarappa. In April, 1875, purchased the store known as the Brackett stand, in Saccarappa, where he now carries on the stove and hardware trade.

In politics Mr. Pennell is Republican. Was county commissioner from 1866 to 1869; two years selectman; was commissioner with Samuel T. Raymond, from the town of Westbrook, in the settlement of the business of the town at the time of setting off from it the town of Deering.

Mr. Pennell has been twice married. His first wife was Mary A. Taylor, of New Gloucester, by whom he had four

children, all deceased. His second wife was Jane M. Haskell, of Saccarappa. They have six children, viz., Frank H., Anna S., Jennie F., Marcia W., Bertha M., and Mary E.

WILLIAM GILMOUR

was born in Distan, near Sterling Castle, Scotland, July 25, 1839, the fourth child of James and Annie (Mithven) Gilmour. The family emigrated to America in 1842, and settled in Lowell, Mass., where, for seventeen years, his father was master machinist in the Lowell Machine-Shop Company. In 1859 the family moved to New York City, where the father died, Nov. 4, 1869. His mother died in Lowell, May 11, 1855. Mr. Gilmour received his education in the public schools of Lowell. At the age of sixteen he went before the mast on the whale-ship "Eshcol," and returned to Lowell after a thirteen months' voyage, with \$45 as his share of the profit. He then learned the machinist trade of his father. At the age of twenty he was foreman in the cotton-machinery department of the Lowell Machine Company. In 1861 he enlisted as private in the 1st New Hampshire Regiment for three months; was detailed with others from the regiment for the defense of Fort Constitution, off Portsmouth. He received an honorable discharge at the end of his term of enlistment. He was thereafter employed as machinist on government work in New York City and Portland, and in the navy-yard at Portsmouth. In 1867 he went to San Francisco, Cal., where for one year he was employed in the Union Iron-Works Company, and for three years thereafter had charge of the construction-shops of the Central Pacific Railroad at Sacramento. While at Portsmouth he volunteered as engineer on the war-ship "Agawam," sent in pursuit of the steamer "Chesapeake," which had been captured by the rebels. In 1871 settled at Cumberland Mills, where for five years he engaged in general merchandising. Since 1876 has dealt in real estate. He was married Feb. 21, 1867, to Georgie S. Jack, daughter of Edward and Sarah Jack. Mrs. Gilmour was born in Portland, May 26, 1843. They have had three children, viz.: Nellie F., born Aug. 2, 1868, died Oct. 6, 1877; Alice A., born May 8, 1871; Annie M., born Sept. 29, 1872. Mr. Gilmour voted with the Republican party up to the second nomination of Grant, when he cast his vote for Horace Greeley, since which time he has been identified with the Democratic and Greenback parties. He was elected by them in 1878 a school commissioner and one of the selectmen of the town of Westbrook. The latter position he still holds.

JAMES M. WEBB

was born in the town of St. Alban's, Me., Dec. 14, 1835. He lived with his grandparents until he was sixteen years of age. His education was limited to attendance at the common school of his native town, with two terms at the St. Alban's Academy. After working for two years on a farm for Isaac Pierce, at Somerset, Mass., and the same



JAMES PENNELL.



Photos. by Lamson.

William Gilmore

James M. Webb



Dorcas Johnson

George Johnson

(PHOTOS BY LAMSON.)



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE JOHNSON, DEERING, ME.

length of time in the carpet-factory of Moses Bailey, at Winthrop, Me., he commenced to learn carriage-making of Lemuel Stilson, at Waterville, Me., where he also remained two years. In October, 1857, after working at his trade in a number of places in Maine, he settled in October, 1857, at Saccarappa. In 1862 he enlisted, as private, in Company H, 17th Maine Regiment of Infantry. The regiment was attached to the 3d Brigade, Kearney's Division, of the Army of the Potomac. Though Mr. Webb was in all the great battles, and many skirmishes in which that army was engaged, and often in the thickest of the fight, he escaped, unharmed, to within two days of the surrender of Lee's army. On the 6th of July, 1865, while following up and skirmishing with the rear of the retreating rebel army, he was wounded with a minie-ball in the upper third of the thigh, making a compound fracture of the thigh-bone, necessitating amputation of the leg. From the time of receiving the wound to July following, he was in the hospitals at Annapolis and Philadelphia. During his term of service he received a number of promotions. His first was after the battle of Gettysburg, to sergeant, and soon after to orderly-sergeant; in 1864 to second lieutenant, Company K, and the same year to first lieutenant, Company D, both of the 17th Regiment. He commanded Company C in the engagement before Petersburg. He returned to his home at Saccarappa in July, 1865, and was mustered out of service Sept. 18, 1865. He was laid up eighteen months on account of his wound. In 1867 he was appointed postmaster at Saccarappa, and the same year was appointed trial justice. Was chosen town clerk in 1871, and town treasurer in 1874. He still holds these different offices. He was elected county treasurer in 1879. Mr. Webb has always been a Republican, and an active man in his party. He has been twice married. His first wife was Charlotte Hodsdon, by whom he had three children, viz., George F., Frank Elmer, and Lottie; the latter is deceased. His second wife is Emma Hodsdon, sister of his first. Their children are Willie W., Lena Blanche, and Isa Maud; the two latter twins.

GEORGE JOHNSON

was born in the town of Westbrook (now Deering), Nov. 7, 1820. The family descends from James Johnson, who emigrated from Ireland in 1733, and settled in what is now the town of Scarborough or Cape Elizabeth. His occupation was a ferryman over the Spurwink River, afterwards between Old Orchard and Prout's Neck beaches. He died in 1740. His ancestors emigrated from Scotland to Ireland during the McGregor war. He had two sons, James and John. James was born in 1690 and died in 1774. His wife's name was Jane, and she lived to be ninety-four years of age. Their children were George, Flora, Eleanor, James, John, and Margaret. Their son John, grandfather to George, was born May 14, 1737; died May, 1833, aged ninety-six years. He married Eleanor Lamb, March, 1764. They had ten children. Alexander Johnson, father to George, was their seventh child, born April, 1777; married Sarah Johnson, daughter of Randall Johnson, who was also a descendant of James Johnson, the line of descent being James, John, Robert, and Randall. Mrs. Johnson was born in Westbrook (now Deering), Feb. 18, 1793. Their children were Jane, born Dec. 4, 1818, wife of John Trickey, a farmer in Westbrook; George, subject of our sketch; Dorcas, born Dec. 8, 1822, living at the homestead; and Joseph, born Oct. 7, 1824, married Dec. 22, 1852, Maria Cloyes, of Framingham, Mass., died Nov. 25, 1872. The father died May 13, 1840; the mother, June 3, 1876.

In 1749, James Johnson, great-grandfather to George, settled in Deering, on the place which has since been held in the family. His father built their present residence in 1784. Mr. Johnson has always lived at the old homestead. He received his education in the common schools of his native town. In politics, a Democrat up to the time of the organization of the Republican party, and has since been identified with the latter. He was selectman of the town in 1861 and 1862. A representation of the homestead, with portraits of Mr. Johnson and sister, appear on another page of this work.

W I N D H A M.

ORIGIN OF THE TOWN.

On the 20th of November, 1734, a petition was presented to the General Court of Massachusetts by Abraham Howard and Joseph Blaney, representatives of the town of Marblehead, "shewing that the said town is of very small extent, and the inhabitants more numerous than in most towns in the province, so that they are much straitened in their accommodations, and therefore praying for a tract of land for a township for such persons belonging to the said town of Marblehead as will settle thereon." This petition was granted, and in December, 1735, John Wainwright, John Hobson, and Daniel Epes were appointed a committee

on the part of the House of Representatives, and William Dudley and Ebenezer Barrill on the part of the council, to admit sixty inhabitants of the town of Marblehead to become grantees, to lay out the township and the first division of the home-lots.

The conditions of the grant were, that the home-lots should be sixty-three in number, should be laid out in as defensible a manner as convenient, and all future divisions should be in equal proportions. Three of the lots or rights were to be disposed of as follows: one for the first settled minister, one for the ministry, and one for the support of schools. The grantees were to build a dwelling-house eigh-

teen feet square, and seven-foot posts; to have seven acres of land brought to English grass, and fit for mowing; to settle a learned, orthodox minister; to build a convenient meeting-house for the public worship of God within five years after their admission; and each grantee, upon his admission, should pay five pounds to the committee.

The sixty persons specified in the grant, and admitted Jan. 17, 1735, were the following named: Jeremiah Allen, Micah Bowden, Robert Bull, Nathaniel Bartlette, John Bailey, Thomas Bartlette, Nathan Bowen, Francis Bowden, Jedediah Blaney, Samuel Brunblecom, Jos. Blaney, Thomas Chute, Peter Coleman, Moses Calley, Nathaniel Cogswell, Richard Dana, Benjamin Dodge, Humphrey Devereaux, Nicholas Edgecome, Nathaniel Evans, John Gelton, Thos. Frothingham, Joseph Gallison, Joseph Griffin, William Goodwin, Robert Hooper, Ebenezer Hawkes, Jr., Abraham Howard, Benjamin Hendley, Edward Holyoke, Joseph Howard, John Homan, Ebenezer Hawkes, Benjamin James, Willam Ingalls, Giles Iremy, Samuel Lee, Joseph Majory, Isaac Maxfield, William Mayberry, John Oulton, Robert Paramore, George Pigot, John Palmer, Jonathan Proctor, James Perrimon, James Pierson, John Reed, Richard Reed, Samuel Stacy (3d), James Sharrar, John Stacy, Ebenezer Stacy, James Skinner, Joseph Swett, Joseph Smithurst, Andrew Tucker, Isaac Turner, Calley Wright, Thomas Wood.

Several of them held a meeting at Marblehead, and appointed Ebenezer Hawkes, Thomas Chute, and William Goodwin a committee, on the part of the grantees, to accompany, assist, and advise the committee appointed by the General Court to locate the township and lay out the first division of lots. The committee, with Rowland Houghton, a surveyor, proceeded to the site of Windham, April 19, 1735, and began its location, running out and establishing the home-lots according to the terms of the grant, the lots containing ten acres each. They made a plan or map of the same, which was accepted by both branches of the General Court, June 7, 1735, and the lands described therein confirmed to the grantees, provided they fulfilled the specified conditions. At a meeting of the committee at Marblehead, June 27, 1735, the 63 home-lots were drawn and disposed of to the proprietors.

The town was called New Marblehead; as originally laid out it embraced six miles square and 25,600 acres. The first division of home-lots was located on the main road from Westbrook to Raymond, running parallel with and one-half mile from the Presumpscot River, being the first public road laid out in Windham. They extended from the road back to the river, beginning opposite the dwelling-house now occupied by John Webb, Esq., and terminating a few rods below the dwelling-house of Josiah Elder, thus extending along the road a distance of two miles.

In order to comply as strictly as possible with the terms of the grant in regard to making the settlement defensible, these lots were located with narrow fronts of 10 rods each, so as to bring the houses into nearer proximity with each other, while each lot was half a mile long in the other direction. The General Court was induced to make this a condition in all the grants made at that time from their extreme carefulness to protect the settlers from the ravages

of the Indians, to which all the frontier settlements in Maine were exposed for more than a hundred years from the time the first settlements began. The settlements on the coast passed through several successive bloody and destructive Indian wars before settlements were begun in the interior, but no part of the country was safe from the attacks of the savage tomahawk and scalping-knife till Canada was taken from the French, in 1760.

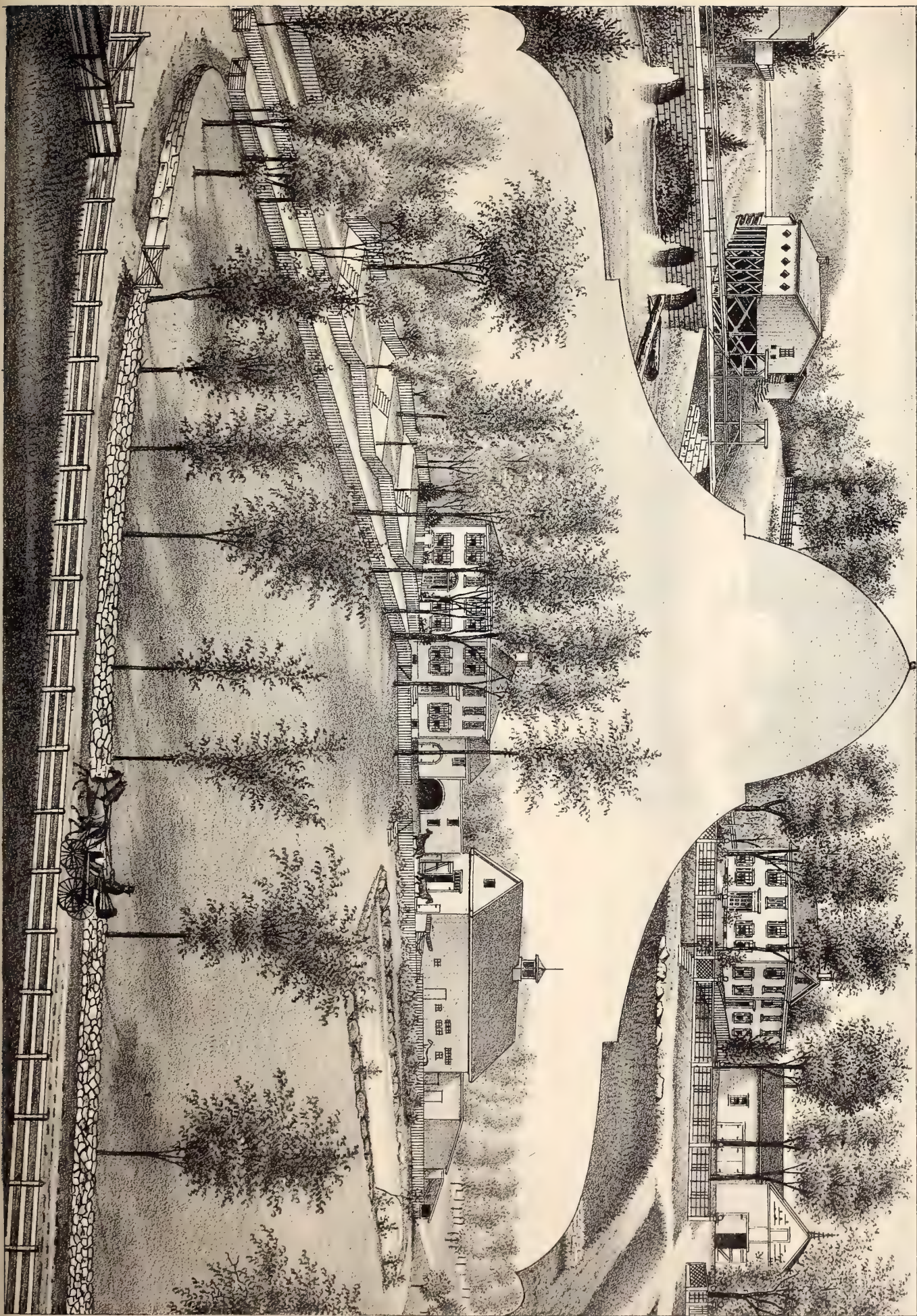
The town, as originally laid out, extended down the Presumpscot River to Saccarappa Falls, and the boundary-line between it and Falmouth (now Westbrook) was in dispute for a period of twenty-seven years. It was finally settled by an act of the General Court, passed Nov. 27, 1761, when the eastern boundary was established as it is at present. The boundary-line between this town and Gray (then New Boston) was also undecided for a considerable time. The claim of the Pejepsot proprietors on the northeast of New Gloucester encroaching upon that town as originally laid out, caused it to crowd upon New Boston, which in turn crowded upon New Marblehead, causing a disturbance which almost resulted in a local war. The difference in dispute was about two miles of territory, which no amount of pushing and jostling could create for the benefit of either town. The difficulty was settled by the proprietors of New Gloucester petitioning the General Court, in 1761, for a committee to run out New Marblehead, New Boston, and New Gloucester, and establish their bounds, which was granted. The committee, in the exercise of its powers, changed the original boundaries of the several towns.*

PREPARATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

On the 4th of July, 1735, the grantees, at a meeting in Marblehead, voted that "each home-lot have ten acres more added to it on the other side of the main road at the front of said lots," which were subsequently laid out directly opposite the home-lots, and corresponding with them in quantity and form. The grantees, prior to the commencement of actual settlement, held various meetings, and expended considerable sums of money in the way of improvements. They built a bridge across the Presumpscot River, immediately above Saccarappa Falls, and bridges over Inkhorn and Colley Wright's Brooks; they laid out considerable money in opening roads and in preparing the township for the habitation of civilized man, as yet unknown within its wilderness limits. And to have everything in readiness for a fair start in the race of subduing the forest and planting a civilized, well-ordered community, it was proposed by the grantees to build a meeting-house for public worship in advance of the arrival of the first pioneer. Accordingly, on the 9th of June, 1737, a committee was appointed to report a plan for such an edifice. They reported at an adjourned meeting, July 23d, that it was their "opinion that a meeting-house suitable for said township at present be about forty feet long and thirty feet wide and ten feet high." The report was accepted, and a vote taken to build the meeting-house accordingly.

"Voted, That the meeting-house be built on the westernmost corner of the ten-acre lot, to be laid out and belonging to the ministerial lot

* See history of New Gloucester in this work. Also Isaac Parsons, in Maine Historical Collections.



(house-lot No. 33), and that £120 be assessed on the several rights to defray the expense of building the house."

Who ever heard before of a people taxing their unoccupied wilderness land to build a plain temple in the forest in which to worship their Creator? But the ruthless pagans of the forest interfered with their work of Christian devotion, claiming the land and menacing the workmen, so that the house was not finished till 1740. This was the first meeting-house built in the town of Windham. It stood a few rods north of the dwelling-house occupied in latter years by Col. Edward Anderson,* the younger.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement was begun in this town by Capt. Thomas Chute, July 30, 1737. Mr. Chute was born in 1690, and was therefore a man of forty-seven years of age when he entered the wilderness and began a new home for himself and family. He had emigrated to Marblehead, Mass., and in the spring previous to his settlement in Windham had come to Falmouth Neck. He was one of the grantees, and drew home-lot No. 12, on which he settled, about thirty rods from the Presumpscot River. Here the first trees were felled and the first habitation erected within the town,—a rude cabin, such as sheltered most of the early pioneers. This cabin stood on the farm occupied in the third generation by John Chute, a grandson of Capt. Thomas Chute.

We find the following items respecting the Chute family in the records of births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths kept by Rev. Peter Thacher Smith, during his pastorate of the First Church of Windham :

Deacon Thomas Chute, died in 1771.

Mary, wife of Thomas Chute, died July 30, 1762, aged seventy years. The brief record adds: "and is greatly lamented not only in her own family, but by all who had any acquaintance with her."

Curtis Chute, married Miriam Carr, March 21, 1754.

CHILDREN.

Ruth, born Jan. 13, 1755.

James, born April 7, 1757.

Josiah, born June 4, 1759.

Thomas, born Feb. 19, 1762.

Curtis Chute admitted to communion March 11, 1753.

Killed by lightning June 4, 1767.

BAPTISMS.

Curtis and David, sons of Josiah and Mary Chute, January, 1785.

Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Chute, Feb. 24, 1799.

Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Chute, June 16, 1799.

Dorcas, daughter of Josiah and Mary Chute, Aug. 4, 1799.

William Mayberry was the second settler in the town. He was also from Marblehead, and one of the grantees.

He settled on house-lot No. 27, on the place near the river lately owned by Frederic Smith. We find in the records above referred to the following records of the Mayberrys :

BIRTHS.

William Mayberry, son of Thomas and Bethiah, Feb. 1, 1744-45.

William Mayberry,† son of Thomas and Bethiah, April 12, 1746.

John Mayberry, son of Thomas and Bethiah, March 28, 1748.

Sarah Mayberry, daughter of Thomas and Bethiah, July 12, 1749.

Thomas Mayberry, son of Thomas and Bethiah, July 17, 1751.

Bethsheba Mayberry, daughter of Thomas and Bethiah, July 14, 1753.

David Mayberry, son of Thomas and Bethiah, March 8, 1756.

Charity Mayberry, daughter of John and Elizabeth, August 30, 1755.

BAPTISMS.

Mary Mayberry, daughter of Thomas and Bethiah, Oct. 3, 1762.

Bethsheba Mayberry, daughter of Richard and Martha, Nov. 13, 1763.

John Mayberry, son of William and Jane, April 15, 1764.

Richard Mayberry, son of Thomas and Bethiah.

James Mayberry, son of William and Jane, Sept. 8, 1765.

Anne Mayberry, daughter of Richard and Martha, March, 1766.

Richard Mayberry, son of William and Jane, April 8, 1767.

Richard Mayberry, son of Richard and Martha, April 26, 1767.

Margaret Mayberry, daughter of Thomas and Margaret, Dec. 8, 1771.

David Spear Mayberry, son of William, Jr., and Rose, May 10, 1772.

Jenny Mayberry, daughter of William and Jenny, June 14, 1772.

Samuel Mayberry, son of William and Jane, June, 1774.

Robert Mayberry, son of William and Rose, November, 1774.

Josiah Mayberry, son of Thomas, Jr., and Mary, February, 1775.

Edward Mayberry, son of Richard and Martha, January, 1776.

Thomas Mayberry, son of William and Rose, July, 1776.

Lovina Mayberry, daughter of Thomas and Mary, June, 1780.

Joseph Mayberry, son of David and Jemima, April 13, 1783.

Miriam Mayberry, daughter of Thomas and Mary, April 20, 1783.

Martha Mayberry, daughter of William and Rebecca, Oct. 17, 1784.

* Smith's History of Windham.

† The first William died aged five months, April 26, 1745.

Francis Mayberry, son of Thomas and Mary, January, 1785.

John Mayberry, son of James and Bethsheba, Nov. 18, 1787.

William Mayberry, son of William and Mary, June 16, 1799.

MARRIAGES.

Thomas Mayberry and Mrs. Bethiah Spear, both of Windham, Jan. 17, 1744-45.

Thomas Mayberry and Ann Sweat, Dec. 3, 1767.

William Mayberry and Rose Waldon, Feb. 4, 1768.

James Mayberry and Bethsheba Mayberry, Dec. 1, 1785.

John Mayberry and Rachel Wilson, Oct. 9, 1788.

DEATHS.

William Mayberry, son of Thomas and Bethiah, April 26, 1745.

John Mayberry, son of Thomas and Bethiah, Aug. 27, 1748, aged five months.

William Mayberry, March 15, 1764.

Anne Mayberry, wife of Thomas, April 6, 1770.

Bethiah Mayberry, wife of Thomas, June 14, 1807.

William Knight, from Marblehead, was one of the first settlers of New Marblehead, now Windham, Me. Married Mary Haskell. Second wife, Hannah Roberts.

CHILDREN BY FIRST WIFE.

William, married Mary Knight.

Joseph, married Lucy Libby.

Abigail, married Uriah Nason.

William and Joseph were carried off by the Indians, April 14, 1747, but soon after escaped and returned home. Joseph was again taken April 14, 1756, but escaped and returned in May following.

CHILDREN BY SECOND WIFE.

Ruthama, married William Whitmore.

Sarah, married Sargent Shaw.

Winthrop, died in the Revolution.

John, married Mercy Gregg.

Betsey, died single.

Joanna, married Eliakim Wescott.

William, son of William and Hannah Knight, married Mary Knight, and settled on the homestead of his father, in Windham; owned, in 1867, by William Silla, Esq.

CHILDREN.

George, married Rebecca Davis.

William, married Elizabeth Osgood.

Hannah, married Enoch Waite.

Eunice, married William Motley.

Martha, married Elkanah Harding.

Nathaniel, married Nancy Johnson; second wife, Hannah Mugford.

Nathaniel, son of William Knight, settled first on the homestead of his father, in Windham; thence to Otisfield; thence to Sebago, where he died in 1832, aged fifty-six.

CHILDREN BY FIRST WIFE.

David, died single, aged fifty-six.

Martha, married Thomas Fagan.

Harriet, drowned with her mother, at Little Falls, Windham, Feb. 19, 1807, aged twenty months.

CHILDREN BY SECOND WIFE.

Nancy, married Joseph D. Roberts.

Eunice, died in infancy.

Major W., married Lydia Bean; second wife, Caroline Jackson; third wife, Lucy Scribner.

Harrison O., married Susan Weston.

Eunice D., unmarried.

Henry, married Sophia S. Hicks.

Franklin F., married Eliza Bailey.

Lois G., unmarried.

Mary E., married Stephen Sawyer.

George W., married Hannah Davis.

Henry, son of Nathaniel and Hannah Knight, married Sophia S. Hicks, and settled in Portland.

CHILDREN.

Frances A., married Reuben H. Prince.

Charles Emmons, died in childhood, aged two years.

Mary Isabella, died in childhood.

Harriet Olivia.

Edward E., died in childhood.

Carrie Ella.

Harrison Sherman.

The following were heads of families in the first parish of Windham, in 1762: Abraham Anderson, James Bailey, John Bodge, Thomas Bolton, William Bolton, Eleazer Chase, William Campbell, Thomas Chute, Curtis Chute, Hugh Crague, Nathaniel Evins, William Elder, Isaac Elder, John Farrar, Caleb Graffam, Zerubbabel Hunnewell, Eliot Hall, William Knight, William Knight, Jr., Stephen Lowell, John Mayberry, William Mayberry, Richard Mayberry, Thomas Mayberry, Thomas Mugford, Stephen Manchester, John Manchester, William Maxfield, Robert Miller, Simon Noyes, John Stevens, William Stinchfield, Joseph Starling, Thomas Trott, Samuel Webb, Eli Webb, Ephraim Winship, Gershom Winship, Micah Walker, Thomas Haskell, of Falmouth, Seth Webb, of Gorham.

We find in this little book of records the following entry:

"Dec. 23, 1750.—Voted, that Edmund Phinney, some time since being admitted to full communion in this church, be dismissed therefrom to be joined with (or embodied with) the church speedily to be gathered at a plantation called Gorham Town, near to us. Near the conclusion of the public service the foregoing vote was taken.

"EDMUND FINNY."

Another of the early settlers was Dr. Caleb Rea. He was the son of Dr. Caleb Rea, Sr., and was born in Danvers, Mass., March 8, 1758. He married Sarah White, daughter of Capt. John and Abigail (Blaney) White, of Salem, Oct. 4, 1781, and had children: Thomas, who died in Ohio, in 1860; Sarah (Sally), who married Dr. Jacob Hunt, and died at Stroudwater, in 1870; Mary, who died in Portland, in 1849; Caleb, born April 11, 1790, died Sept. 11, 1849, in Windham; Aaron Porter, who died in Nashville, Tenn.; Albus, M.D. (first named John White), who died in Portland, 1848.

Dr. Rea was descended from Daniel Rea, of Plymouth (1631). The descendants in the regular line from the

first Daniel were Joshua, Daniel, Zerubbabel, Dr. Caleb Rea, Sr., and Dr. Caleb Rea, Jr. The latter died at Windham, Dec. 29, 1796, and was buried on his farm, consisting of lot No. 1, in the first division of 100-acre lots. His widow died in 1836.

Samuel Webb, the first schoolmaster and blacksmith in Windham, was the son of Samuel Webb, a native of London, England, who was poisoned by negroes in Africa. He was born in England on Christmas Day, 1696, and, after emigrating to Rhode Island, learned the blacksmith's trade of one McIntyre, whose daughter, Mary, he married on Christmas Day, 1718, by whom he had children, Samuel and Thomas. His second wife was Mrs. Bathia Spear, widow of Capt. David Spear, and fifth daughter of John Farrar and Percy his wife, an early settler of Windham. Mrs. Spear was a maiden, a widow, and a mother before she was sixteen years of age. By the latter marriage Mr. Webb had eight children: David, born July 17, 1727, in Weymouth, Mass., married Dorothy Peabody; Ezekiel; John; Seth; Eli, born at Tiverton, R. I., Nov. 7, 1737; James; Susannah, married William Maxfield, 1753;* and Elizabeth.

In 1744, Samuel Webb moved to Boston, whence he came to Falmouth Neck, then to Saccarappa, and then to Windham. From Windham he moved to Deer Isle, with his son Seth, in 1766. His wife died Nov. 30, 1770, aged sixty-two years. He died Feb. 15, 1785. David Webb, the oldest of his second family of children, lived in Windham at the time he married Dorothy Peabody, of Falmouth, July 25, 1745.† John, the third son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Amy (Pride) Larrabee, of Back Cove, in 1753, and had three sons and four daughters. Eli Webb, after his settlement in Windham, lived on the 100-acre lot No. 1 (afterwards the Red Farm) until 1777, when he moved to lot No. 101 in Gorham, near the Powder Mills. He married Sarah Cloutman, daughter of Edward and Anna Cloutman. She was born near Stroudwater, April 25, 1742, and her father was the Edward Cloutman whom the Indians carried off in 1746. Her mother afterwards married Abraham Anderson, of Windham. By her first marriage she had Timothy, ancestor of all the Cloutmans in this vicinity, Sarah, above named, and Mary, who was never married.

James Webb lived in Windham, and married Elizabeth Mayberry, Aug. 19, 1762. They had one son and one daughter, who were baptized May 10, 1765, and may have had other children.

We find a John Webb (whether related to the above or not we do not know), born in 1750, died in Windham, in 1835, aged eighty-five. He married Susannah Sweat, July 27, 1779, and had six children, viz., Thomas, John, Stephen, Polly, Betsey, and Hannah. Thomas married Lydia Bickford, and had children; John married, and lives in Auburn, Me.; Stephen married Mary Padden; Polly married John Goodell, of Windham, and died, aged eighty, in 1861; Betsey married Josiah Freeman, of Windham, who died, aged eighty-seven or eighty-eight; five children,—Stephen

W., of Windham, Benjamin, of Washington, D. C., Thomas W., of Denmark, Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Sanborn, of Windham, and Lois, unmarried. Hannah married Isaac Gibbs Walker, of Saccarappa, and died in 1878, leaving three children.

Aaron Silla, son of Benjamin and Judith Silla, of Salisbury, born in 1746, and died in 1805; married Elizabeth Dodge, in Windham, Nov. 3, 1767. She was born in Beverly, Mass., in 1743, and died Dec. 8, 1824. He was a brother of William Silla, who settled in Gorham, and had a large family. The daughters are married into the Riggs, Bolton, and Cook families.

Col. William Silla is the only descendant bearing the name now residing in Windham. He has been a leading citizen, and has held various town offices. He was born in Gorham in 1800, has been twice married, but has no children living.

Windham was the birthplace of Hon. John A. Andrew, the famous war Governor of Massachusetts during the late Rebellion. His family was of English origin, descending, in America, from Robert Andrew, who died in Rowley, Mass., in 1668. Governor Andrew was born on the 13th of May, 1818, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837, studied law in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. In 1850 he opposed the Fugitive Slave Law. He resided in Boston, where he was the law-partner of Theophilus P. Chandler, Esq. In November, 1860, he was elected the twenty-first Governor of Massachusetts, and in that capacity during the war displayed an ability and patriotism which attracted universal attention. He was one of the most brilliant and accomplished statesmen of his time.

Hon. John Anderson, well known as mayor of Portland and member of Congress from this district, was born in Windham. He was son of Abraham and Lucy (Smith) Anderson, and grandson of Abraham Anderson, one of the first settlers.

FIRST SAW-MILL.

At a meeting of the proprietors, held Jan. 19, 1738, a vote was passed granting to Ebenezer Hawkes, William Goodwin, Isaac Turner, and Ebenezer Stacy, all their right to any one of the falls of water on the Presumpscot, with 10 acres of land adjoining, upon condition of their erecting and putting in operation a saw-mill. The mill was accordingly built on the falls called Horse-beef, and accepted by the proprietors Dec. 13, 1740. This was the first mill of any kind erected within the limits of the town.‡

DIVISION OF THE LANDS.

On the 22d of October, 1740, 63 one-hundred-acre lots were laid out by vote of the proprietors, and constituted the second division of the common lands of the township. By a subsequent vote a third division was made Jan. 26, 1763, consisting of 126 one-hundred-acre lots. A fourth division, including all the remaining common lands, was made into 63 seventy-three-acre lots, Oct. 3, 1801. This last was accepted and confirmed Feb. 16, 1804. In these several divisions each one of the 63 original rights drew 393 acres of land.

* William Maxfield married again, Mary Westcott, March, 1763.

† See marriage records of John Wight, pastor.

‡ Smith's History of Windham.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The few early settlers of Windham had not long been in possession of their territory when they began to experience trouble with the Indians, consequent upon the breaking out of the war between England and France. In anticipation of this war Massachusetts determined to put her eastern frontiers in as defensible a position as practicable, and accordingly the Legislature, in 1743, made an appropriation of £1280, to be expended among the eastern settlements for their defense. One hundred pounds of this money was assigned to New Marblehead, and expended in building a fort. We take the following description of this fort from Smith's History of Windham :

"This fort was built on lot No. 33, in the centre of the 'Ancient Dominion,' or home-lots, on the most elevated and beautiful site in the 'two mile territory,' a few rods south of the dwelling-house of the late Peter Thacher Smith. It stood partly on the road and partly on land occupied by Col. Anderson for a garden. The fort was 50 feet square, 2 stories high, with walls one foot thick, of hewn hemlock timber, the upper story jutting one foot over the lower, with a tier of port-holes. There were 2 watch-boxes at diagonal corners, 2 stories high, 12 feet square, with walls 1 foot thick, each watch-box having a swivel gun, furnished by the proprietors, and so placed as to defend two sides of the fort. The fort was surrounded with a stockade, about 25 or 30 feet from it, made by setting posts, 10 or 12 inches in diameter, 12 feet long, perpendicularly in the ground, and so near together that the Indians could not pass between them. The fort was provided with an iron 'nine-pounder gun' by the State [Province], which was placed before the fort for the purpose of firing alarms and giving the neighboring settlements notice of the approach of Indians. The fort was built during the spring of 1744, and was the only one ever erected in this town."

William Mayberry had been active and had purchased at his own expense one half-barrel (50 pounds) of powder, costing £20 9s. The proprietors, at a meeting in Marblehead, July 30, 1744, voted to pay Mr. Mayberry, and "that the said powder be put into the hands of William Mayberry, he supplying the inhabitants (who want it) to the value of half a pound each man, and the remainder of said powder to be kept in the block-house for the use thereof in time of action, in case the same be attacked by the Indians or any other enemies, and no otherwise whatsoever." "Voted, That the present company be, and hereby are, directed, at the public charge of the proprietors, to purchase two swivel guns and send them to said township for the use of the proprietors, to be placed in the block-house for the defense thereof."

The inhabitants, encouraged by such assistance on the part of the province and the proprietors, bestowed upon their fort a great amount of labor and made it a place of considerable safety. The war which had been anticipated was declared in March, 1744, and formally communicated to the Governor of Massachusetts in June following.*

The troubled and perilous condition of a frontier settlement during an Indian war can be too vividly conceived to

need much description. The savage foe would suddenly emerge from his hidden haunts in the forest, do his work of destruction and death, perhaps at the midnight hour while the defenseless inhabitants were unconsciously sleeping, and as suddenly disappear in the impenetrable fastnesses of the wilderness, beyond the reach of pursuit or discovery. All that would be heard or seen would be the savage yell, the gleam of the tomahawk or scalping-knife, the glare of the blazing brand, or the tall, naked bodies of the savages mingling in the horrid slaughter,—then all would be silent: the enemy having disappeared as mysteriously as he came. Such well-known traits of Indian warfare kept the early settlers constantly on the alert, day and night, to guard against surprises. When at labor in the field they were often obliged, in a sudden emergency, to repel an attack or make a hazardous retreat to a place of safety. By reason of the danger to which they were constantly exposed, they were unable to cultivate their lands to any advantage. They were obliged to go armed to public worship on the Sabbath, and usually when at work posted a sentinel in some conspicuous place to keep watch. Even these precautions did not always prevent surprise. Indians lurking behind stumps or trees or hidden in the bushes would watch the husbandman at work in the field, and when he was off his guard for a moment, get between him and his gun, or steal it and carry it off. In short, the distressed people were afraid even to milk their cows, although they took the precaution to keep them pastured as near as possible to the fort. Whole families were frequently shut up for months together in a state of wretched anxiety. This state of things continued till the close of the war, in 1751.

The first outrage committed by the Indians on the inhabitants of Windham was on the 14th of April, 1747, when they took as prisoners William and Joseph Knight, two sons of William Knight, one of the pioneers of the town, who came from Manchester, Mass. They were unarmed and taken by surprise at Saccarappa, but were well treated by the Indians and soon returned home. On the 27th of August, following, a party of some twenty or thirty Indians entered the town, and made an attempt to capture two young men who were out of the fort, William, son of Thomas Bolton, and William Maxfield, who lived with William Mayberry. They were both well armed with muskets and made a brave resistance. Bolton discharged his musket upon his assailants, but before he could reload the Indians rushed upon him and made him a prisoner. Maxfield retreated, walking backwards towards the fort, and occasionally menacing the Indians with his gun, till he was rescued by a band of armed men from the garrison, but not till he had been seriously, though not fatally, wounded by a shot from the Indians, having an arm broken. Bolton was carried captive to Canada, where he was purchased by a French naval officer, and taken on board a French frigate as a servant. The French frigate was soon after captured by an English vessel and taken to Boston, and Bolton became the servant of Lieut. Wallace, of the English frigate. But his situation becoming known to the captain of a coasting vessel belonging to Falmouth, he was released on application to the Governor, and brought home to the great joy of his parents.

* See history of the Indian wars in the general part of this work.

On the 22d of August, 1750, a party of Indians surprised and captured Seth Webb, son of Samuel Webb, formerly of Falmouth, who settled in Windham, March 15, 1742, making a prisoner of him and carrying him to Canada, whence he returned after the war.

During the interval between this and the next war the settlement in Windham prospered both in its general improvements and in additions to its population.

The next war (known as the last French and Indian war) broke out in 1754. The inhabitants of this town spared no pains to put the settlement in a good state of defense. Three dwelling-houses were converted into garrisons: Mayberry's, on home-lot No. 18; Bolton's, on home-lot No. 52; and Graffam's, on home-lot No. 61. They had attached to them "watch-boxes" two stories high, and were surrounded by stockades of heavy posts planted in the ground.

In February, 1756, the Indians again surprised and captured Joseph Knight. Having been a long time prisoner among them during the preceding war, he had sufficiently learned their language to understand them, and became aware of their intention to attack the frontier towns from Brunswick to Saco, and he determined on making his escape and alarming the settlements. The Indians had taken him to the Androscoggin River, and to prevent his escape compelled him to sleep at night between two warriors pledged to keep him securely. He watched his opportunity, and while they were both asleep withdrew himself quietly and walked away. He came to North Yarmouth, and there gave warning of the intentions of the Indians.*

On the morning of May 14, 1756, Ezra Brown and Ephraim Winship, while on their way with a guard of four men and four boys to work on Brown's farm, were attacked by fifteen or twenty Indians, who lay concealed in a thick woods through which the party had to pass. Brown and Winship were in advance, and had entered the woods before the others came up. The Indians fired upon them. Brown was shot dead on the spot; Winship received two bullets—one in the eye and the other in the arm—and fell. Both were immediately scalped by the Indians. Part of the guard, viz., Abraham Anderson, Stephen Manchester and two lads, Timothy Cloudman and Gershom Winship, hearing the firing, rushed on to the scene of action, determined, if their companions had been killed, to avenge their blood. The rest of the guard retreated to the fort. When the brave little band, encouraged by Anderson, who called out, "Come on, my lads," had reached their fallen companions, the Indians had hardly finished their bloody work, and seeing the white men coming they hastily concealed themselves behind trees. Poland, the noted leader of the band, was the first to fire from his covert, discharging his gun at Manchester. In his haste to reload he exposed his body to Manchester's sure and steady aim, and was in an instant shot dead. The Indians gathered around their fallen chief, and in a few moments two more of them were killed or

mortally wounded, when the rest fled from the scene, carrying with them the body of their leader. The garrison being by this time alarmed, a small body of armed men started in pursuit. Among them was Seth Webb, who had been taken prisoner in the previous war. At a place called "The Meadows," between Canada Hill and the Westbrook line, they discovered an Indian carrying a quarter of beef on his shoulder, and two of the party fired upon him. They did not, apparently, hit him, for he continued on his course, making his best possible exertions to escape with his plunder, which had probably been taken from a slaughtered animal belonging to the settlers. His pertinacity, however, cost him his life, for Seth Webb, who was an unerring marksman, leveled his gun upon him and brought him to the ground. He died of his wound the following night, and the next night one who had been mortally wounded by the other party died. Thus were the murder of Brown and Winship doubly avenged, for four Indians had perished at the hands of the whites. The death of Poland put an end to all trouble with the Indians in this quarter.†

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

This town was among the earliest to manifest its patriotic spirit under the series of oppressions by the British government which led to the final separation of the colonies from the mother country. A town-meeting was held at the meeting-house, Feb. 16, 1773, "to choose a committee to act on anything the town may think proper, in answer to a letter of correspondence sent by the town of Boston to this town, concerning the infringements which are made upon the rights and privileges that we ought to enjoy, and to do anything the town may think proper in answer to said letter." Capt. Caleb Graffam was chosen moderator; Thomas Mayberry, Richard Mayberry, Z. Hunnewell, Caleb Graffam, Thomas Trott, William Knight, and Hugh Crague were chosen a committee of correspondence, etc. We have not space here to insert the letter to the Boston committee and the series of eminently fitting and patriotic resolutions adopted by the meeting. They will be found in the town records. At a subsequent meeting, held in January, 1774, the committee of correspondence were instructed to answer a further communication from Boston, which they did in bold and energetic language, declaring their determination to adhere to and support their brethren in every measure touching the rights and liberties of the country. When the famous Cumberland County resolves were passed at Falmouth, Sept. 21, 1774, Zerubbabel Hunnewell, Thomas Trott, and David Baker were there to represent the town of Windham. In pursuance of the action of this convention, a meeting was called, Nov. 7, 1774, "to choose three officers to instruct those who are inclined in the military art." Richard Mayberry was chosen captain, David Baker lieutenant, and Edward Anderson ensign. In March, 1775, it was voted that William Knight be captain for the militia of this town, David Baker, lieutenant, and Richard Dole ensign.

From the commencement of hostilities to the close of

* "May 10.—This morning we were alarmed with young Knight, who escaped from the Indians three days ago, and got to North Yarmouth this morning, who bring news of 120 Indians coming upon the frontiers, who are to spread themselves in small scouts from Brunswick to Saco."—*Smith's Journal*, p. 64.

† This engagement where Poland was slain was on lot No. 21, first division of hundred-acre lots.—*Smith's History of Windham*.

the war the calls upon the town for men, money, clothing, and provisions were incessant. From statements furnished by Mr. Smith in his history, we foot up over 100 men from this town, called into the service as recruits and otherwise, not in any organized local companies. Besides these a considerable number served for different periods, and some through nearly the whole of the war, in addition to those belonging to Capt. Mayberry's company.

In November, 1776, Capt. Richard Mayberry, of this town, enlisted a company of 64 men, including officers and privates, into the Continental service for three years. The captain and eleven of the number belonged to Windham. They were in most of the great actions during their period of service,—Burgoyne's surrender, Monmouth, and Hubbardstown, where they suffered severely.

In the war of 1812-14, Windham was not called upon to furnish any for the United States armies, the men for that service being raised by voluntary enlistments. But near the close of the war one company of militia was detached, under command of Capt. Nathan Goold, of Windham, mustered in at Portland, Sept. 10, 1814, and mustered out Sept. 22, 1814. The detachments were only for a short time and were not under fire.

In the war with Mexico, Joseph C. Chute, Augustus Hall, and Charles Rand, from Windham, were in the army, and the last-named died in the service.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

The town was incorporated under the name of Windham (derived from the English Windham, county of Norfolk), June 12, 1762. At this time it contained thirty-nine families. Two years later it was estimated to contain 250 inhabitants. Up to 1760 all the settlements had been confined to the home-lots. The first town-meeting after the incorporation was held at the old fort, July 5, 1762. Abraham Anderson was chosen moderator; Thomas Chute, town clerk; Caleb Graffam, Thomas Mayberry, and John Farrar, selectmen; and Abraham Anderson, town treasurer. We give below a list of the chief town officers and representatives from the incorporation to the present time:

CIVIL LIST.

TOWN CLERKS.

Thomas Chute, 1762-66; Abraham Anderson, 1766-70; Richard Mayberry, 1770-71; Micah Walker, 1771-74; Richard Dole, 1774-87; Edward Anderson, 1777-83; Richard Dole, 1783-89; Abraham Osgood, 1789-92; Caleb Rea, 1792-93; Richard Dole, 1793-1804; Josiah Chute, 1804-5; John Gallison, 1805-21; John Collins, 1821-22; William Brown, 1822-23; John Eveleth, 1823-42; William Silla, 1842-43; John Eveleth, 1843-45; Samuel Freeman, 1845-46; John Eveleth, 1846-49; Samuel Freeman, 1849-50; John Eveleth, 1850-55; Howard C. Freeman, 1855-63; Peter R. Hall, 1863-65; George E. Hawkes, 1865-68; John C. Cobb, 1868-71; Alpheus A. Goold, 1871-72; Fred. S. Hawkes, 1872-79.

SELECTMEN.

1762.—Caleb Graffam, Thomas Mayberry, John Farrar.
1763.—John Bodge, Thomas Mayberry, Abraham Anderson.
1764.—William Knight, Caleb Graffam, Richard Mayberry.
1765-66.—James Bailey, Thomas Chute, Isaac Elder.
1767.—Curtis Chute, William Knight, Thomas Mayberry.
1768-69.—Caleb Graffam, Thomas Mayberry, Abraham Anderson.
1770.—Caleb Graffam, Hugh Crague, William Knight.
1771.—William Copprian, William Knight, William Elder.

1772.—William Knight, William Copprian, Zebulon Hunnewell.
1773.—Caleb Graffam, Thomas Mayberry, Richard Mayberry.
1774.—Ichabod Hanson, Hugh Crague, Thomas Trott.
1775-76.—Thomas Trott, Ichabod Hanson, David Baker.
1777.—William Knight, Abraham Osgood, Daniel Pettengill.
1778.—Abraham Osgood, Timothy Pike, Thomas Trott.
1779.—Timothy Pike, Paul Little, Caleb Graffam.
1780.—Caleb Graffam, Jonathan Loveitt, Thomas Trott.
1781.—Paul Little, Jonathan Loveitt, Edward Anderson.
1782.—Daniel Pettengill, William Knight, Abraham Osgood.
1783.—Gershom Rogers, Ezra Brown, Daniel Pettengill.
1784.—Gershom Rogers, Ezra Brown, Joseph Hooper.
1785.—Ezra Brown, David Purrington, Gershom Rogers.
1786-87.—Edward Anderson, Ezra Brown, David Purrington.
1788.—Josiah Chute, Ezra Brown, David Purrington.
1789.—David Purrington, Paul Little, Joseph Hooper.
1790.—Ezra Brown, Paul Little, David Purrington.
1791.—Winslow Hall, Josiah Chute, Ezra Brown.
1792-94.—David Purrington, Josiah Chute, Ezra Brown.
1795-96.—Ezra Brown, Josiah Chute, Abraham Anderson.
1797.—David Purrington, Ezra Brown, Thomas Crague.
1798.—Josiah Chute, Ezra Brown, David Purrington.
1799.—William Hall, Thomas Crague, Edward Anderson.
1800.—Ezra Brown, Josiah Chute, Thomas Crague.
1801.—Ezra Brown, David Purrington, Elijah Kennard.
1802-4.—David Purrington, Paul Little, Josiah Chute.
1805.—David Purrington, Josiah Webb, John Swett.
1806.—David Purrington, Josiah Webb, John Chute.
1807.—Josiah Chute, Ezra Brown, William Hall.
1808.—Josiah Chute, William Hall, Noah Read.
1809-11.—Josiah Chute, Josiah Webb, William Hall.
1812-13.—Nathan Goold, Josiah Webb, William Hall.
1814-15.—Nathan Goold, Stephen Hall, Josiah Chute.
1816.—Nathan Goold, William Brown, Josiah Chute.
1817.—Nathan Goold, William Brown, Timothy Hanson.
1818.—Nathan Goold, William Brown, Josiah Webb.
1819.—William Brown, Josiah Webb, Stephen Hall.
1820.—William Brown, Joseph Staples, Stephen Hall.
1821.—Nathan Goold, Thomas Little, Josiah Webb.
1822.—William Brown, Ebenezer Hawkes, John Gallison.
1823.—John Eveleth, William Brown, Ebenezer Hawkes (3d).
1824.—William Brown, Ebenezer Hawkes (3d), Stephen Webb.
1825.—Stephen Webb, Daniel Hall, Joseph Staples.
1826.—William Brown, Joseph Staples, Edmund Boody.
1827.—William Brown, Ebenezer Hawkes (3d), Timothy Hanson.
1828.—William Brown, Elias Baker, Solomon Hawkes.
1829.—Elias Baker, Stephen Webb, Edward Anderson.
1830.—William Brown, Thomas Mayberry, Jr., John Read.
1831-32.—Thomas Mayberry, Jr., John Read, John Waterman.
1833.—Thomas Mayberry, Jr., Elias Baker, John Webb.
1834.—Thomas Mayberry, Jr., Edward Anderson, James McIntosh.
1835.—Thomas Mayberry, Jr., Edward Anderson, Thomas Varney.
1836.—Stephen Webb, Allen Hamblen, Asa Legrow.
1837.—William Brown, Thomas Hawkes, Asa Legrow.
1838.—Levi Tobie, Asa Legrow, Lewis Hardy.
1839.—Thomas Hawkes, Levi Tobie, Lucius Whipple.
1840-41.—Thomas Hawkes, Lucius Whipple, William E. Brown.
1842.—William Silla, Edward Anderson, Josiah Fogg.
1843.—Lucius Whipple, Thomas Hawkes, Thomas L. Smith.
1844.—Lucius Whipple, Enoch Mayberry, Thomas L. Smith.
1845.—Lucius Whipple, Enoch Mayberry, Ezra Brown, Jr.
1846.—Enoch Mayberry, Ezra Brown, Jr., Edward Anderson.
1847-48.—Edward Anderson, Mark Knight, Thomas Hawkes.
1849-50.—Ezra Brown, Jr., Samuel Freeman, David P. Baker.
1851-53.—Thomas Mayberry, Ephraim Legrow, Thomas Hawkes.
1854.—Thomas Hawkes, Ephraim Legrow, Edward Anderson.
1855-56.—William Silla, Elisha Jones, Jason Hanson.
1857.—Thomas Mayberry, Thomas L. Smith, Jason Hanson.
1858.—Thomas Mayberry, Charles Jones, Charles Rogers.
1859-60.—Oliver Pope, Jason Hanson, William S. Cobb.
1861.—Samuel Freeman, William Silla, Abijah H. Purrington.
1862.—Samuel Freeman, Abijah H. Purrington, Charles Hunnewell.
1863-64.—Abijah H. Purrington, Charles Hunnewell, Isaiah Elder.
1865.—William Silla, Charles Jones, Charles Rogers.
1866.—Thomas L. Smith, William H. Smith, Andrew J. Morrill.

1867-69.—Charles Jones, Charles Rogers, William M. Smith.
 1870-71.—William H. Varney, Joshua Tukey, William S. Cobb.
 1872-73.—William H. Varney, Charles Jones, William M. Smith.
 1874.—B. M. Baker, Joel Rand, Charles A. Haskell.
 1875.—Joel Rand, Charles A. Haskell, John T. Fellows.
 1876.—John T. Fellows, Urban Lowell, Charles R. Goodell.
 1877.—Charles R. Goodell, Urban Lowell, Thomas L. Allen.
 1878.—Charles R. Goodell, Thomas L. Allen, F. H. Boody.
 1879.—Thomas L. Allen, F. H. Boody, Urban Lowell.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS FROM 1762 TO 1820.

1767-68, Abraham Anderson; 1797, Ezra Brown; 1803, Peter T. Smith; 1805-12, Josiah Chute; 1813-15, Stephen Hall; 1816, Nathan Gould; 1817-20, Josiah Chute.

TOWN PROPERTY.

The property belonging to the town consists chiefly of a poor-house and farm, and of a brick town-house. The buildings for the accommodation of the poor are large and convenient, and reflect credit upon the town. The town-house is a building 40 by 50 feet, with walls of 13 feet elevation, containing a safe for the deposit of the town of the best construction, and convenient offices for business. It was erected in 1833.

CENTENNIAL OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

On the 4th of July, 1839, was held the centennial of the first settlement of the town of Windham. The day was ushered in with an artillery salute at sunrise. At six o'clock a procession was formed at the hotel of James Greenough, under the direction of Gen. Elias Baker, chief marshal, and Daniel W. Dole and Ezra Brown, Esqs., assistant marshals, which, for numbers, is seldom equaled in any place. A large number of the old citizens of Windham came from a distance to pay tribute to the memory of their fathers. Hon. John Anderson presided, and Moses Little and Lucius Whipple, Esqs., officiated as vice-presidents. The occasion was one long to be remembered by those who participated in it. A full report of this grand celebration would occupy too much space to be embodied in this history, but many copies of it have been preserved in the excellent historical sketch of the town prepared by Thomas L. Smith, Esq., and published in 1873.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The church established by the proprietors of the town was of the Congregational order. The first meeting-house was erected in 1740. Two years elapsed before a church was formed and an effort made to secure a minister. At a meeting of the proprietors, held March 3, 1742, it was voted to "settle an orthodox minister as soon as may be," to pay him "forty-five pounds for his settlement" out of the proprietors' treasury, and "thirty pounds per annum" for his salary, "until the township be incorporated as a town." James Skinner, Nathan Brown, and Jonathan Proctor were chosen a committee to settle Mr. John Wight, who duly ordained and entered upon his labors, with a church membership of seven persons, in September, 1743, seven pounds ten shillings being voted by the proprietors to pay his ordination expenses. We give a brief summary, as follows, of the pastors of this church:

1. Rev. John Wight, graduated at Harvard College in 1721; came from Dedham, Mass.; ordained Dec. 14, 1743; preached in Windham till his death, May 8, 1753, aged fifty-five years.

2. Rev. Peter Thacher Smith, son of Rev. Thomas Smith, born in Portland, June 14, 1731; graduated at Harvard College in 1753; ordained Sept. 22, 1762; dismissed Nov. 26, 1790; died Oct. 26, 1826, in the ninety-sixth year of his age, having preached twenty-eight years and two months.

3. Rev. Nathaniel Stone, graduated at Harvard College in 1795; came from Provincetown, Mass.; ordained Oct. 1, 1798; dismissed Feb. 3, 1805.

4. Rev. Asa Lyman, born at Lebanon, Conn., about 1777; graduated at Yale College in 1802 or 1803, installed Nov. 3, 1809; dismissed June 1, 1810; died in the State of New York, in 1836, aged fifty-nine years.

5. Rev. Gardner Kellogg, installed April 25, 1811; continued pastor till his death, Nov. 29, 1826, aged sixty-one years.

6. Rev. William Gragg, ordained Oct. 15, 1828; dismissed Aug. 31, 1831.

7. Rev. Jonathan Lee Hale, ordained Sept. 12, 1832; continued pastor till his death, Jan. 15, 1835, aged forty-five years.

8. Rev. John W. Shepard, ordained Aug. 3, 1836; dismissed July 19, 1839.

9. Rev. William Warren,* ordained February, 1840; dismissed November, 1849.

10. Rev. John Perham, ordained Jan. 21, 1851; dismissed Sept. 19, 1854.

11. Rev. Luther Wiswall, installed Sept. 20, 1854; and is the present pastor of the church.

Besides the meeting-house already spoken of, erected in 1740, two other meeting-house frames were erected in the south part of the town prior to 1795, but neither of them was ever finished, and both were subsequently taken down. The fourth Congregational meeting-house was erected in 1795, and stood opposite Thomas L. Smith's dwelling-house. It was taken down in 1861. The first Congregational meeting-house at Windham Hill was built in 1834, and is the one now occupied by the society. It is a convenient, well-finished church, with steeple and bell, being the first bell in any church in Windham.

The proceeds of the ministerial right in the town-grant have been converted into a fund, the income of which is about \$225 a year, for the benefit of the church.

FRIENDS' SOCIETY.

The Friends' society is next to the oldest religious organization in the town of Windham. At a town-meeting held October 13, 1774, it was voted to excuse eight persons of this society from paying the ministerial taxes,—a decidedly just and liberal act on the part of the people of the town. The Friends built their first meeting-house in 1779, estab-

* Mr. Warren was educated at Bowdoin College, and prepared for the ministry at Bangor Theological Seminary. He received the degree of D.D. from Bowdoin College. During his residence in Windham he was also engaged in teaching, and was the author of a geography which was extensively used in the schools of Maine.

lished a "preparative" meeting in 1793, a quarterly meeting in 1801, and a monthly meeting in 1802. Their present house of worship—a large and commodious one, near the centre of the town—was erected in 1849. They are the only society in town that has sustained a regular meeting from the first to the present without a suspension of public worship. They provide for the needs of the less favored among them, none of their society being allowed, on account of poverty or misfortune, to become chargeable to the town for assistance or support. They had at an early time an academy for the instruction of youth, which was the only one ever established in the town.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The first Methodist sermon preached in Maine was at Saco, Sept. 10, 1793, by Elder Jesse Lee, of Virginia. He had been principally instrumental in forming societies of this order in the New England States, which he commenced in Connecticut in 1789. At a conference held in Lynn, in 1793, this zealous disciple of Wesley was appointed to travel through Maine. In a tour of several months through the State he went as far east as Castine. A circuit was formed on the Kennebec called "Readfield's Circuit," and Elder Wager was appointed preacher. He was no doubt the first Methodist circuit preacher in Maine. The Portland circuit was established in 1794, and a class formed there in 1795, in December of which year the first quarterly meeting ever held in this State assembled at Portland. It was probably about this time, or soon after, that the Methodists built a church edifice at Windham, that being included in Portland circuit, although we find it stated by Mr. Smith, in his history of Windham, that it was built in 1792. Probably Elder Wager, when he was on the Portland circuit in 1795-96, was the first preacher of Methodism in Windham. Rev. Joshua Taylor, very likely, preached here also after he came upon the circuit in 1804. At all events the early meetings here did not prosper. The church was abandoned, and taken down many years ago. They also subsequently built a meeting-house in the south part of the town, which was removed and used for a school-house. At present they have no denominational house of worship, but hold services in the free meeting-house at Windham Upper Corner.

BAPTISTS.

The Baptists of this town are all of the Free-Will order. A large society was gathered, and a meeting-house erected on the Little farm, near Mallison Falls, in 1822, mainly under the ministry of Elder Clement Phinney, an able and popular preacher. For some time the congregations were large and enthusiastic, but they ultimately dwindled away, worship was suspended, and the meeting-house, after remaining unoccupied for several years, was taken down. A free meeting-house was erected in the south part of the town in 1870, and is occupied by the General Baptists and Second Adventists.

UNIVERSALISTS.

"Fifty years ago there was scarcely a Universalist in the town. At present they are more numerous than any other society." A Universalist society was first organized June

8, 1840. On the 15th of that month it was voted to build a meeting-house forty-eight feet long, thirty-eight wide, with posts seventeen feet high, to have a suitable belfry, dome, and spire. The building was accordingly erected that fall, and dedicated May 12, 1841. Rev. George Bates preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. Leander Hussey was the first settled pastor. For several years after the church was built they had large congregations and constant meetings. But in process of time the meetings were suspended, and the church remained unoccupied for several years. In 1871 the society was revived under the preaching of Rev. S. S. Fletcher.

There is a free meeting-house at Windham Centre, erected in 1846.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. WILLIAM GOOLD,

of Windham, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is emphatically a Maine man. The ancestors of both of his grandfathers were early settled at Kittery, in that part now Elliott. Only the width of the road separates the two farms, which are yet owned and occupied by the descendants of the two families. Family tradition says that two brothers came from England, and both settled in the vicinity of the Piscataqua. One of them was named Benjamin Goold. He was the great-great-grandfather of him whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He purchased his farm in 1717. His will names five sons and two married daughters. The homestead he bequeathed to his son Benjamin, who died in 1806. He had four sons and three (married) daughters. Alexander, the second son, had the home farm, and cared for his parents. He was a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was on board the ship which carried Dr. Benjamin Franklin to France, in 1776. He was a military pensioner, and died about 1850, at the age of ninety-two; at which time he had in the house, separate from all other money, all of his pension which he had drawn, amounting to sixteen hundred dollars. With all his American ancestors, he is buried in a private inclosure on the old farm, which is now owned by his son James. He was the granduncle of the present William Goold.

Benjamin, the youngest son of the second Benjamin, and brother to Alexander, was born at Kittery, in 1749. At the age of nineteen he went to Falmouth, Me., and worked six years for Daniel Hall, a farmer; after which, in 1774, he went to Windham, and built a log house on a lot of wild land, which he purchased with his six years' earnings and his scanty patrimony, and the same year he married Phœbe, the daughter of Nathan Noble, of New Boston, now Gray, who was the son of John Noble, the founder of the beautiful town of New Milford, Conn., where he was born Feb. 4, 1722. Nathan Noble served in the French war; was at the siege and surrender of Louisbourg, in 1745. He afterwards enlisted for three years in the army of the Revolution, in 1775, leaving his family at Gray. He was in the battles of Stillwater, Hubbardston, and Saratoga, where Gen. Burgoyne surrendered his army, Oct. 17, 1777. In

this memorable battle Mr. Noble was killed by a musket-ball while entering the enemy's works. He was William Goold's paternal great-grandfather.

Benjamin Goold, the third of the name of successive generations, and Phoebe Noble, his wife, from their lot of wild land made a fruitful farm, and a frame house, yet standing, took the place of the one of logs. In these houses, within the space of seventeen years, were born to them five sons and two daughters, of whom none are now living.

Nathan Goold, the second son of the third Benjamin, and his wife, Phoebe Noble, was born at their homestead in Windham, April 10, 1778. In 1800, being then twenty-two, he purchased the farm nearly opposite his father's, on which he spent the remainder of his busy life. His second wife,

He died of consumption, in 1823, aged forty-five. His widow died in 1866, aged eighty-five.

Nathan and Betsey (Gowen) Goold were the parents of William Goold, whose name and portrait heads this sketch. He was born at the family residence in Windham, April 13, 1809. He was fourteen years old at the death of his father, with only what education he acquired at the brief terms of the district school, which has been his only schooling. The same year, at the age of fourteen, he commenced as an apprentice in a cloth- and clothing-store in Portland, where, during the six succeeding years, he acquired the mechanical and mercantile skill requisite for the management of the business, in which he became a partner with his employer in 1830, who finally left the business to him two years after. In 1834, Mr. Goold married the only daugh-



Photo. by Conant.

Wm Goold

whom he married in 1807, was Betsey, the oldest child of James Gowen, of Westbrook, to which town he came from Kittery, where he was born, in 1754. His father, William Gowen, died in the Provincial army in Canada in 1760, and he was reared by his uncle and godfather, the Hon. James Gowen, of Kittery, who was one of the three Massachusetts Councilors from Maine from 1770 to 1774. He was the grandson of William Gowen, who was a freeholder in Kittery in 1675. Nathan Goold and his wife, Betsey Gowen, had two sons and one daughter; only the sons are now living. He was a farmer and trader. He was elected chairman of the board of selectmen in 1812, and re-elected to that office eight successive years. He represented his native town in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1815. He was a justice of the peace, and was a captain in the militia, called for the defense of Portland, in 1814.

ter of his first employer, Mr. Seth Clark. He continued in business until 1837, when his health became impaired, and he left the business and removed to the home farm, which he had always retained. After spending seven years on the farm, and having regained his health, he returned to the clothing business, with his brother, in Portland, to whom he sold out two years after, and went into the manufacture and sale of fur goods. At the commencement of the war, in 1861, Mr. Goold again removed to the old homestead,—to the same house in which he was born, built in 1775. In 1867 he represented the district composed of Windham and Scarborough in the Legislature, and was elected to the State Senate in 1874, and re-elected the next year. He has always been interested in historical research, especially in the history of his native State, and has written several lengthy papers on that subject. Some of them have been pub-

lished in the "New England Historic Genealogical Register," and others are in the "Archives of the Maine Historical Society," before which they have been read, and of which he is a member, elected in 1873. He is an enthusiastic and industrious historical student, and his initials are familiar to the readers of the Portland newspapers.

Mr. Goold has four sons and three daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson, the wife of Mr. Moses Woolson, a teacher of Concord, N. H., is well known by her lectures on English literature and other subjects, and from her published works, the best known of which is "Women in American Society," published by Roberts Brothers, of Boston, in 1873. She was one year employed as essayist on the *Boston Journal*. One daughter is the wife of Mr. George H. Harding, of Windham, and the youngest has been five years a teacher in the public schools of Portland. Of the sons, the two oldest are watchmakers in Boston and Portland; the third is a book-keeper at the Portland Locomotive Works, in whose employ, as machinist and book-keeper, he has been fifteen years. The youngest is a salesman in a Portland clothing-store. During the second year of the Rebellion the oldest son left his watch-making, and enlisted on board the steam sloop-of-war "Housatonic" without bounty, and served fifteen months on the Charleston blockade, where he was often under fire on shipboard and in armed boat service. After his discharge he volunteered in the disastrous night boat attack on Fort Sumter. At the expiration of his term of service he resumed the watch business. The family are Episcopalians.

The Arms of Goold are thus recorded in the Herald's Office, London: "Per Saltire or and az a Lion Rampant, Counterchanged. Crest on a Mount vert an Ermine passant proper." Motto, "Dum Spiro Spero."

THOMAS LAURENS SMITH

was born in Windham, Cumberland Co., Me., Nov. 3, 1797. He descends (the fourth generation) from the Rev. Thomas Smith, who was the first regularly ordained minister in Falmouth (now Portland), and who was born in Boston, March 10, 1702, a memoir of whose life was published in Portland, by William Willis, in 1849. He married, Sept. 12, 1728, Sarah Tyng, by whom he had eight children. The Rev. Peter Thacher Smith (grandfather to Thomas L.) was their second child. He was born in Portland, June 14, 1731; graduated from Harvard College 1753, and settled as pastor of the Congregational Church at Windham, Sept. 22, 1762, their second pastor, the Rev. John Wight being the first. He was twice married. His first wife, by whom he had all his children, eleven in number, was Elizabeth Wendell, of Boston, to whom he was married Oct. 8, 1765.

Thomas Smith, their fourth child, and father to Thomas L., was born in Windham, Oct. 2, 1770. Married Mary Barker, by whom he had four children, viz., Tyng, Eliza Wendell, Thomas L., and Mary Ann, all deceased except Thomas L. His father died Feb. 27, 1802; his mother, Jan. 12, 1846. After the death of his father, Mr. Smith went to live with his uncle, John Tyng Smith, in Gorham,

where he remained eight years. He subsequently learned of his brother, Tyng, the clothier's trade, and followed it for seven years in the town of Westbrook. His education was limited to the common schools of Gorham and Windham. With the exception of three years in which, from 1832 to 1835, he was engaged in the lumber trade in the

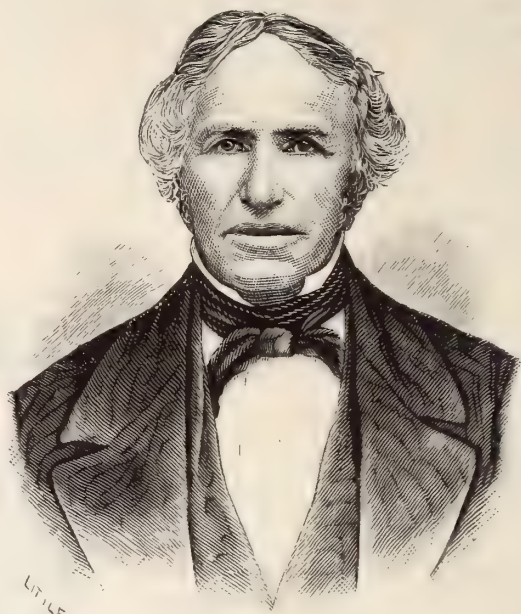


Photo. by Lamson.

Thomas L. Smith.

town of Standish, Mr. Smith, since his marriage, has lived and carried on a farm in the town of Windham, and since 1835 on the same place where he still lives. He married, March 18, 1821, Eliza Chamberlain, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Chamberlain. Mrs. Smith was born Aug. 3, 1801. They have had five children, viz., Mary Ann, born Dec. 10, 1823, died in Natick, Mass., Oct. 26, 1867; Edward Tyng, born Feb. 26, 1826, married Eliza Marston, of North Yarmouth; is a carriage manufacturer at Little Falls, South Windham; Wendell Thomas, born July 17, 1835, a private in Company F, 1st Maine Cavalry, died on David's Island, N. Y., while in service, July 21, 1864; Frances Elizabeth, born Aug. 23, 1837, living at home; Eliza Wendell, born May 26, 1842, wife of G. C. Hathaway, of Natick, Mass.

In politics, Mr. Smith has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties. In religion he has entertained Universalist views. He has filled the office of justice of the peace, in Windham, from 1823 to 1874. A longer continued term of office will be hard to find. He has filled at different times the offices of town treasurer, town agent, selectman, and superintendent of the town school committee. In 1829 he was elected county coroner; in 1830, deputy sheriff. He was president of the first temperance society in Windham. In 1861 he was elected representative for Windham and Scarborough. In 1874 he was elected trial justice, which position he still holds. In 1873 he published a history of Windham. Having been a resident of the town twenty-three years, while it was a

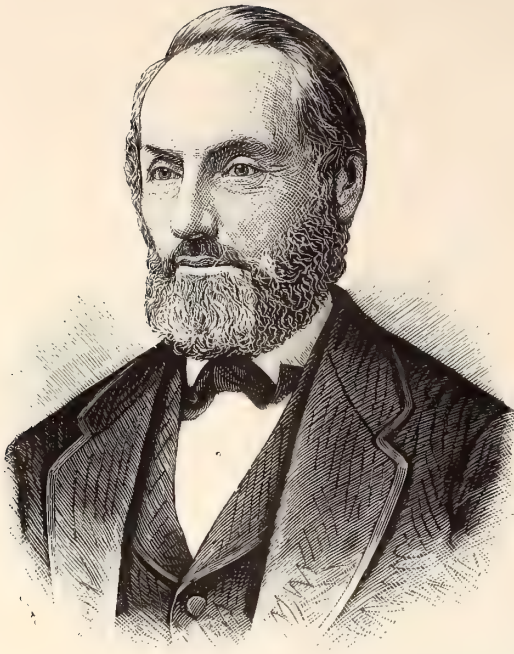


Photo. by Kimball, Augusta.

RICHARD MAYBERRY.



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

George Y. Pratt



Photo. by Lamson, Portland.

D. O. B. Price



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

J. M. White

part of the province of Massachusetts, and for more than a half-century after the province had become the State of Maine, and having filled nearly every office within the gift of its people, Mr. Smith could fittingly appropriate to himself the language of Æneas of old: ". . . quæque ipse . . . vidi, et quorum pars magna fui."

RICHARD MAYBERRY

was born in Windham, Cumberland Co., Me., May 19, 1814. William Mayberry, the second settler in the town of Windham, had three sons,—Thomas, Richard, and John. William Mayberry, the only son of the latter, was Richard's grandfather. Josiah Mayberry, his father, was the youngest of six sons, and the youngest but one in a family of nine children. He married Eunice Miller for his first wife, by whom he had five children, of whom Richard was the youngest, and the only one now living. In 1820 the family moved from the old homestead, in South Windham, and settled on the Presumpscot River road, in that part of Windham known as the Mayberry neighborhood, in which locality Mr. Mayberry has ever since lived. Farming has been his life-long occupation. His education was received in the common schools of Windham. He was married, March 30, 1842, to Mary Jane Mayberry, daughter of Thomas and Mary Mayberry, of Windham. Mrs. Mayberry was born Jan. 9, 1821. They have had four children, viz.: Almeda Ellen, born Dec. 14, 1848. Mary Abby, born Aug. 30, 1852; married, Jan. 1, 1874, to John C. Mayberry; they have two children,—Mabel May, and Richard Leroy. Francis Newhall, born Oct. 22, 1857. Fred. Eugene, born April 27, 1865.

In politics, Mr. Mayberry was a Democrat until the formation of the Republican party, since which time he has been identified with that party. He was elected representative for the town of Windham in 1872, serving in the Legislature of 1873.

A thorough farmer, a good citizen, of a genial, social disposition, Mr. Mayberry well deserves the esteem in which he is held by the community in which he has always lived.

D. P. B. PRIDE.

This gentleman was born in Windham, April 22, 1852, the second child of Edmund B. and Hannah M. (Baker) Pride. His father was born in the town of Cumberland, and was a sea-captain for twelve years. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Cumberland. In 1850 he moved to North Windham, where he has since carried on farming. Their children are Frank O., D. P. B., and Lizzie M. The eldest was born in Cumberland, married Abbie Hunt, and has one child, Leoniel Hersey. He is superintendent of the North Windham Manufacturing Company. D. P. B. Pride received his education in the common schools of Windham, with two years and a half at Westbrook Seminary, from which he graduated in 1869. He subsequently pursued a classical course, under the instruction of Professor James Furbish, of Portland, for two and a half years. Studied law for the same period in the office of Howard & Cleaves, Portland; was admitted to the bar Dec. 12, 1873;

opened a law-office at North Windham, in 1874, and has practiced his profession there since. Mr. Pride is a Republican in politics, and takes an active part in political campaigns. In religion he is a Universalist in sentiment.

He is a prominent member of the order of Good Templars, and is at the head of that organization of the Cumberland district.

In June, 1873, he was elected first lieutenant of Company A, 1st Regiment Maine Volunteer Militia.

GEORGE T. PRATT

was born in the town of Yarmouth, Cumberland Co., Me., July 23, 1847, the fourth child of Thomas and Mary (Bucknam) Pratt. His father followed lumbering and farming, and lived and died in Yarmouth. His mother is still living at the old homestead there. George T. lived at home until he was twenty-one years of age. He received his education in the common schools of his native town. Though brought up on a farm, he early showed a preference for mechanical pursuits, possessing almost an intuitive knowledge of machinery. Following this natural bent of his mind, when of age he left the farm and engaged in the paper-mill of Dennison & Brown at Yarmouth, where he remained till the mill burned in 1871. He was next employed in the paper-mill of L. L. Brown & Co., at South Adams, Mass. In 1875 he was employed in setting up and running the paper-board mill of Pollard & Gray, at East Dover, Me. He also started a mill of the same kind at South Paris. He next took charge of a wood-pulp mill on the Presumpscot River, in North Gorham. In the fall of 1876 he was employed as superintendent of the Sebago Wood Board Company's works, situated at Little Falls, on the Presumpscot River, in South Windham, which position he still holds.

Mr. Pratt in whatever position he has occupied has shown himself a thorough master of the situation. Of strictly temperate habits, using neither tobacco nor ardent spirits in any form, thoroughly self-reliant, he has always enjoyed in the fullest measure the confidence of his employers and the respect of all who have known him.

J. M. WHITE.

His grandfather, Peter, born in Dedham, Mass., in 1748, removed from Buckfield to Standish, in 1788. Married Alice Wescott, of Westbrook. She was born in 1752, and died Oct. 7, 1812. He died June 2, 1804. Their children were Peter. Mary W., wife of John Trickey, born Nov. 11, 1776; died June, 1817. Annie W., wife of Abraham Nabery. Elder Joseph White. Captain John White, born 1784; died April 4, 1838. Captain Mark White, born January, 1781; died December, 1832. Solomon White, born January, 1792; died 1817. Nathaniel White, born March, 1798; died Jan. 31, 1853.

His father, Capt. John White, married, in 1819, Huldah, daughter of Eben and Sarah H. Morrill, of Windham. She was the daughter of Elijah Hanson, one of the first settlers in Windham, and was born Dec. 19, 1790, and died Jan. 15, 1879. Their children are Ann W., born

Aug. 5, 1820. John M., born May 19, 1828. Ellen, born Sept. 29, 1830. These children were born at Great Falls, Windham, in the same house, now the residence of and owned by J. M. White. This homestead was purchased by Capt. John White from the heirs of John Trickey, in 1832, and had been deeded to John Trickey by Zebulon Trickey, in 1800, and deeded to him by Samuel Sewell, of Marblehead.

ALLEY HAWKES

was born in Windham, Cumberland Co., Me., Dec. 3, 1809. The first progenitor of the family in this country was Adam Hawkes, who, at the age of twenty-two, with seventeen hundred emigrants, under Governor John Winthrop, in a fleet of eleven vessels, landed at Salem, Mass., June 12, 1630.

He built a log house in the town of Saugus, on the Saugus River, on an eminence which has always borne the name of "Close Hill." This house was subsequently burned in midwinter, the family barely escaping with their lives. One of the bricks brought from England and used in the construction of the chimney was shown the writer by a son of Mr. Hawkes.

The line of descent is as follows: (1) Adam Hawkes, (2) John Hawkes, (3) Ebenezer Hawkes, Sr., (4) Ebenezer Hawkes, Jr., (5) James Hawkes, (6) James Hawkes, (7) Alley Hawkes.

In 1712, Ebenezer Hawkes, Sr., moved to Marblehead, Mass., and was one of the committee appointed to locate and survey the town of New Marblehead (now Windham), and though he never moved there, he was one of its most active proprietors. He was on the committee to build a bridge over the Presumpscot River, at Horse-beef (now Mallison) Falls, in 1735, and in company with three others built a saw-mill there. He died in 1766.

His son, Ebenezer, Jr., had four sons: Amos, Ebenezer, Nathaniel, and James. The latter (grandfather of Alley Hawkes) was twice married. By his first wife he had one son and two daughters. James Hawkes, the son, married Rebecca Robinson, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Samuel, Solomon, Betsey, Daniel, Lydia, James, and Alley; all deceased, except Betsey, James, and Alley. The father built and carried on a carding-mill at Duck Pond, and also dealt in ship-timber. He was for a number of years engaged in the grocery trade, at Windham Hill, in company with his eldest son.

Alley Hawkes lived at home until twenty years of age. His education was limited to the common schools of Windham. He learned the shoemaker's trade of Joshua L. Brown, of Great Falls. Working for other parties for about three years, in 1833 he bought out his employers, Messrs. Reed & Hawkes, and carried on the shoemaking business until 1845. In the same year he purchased of William Goold the store at the corner of Windham Centre, which he still occupies as a grocery store. Mr. Hawkes married, Feb. 28, 1838, Charlotte, daughter of Abraham Mayberry, of Standish. His wife died Oct. 28, 1842. He again married, Oct. 18, 1843, Ann Louisa, daughter of James H.

Morris. Mrs. Hawkes was born in Scarborough, Oct. 4, 1822. They have had three children, viz.: William A., deceased; Fred S., in trade with his father at Windham Centre; he has been town clerk for eight years, and town treasurer for three years; and Frank N., at home. Mr. Hawkes, with the exception of the short time named above at Gorham, has been a life-long resident of Windham. His present residence at the centre of the town was formerly known as the Hausen Tavern stand, and was kept as a public-house for nearly a century. In politics Mr. Hawkes is a Republican. He has been postmaster at the Centre since 1872.

DR. B. F. DUNN

was born in the town of Oxford, county of Androscoggin, Me., Jan. 9, 1844, the fourth child of James and Ruth (Strout) Dunn. The family are of Scotch descent. His father was a native of Poland, Me., and is a farmer by occupation. There were eight children in his father's family, five sons and three daughters, all but one living. His mother died in August, 1863, at East Poland. The doctor's early years were spent on the farm at home. He attended the high school at Minot Corner, town of Minot; several terms at Edward Little Institute, at Auburn, Warren T. Webster, Principal; and two years at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, in the town of Readfield. At the age of eighteen he enlisted as a private in Company G, Twenty-third Maine, a nine months' regiment; was honorably discharged at the end of term of service. He taught two terms of school at West Poland, and for a time at the State Reform School. He commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Hersey, of Oxford, with whom he remained six months. For the next two years and a half he studied with Dr. S. C. Gordon, of Portland, Me. His first course of lectures was at Bowdoin Medical College; his second course, at the Harvard Medical College; his third, at Bowdoin, from which he took his diploma, June, 1868. He temporarily opened an office with his old preceptor in Portland, where he remained four months. His next practice was in the town of Harrison, where he remained one year. He opened an office at Windham Hill in the fall of 1869, and has remained here since, and has built up a large practice in the town of Windham and vicinity. The doctor married, Jan. 9, 1869, Clara A. Towle, daughter of Lorenzo and Harriet Towle, of Westbrook. Mrs. Dunn was born in Westbrook, Feb. 13, 1843. In politics the doctor is Republican. Both the doctor and Mrs. Dunn are members of the First Congregational Church of Windham.

CHARLES ROGERS

was born in Windham, Cumberland Co., Me., May 12, 1826, the eldest child of Isaiah and Lydia (Gray) Rogers. Gershom Rogers, who was selectman of Windham in 1783 and 1784, was his great-grandfather. His grandfather, Isaac Rogers, and his father, Isaiah, were born in North Windham, on the place now owned by Lewis Libby. They



Photo. by Conant.

B. F. Dunn M.D.



Photo. by Lamson.

Benjamin M. Baker



ALLEY HAWKES.



Photos. by Lamson, Portland.

Charles Rogers

were farmers. His mother was the daughter of James and Lydia Gray, of the town of Standish.

There were in his father's family eight children, viz.: Charles, Marshall, Orin N., Cummings, Sarah K., Annette, Isaac R., and Albert T., all living except Marshall and Orin N. His father died Nov. 20, 1878; his mother, Dec. 3, 1878. Mr. Rogers lived at home till he was eight years of age; he then went to live with his uncle, Daniel Rogers, and remained till he was twenty-one years of age. His education was received in the common schools of Windham. For four years after his majority he worked at lumbering on the Northwest River, Sebago. In 1851 he returned to Windham, where, in company with Charles and J. A. Parsons, he purchased what is known as the Narrows Mills. In 1859 he sold his interest in the mill, and in the spring of 1860 engaged in mercantile trade in North Windham. In 1861 he also engaged in the manufacture of clothing. In 1875 he became again interested in the lumber business, as a partner in the North Windham Manufacturing Company, building a new mill on the site of the old Narrows Mills. These several interests he still retains.

He married, May 27, 1853, Rebecca Knight, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Rogers) Knight. Mrs. Rogers was born in Windham, Sept. 17, 1829. They have had four children, as follows: Orin N., born June 23, 1854, died May 24, 1855; L. Ella, born May 23, 1856; Charles D., born Jan. 16, 1859, died April 16, 1862; Hattie P., born April 26, 1862.

In politics Mr. Rogers was first a Whig, and a Republican since the formation of the party. He was selectman in 1865, 1867, 1868, and 1869; representative in 1874-75; town agent in 1878-79; and trial justice since 1872.

BENJAMIN M. BAKER

was born in Windham, Cumberland Co., Me., Oct. 23, 1817, the eldest child of Elias and Margaret (Morrill)

Baker. His grandfather, Josiah Baker, born in Falmouth, July 5, 1761, married Elizabeth Legrow, Nov. 13, 1783. Soon after his marriage he settled in East Windham, where all of his children, seven in number, were born. He died Oct. 24, 1829.

Gen. Elias Baker, his father, represented the town in the Legislature two years, and was selectman a number of years. He died March 8, 1872. His mother is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, with her son, Benjamin M. Their children were Benjamin M., David P., Hannah M., and Elizabeth L. David P. is deceased.

Mr. Baker lived on the place where he was born, now owned by John L. Morrill, till January, 1857, when he moved on to the farm in East Windham where he now resides. His education was limited to the common schools of Windham. He married, June 21, 1840, Hannah A. Baker, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Baker. Mrs. Baker was born in Windham, Sept. 23, 1818. They have had nine children, viz.: Cordelia J., born Dec. 26, 1841; wife of Joseph E. Maxfield; they have three children, Ina B., Mabel, and Herold Blinn. Ann Mary, born April 21, 1843, wife of Rufus A. Maxfield, brother of Joseph E.; one child, Iva N. Elias L., born Jan. 11, 1847, died July 8, 1854. Ella L., born Dec. 25, 1848, wife of Calvin Morrill. Margaret V., born April 3, 1851. Frank P., born Oct. 3, 1854. Elias L., born Dec. 2, 1855. Lizzie B., born March 10, 1857, died May 14, 1863. Eugene B., born Dec. 9, 1862.

In politics Mr. Baker has been a life-long Democrat, and is one of the leading men of that party in the town of Windham. He has been called to fill various offices of public trust. Was deputy sheriff from 1848 to 1856; coroner from 1852 to 1856; representative in 1865 and 1872; selectman in 1874; and State senator in 1876.

In the discharge of all public duties, and as a private citizen, Mr. Baker has always commanded the respect of the entire community in which his whole life has been spent.

Y A R M O U T H.

INCORPORATION AND BOUNDARIES.

THE town of Yarmouth was incorporated Aug. 8, 1849, and comprised the southern half of the town of North Yarmouth. It is bounded on the north by North Yarmouth, on the east by Pownal and Freeport, on the south by Casco Bay, and on the west by Cumberland. It comprises the greater portion of the early settlements formerly called Wescustogo, and taken possession of by Walter Gendall, George Pearson, and Lieut. Anthony Brackett, under an order issued July 13, 1681, by Hon. Thomas Danforth. The islands belonging to the town are Cousins', Little Johns, Great and Little Moges, Lane's, and Crab Islands. Royall's River, passing to the southward through

the centre of the town, furnishes three magnificent water-powers, 500 yards apart, the lower of which is at the head of steamboat navigation.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The beautiful bay, abounding with fish and fowl, dotted with verdant islands, the bountiful supply of timber upon its shores, and the immense profits of trade with the Indians, were allurements not to be resisted by the hardy sons of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England. The extensive mud flats along the shores abounded in clams, the shells of which had accumulated in immense heaps through many generations of the red men.

In 1629, William Royall, a cleaver of timber, came from England, and settled in 1636 between Cousin River and the stream bearing his name. He purchased a tract of land here of Thomas Gorges, in 1643. In 1637, John Cousins bought of him and moved on to the land between the two branches of Cousin River, afterwards occupied by Mr. Lane. In 1645 he became the owner of Cousins' Island. In 1647, Richard Bray purchased of Mr. Cousins one-half of his island, and with William Wise settled thereon. Richard Carter, Sr., settled on the Foreside.* In 1652 he sold "his sixty acres of lands, with fenced fields," to John Mayne (or Maine), from whom the western end took the name of Maine's Point. Hugh Mosier settled on Mosier's Island in 1647; Nicholas White came the same year. John Holman settled on Prince's Point, near Mr. Mayne. In 1658 a fort or stronghold was erected on Mr. Royall's place, a saw-mill was built at the lower falls by Henry Seward, and a grist-mill partially completed.

George Felt, Francis Neal, and Jenk Williams bought a large tract of land from some Indians, but were opposed by other Indians, who claimed that the first had no title to the land, which was theirs.

Thomas Blashfield settled in that part of the town now Freeport, and Benjamin Larrabee on the old "Staples farm."

Great care was exercised in selecting defensive localities for dwellings. Every man's house was his castle. Forts or strongholds of timbers were erected singly, if alone; while near neighbors joined in a more substantial place of retreat and defense against Indian incursions, and in this one of the families lived.

In June, 1675, the Indians began a war of extermination against the settlers, who were fast encroaching upon their favorite fishing-grounds. Lane's Island had been their council-ground, and its western end their burial-place. Another burial-place was at Maine's Point. The large piles of shells and many stone implements scattered over these flats attest their long occupancy. James Lane was killed. Two of the sons of a Mr. Hazelton, who had recently bought the remaining half of Cousins' Island, were killed while hunting their cows in the woods. The panic-stricken settlers abandoned their homes in haste. Royall's fort was destroyed, the mills burned, and the dwellings and improvements destroyed. After three years peace was made, and the inhabitants returned to their desolate homes. September, 1680, the name was changed to North Yarmouth. A committee, appointed by Governor Danforth to determine the most defensible place for laying out a town, fixed upon the neck or flat south of Royall's River, formerly occupied by John Maine and John Holman, and comprising all the lands south of the Meeting-House Ledge. The former owners were awarded lands elsewhere in exchange for their old titles, on condition of actual settlement. The mill was rebuilt by Capt. Gendall. Capt. Walter Gendall (of Cumberland), Lieut. Anthony Brackett, and George Pearson, surveyor,—committee,—measured and staked out a square of 10 acres of the plains land on the flat below for a meeting-house, minister's house, market-place, school, and burial-plat, surrounded by a street four rods wide.

* Foreside,—the local name applied to the peninsula extending into Casco Bay.

The outer side of the street was laid out in dwelling-house lots, five on each side, eight rods front and ten rods deep. A common field, comprising 6 acres for each house-lot, was also laid out. Each inhabitant was required to build a dwelling-house, upon his lot within one year's time, under penalty of forfeiture of his lot and 40s. fine, unless the committee saw fit to release the fine only.

June 28, 1684, John York, John Royall,† John Harris, and Capt. Walter Gendall were appointed trustees and committee,—any two of whom, with the selectmen of the town, might grant lands.

At a meeting, held at the house of Thomas Blashfield Feb. 24, 1685, the committee declared themselves empowered to deed a grant of land to every man who was an inhabitant of the town. John Royall, William Ashfell, Isaac Larrabee, and Roger Edwards each received 10 acres of land and 4 acres of marsh; and Nov. 15th, Henry Coombs, Samuel Larrabee, and John Harris, each 10 acres of land and 4 acres of marsh, on the west side of Royall's River and along the shore.

By 1686, 36 families were settled along the shores of North Yarmouth, most of whom were in the present town of Yarmouth.

In July, 1686, an Indian named Joseph was arrested by Constable Henry Coombs, for abusing the Lanes in (now) Freeport. He plead drunkenness, having had "eight quarts of rum of John Royall the day before, and four this day!" Mr. Royall denied selling to him,‡ and testified to his previous bad conduct. The Indian was fined, and Mr. Royall remanded to Boston, to appear before the Governor.

The Indians were soon engaged in a general war. William Scales was killed and his family taken captive. John Royall was taken prisoner.

A number of Indians met the whites at Royall's River, as they were going from the Royall garrison near the west end of the lower bridge to their work upon a stockade on the east bank in the morning. They were impudent, and one of them finally pushed one of the Larrabees, who instantly shot him dead. Another Indian who attempted to interfere was cut down by a broad-axe in the hands of Benedict Pulsifer. The fight then became general. The whites, inferior in numbers, retreated below the bank of the river. The garrison, perceiving that their ammunition was about exhausted, Capt. Gendall went in a boat with an attendant to supply them. As the boat neared the shore the savages fired. Throwing the ammunition to the shore, he exclaimed, "I have lost my life in your service!" and fell dead in the boat. William Harris was captured, but escaped. John Royall was taken prisoner. A garrison was established in his house by Col. Tyng, but two months later we find Mrs. Loyall petitioning the Governor for good soldiers. William Scales was killed, and his family taken away. The mills were again burned, and the inhabitants of Lane's Island butchered. Their bodies were found,

† This name was also spelled Rial, Ryall, and Riall, in the early records. He made his mark, to official papers, thus: "John R. Ryal."

‡ Mr. Royall was an Indian trader. At this time a fine of 20s. was exacted for each pint of intoxicating drink sold to an Indian.



JAMES BATES, M.D.

JAMES BATES, M.D.,

was the eldest son of Solomon Bates and Mary Macomber, and was born in the town of Greene, County of Lincoln (now Kennebec), District of Maine, Sept. 24, 1789. At the age of seven his father moved to Fayette, in same county, where the subject of this sketch remained till he became of age, acquiring in the mean time a common education, such as the times afforded.

At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine, as the pupil of Dr. Charles Smith, of Fayette, and Dr. Ariel Mann, of Hallowell, Me., the latter one of the most accomplished physicians and surgeons which Maine has ever possessed. After attending the usual course of medical instruction at Harvard Medical University at Boston, he was appointed "surgeon's-mate" of Col. Denny McCobb's regiment of volunteer infantry in 1813. In 1814 he was appointed "hospital surgeon's-mate," served on the Niagara frontier until the close of the war in Gen. (then Col.) Winfield Scott's brigade; was present at the surrender of Fort Erie, and at the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater. At the close of the war, in 1815, he was left in charge of the general military hospital near Buffalo, with seven hundred sick and wounded, and was the ranking medical officer at that time remaining in the service. He left the army in May, 1815, and entered into a copartnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Mann, of Hallowell, Me., for the practice of his profession.

On the 27th of July, 1815, he married Mary Jones, daughter of Capt. Sylvester Jones, of Fayette, with whom he lived happily for sixty years, and by whom he had five children, two sons and three daughters. One son, James M. Bates, M.D., and one daughter, Mrs. William Jewell, for many years a resident of Bangor, now of Berlin, N. H., are still living. His oldest daughter, Mary A. C., married Edward C. Selden, of Norridgewock, Me., and died in April, 1847. His second daughter, Lydia C. J., married James B. Farnsworth, son of Judge Drummond Farnsworth, of Norridgewock, Me., and died in January, 1860, at Tomah, Wis. His oldest son, Charles A., married Margaret Farnsworth, sister of James B., who died in 1845; and he married, for his second wife, Ellen A. Drew, since deceased. Charles A. himself died since the war of the Rebellion, in which he served as captain.

In 1819 he removed from Hallowell to Norridgewock, Somerset Co., Me., where for twenty-six years he was engaged in an extensive practice of medicine and surgery, which included several counties of the State. Has performed what are termed capital operations in surgery in ten of the sixteen counties. In 1830 was elected a member of the Thirty-second Congress, representing the counties of Somerset, Penobscot, and Piscataquis. In 1845 was appointed superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital, at Augusta, in which capacity he served six years, until that institution was destroyed by fire, when he was commissioned by the Governor to visit all the public institutions of note as far south as Virginia, with a view to obtain information as to the best modes of heating and ventilating, preparatory to rebuilding the hospital. He made an elaborate report on his return, containing much valuable material, which was made use of by the State.

Next, after spending one year in Gardiner, Me., he removed to the town of Fairfield, where he entered into practice, and remained until 1858, when at the solicitation of many citizens of Yarmouth, Cumberland Co., Me., he removed to that town, where he was for ten years or more engaged in the active duties of his profession, and where he now lives in retirement, after fifty-five years of professional duty, at the age of ninety, in the full enjoyment of his mental faculties.

He is a man of strong points of character, always holding a leading position and influence in the communities in which he has lived. He has always felt a strong interest in agriculture and horticulture, and for many years, while living at Norridgewock, cultivated and beautified an extensive farm, and was a large stock-raiser. In those years delivered many addresses at county and State fairs, being actively engaged in promoting the interests of agriculture throughout the State. Has been connected with the Masonic order since 1817, and was one of the charter mem-



James Macomber Bates

bers in organizing Somerset Lodge of F. and A. M., in 1820, at Norridgewock, of which he was for several years Master. Has been a member of the Congregational Society for more than fifty years, and for the last twenty a member of the Central Congregational Church at Yarmouth. The most important and interesting fact in connection with this biographical sketch is, that whatever record he has made during his long and eventful life has been the result of an inherent force of character, and in spite of extremely limited early advantages. Born and reared in the wilds of Maine, his character acquired a vigor which enabled him to encounter the battle of life vigorously, manfully, and successfully.

JAMES M. BATES, M.D.,

youngest son of James and Mary Bates, was born in Norridgewock, Somerset Co., Me., May 31, 1827, where his boyhood days were passed, a large part of the time at school, with exception of two years or so at Waterville Institute, pursuing academical studies.

In 1845 his father, being appointed superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, moved to Augusta, where the son continued his studies, and engaged somewhat in teaching, until in 1848 he began the study of medicine and was a pupil of his father and Dr. H. H. Hill, of Augusta. In 1849-50 attended the Medical School of Maine at Brunswick, and in 1851 completed his medical course at Philadelphia, where he graduated in March, 1851, at the Jefferson Medical College.

Began practice in Kennebec County, where he remained eight years, the last five of which at Sidney, doing an extensive business, where in October, 1855, he married Miss H. Ann R. Sawtelle, daughter of Calvin Sawtelle; wife still living. Has had four children; three still living, as follows: Edward C., has followed the sea for three years—foreign voyages, now in Europe, aged twenty-one; George F., now a member of the sophomore class in Bowdoin College, aged nineteen; and Hattie L., aged nine. Their oldest child, Lottie M. C., died July 3, 1868, aged eleven.

He removed to Yarmouth, Cumberland Co., in August, 1859, and engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, in company with his father, until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, when, after passing an examination before the State Medical Examining Board, he was commissioned by Governor Washburn surgeon of the 13th Regiment Maine Infantry Volunteers, Dec. 5, 1861, with which regiment he served in that capacity, throughout its whole term of three years' service,—going to Gulf of Mexico with the Butler Expedition; thence up the Mississippi to the "Forts" and New Orleans; thence in the Banks Expedition to Texas, and in 1864 in the Red River Expedition; thence north to Washington, and into Maryland, joining Sheridan's forces in the Shenandoah Valley, during part of which campaign he was medical director at Martinsburg, W. Va. After the close of the above campaign the regiment was ordered home, its term of service having expired, arriving at Augusta, Me., Dec. 31, 1864, and he was mustered out of the service Jan. 6, 1865.

Immediately thereafter he resumed the practice of his profession at Yarmouth, where he is now actively engaged in an extensive practice of medicine and surgery.

For many years he has been an active member of the Cumberland County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1869, and of the State Medical Association, of which he was president in 1875.

In Masonry he is a Knight Templar, and a member of St. Alban Commandery of Portland; also of Cumberland Royal Arch Chapter, and Casco Lodge, at Yarmouth. Has served on school committees, and as supervisor of schools for several years in each town in which he has been in business. He is at present a member of the board of trustees of the State Reform School by appointment of the Governor.

During more than two years of his three years' service in the army he was in active field service, and thrown into extensive surgical practice among the wounded in the different battles in which the regiment was engaged, as well as among those wounded in other organizations with which his regiment served.

together with that of a stranger they had tortured there, and buried. Forced to abandon their homes, the settlers removed to Jewell's Island and built a fort there to protect themselves until they could return to Massachusetts. Here they were again attacked by a large party, whom they defeated with great loss.

Joseph Felt made the first resettlement on his father's place, on Royall's River, in 1715, and James Parker, at Parker's Point, opposite Lane's Island, in 1717. Capt. Nathaniel Weare, afterwards son-in-law of Joseph Felt, rebuilt the saw-mill in 1715, to encourage settlement under the Gedney claim. The inhabitants and their descendants soon began to return to their old homes, now covered with a second growth of young trees. Through all the destruction the Indians had preserved only the barn of Mr. Sayward. Five soldiers were sent to garrison the town. In 1723 there were living near Stephen Larrabee and Capt. Parker's garrison, John Downer, John Brock, Isaac, Stephen, and Benjamin Larrabee, James Parker, Thomas Lawerthy, and Joseph Harris.*

A meeting was held at James Parker's inn, September 14th, to complete settlement. Capt. Jeremiah Moulton and Benjamin Flagg, with John Stevens and Phineas Jones, chainmen, laid out 50 lots of 10 acres each, on Maine's Neck, and 50 more on the west side of Royall's River. Stevens, Jones, and Parker were each awarded a house-lot for watching timber through the past winter, and Capt. Moulton, the lot between the wharves, south, for surveying. A printed circular advertised the meeting which assembled at James Parker's Inn, May 18, 1727, for the first drawing of lots. Each proprietor was required to clear 5 acres and build a house before June, 1729. A space of three rods wide was to be kept open on the water front forever. A meeting-house was commenced near the head of lot No. 101, in 1727, on an unsurveyed lot permanently reserved for a burying-place, training-field, and pound. By March, 1730, there were 41 houses and 12 frames erected. Samuel Seabury and Jacob Mitchell built a saw- and grist-mill at the lower falls, for which they were given 120 acres of land and 10 acres at the mill-site.

May 14, 1733, the first election of town officers for the old town of North Yarmouth was held in the meeting-house. A second drawing of land was had June 20th, embracing the north part of the town.†

Capt. Solomon Loring and Cushing Prince built a block-house west of the meeting-house.‡ A second was occupied by the minister, a hundred feet to the east.

Aug. 9, 1746, Ebenezer Eaton was wounded and scalped

alive by Indians. Philip Greely was killed. David True was killed by a party about to surprise Capt. Weare's garrison, and their object defeated by the barking of his dog. Jacob, afterwards Deacon Mitchell, was pursued while returning from an evening visit to his lady, and barely escaped by dashing inside the stockade enclosure of the Whitcomb house, on horseback, § June 20, 1748. Joe, son of Capt. Weare, became famous as a scout and Indian-fighter during this war.

In 1739, Uriah Mason opened a tannery at Larrabee's Landing, on Royall's River, and a grant of 6 120-acre lots was given to John Powell, to encourage the erection of a refinery and forge, for the manufacture of iron from ores obtained on Toddy Brook, near Walnut Hill, North Yarmouth. The refinery and forge were immediately erected near the present furnace of Mr. Weston, and were in operation subsequent to 1753.||

June 20, 1748, Mr. Eaton was killed on the old road south of the ledge, after dragging an Indian who clung to him down the hill, and refusing to surrender, and Benjamin Lake was captured. Three others were pursued, one killed, and another wounded. Joseph Chandler, Solomon and Daniel Mitchell, boys, were captured while after their cows, below the meeting-house, in 1751. Daniel Mitchell remained a prisoner ten years; the others, three. It was not until after 1760 that it was sufficiently safe for settlers to venture back into the woods more than an hour's walk from salt water. The settlement increased more rapidly afterwards. In 1769, Richard Bray bought and settled on one-half of Cousins' Island.

In 1774 the town's people took a firm stand against the British Government. Garrisons were repaired, munitions of war secreted, and troops early furnished for both land and sea. Great excitement was occasioned by the appearance of a vessel at the entrance of the harbor, one Sunday in autumn of 1775. The sentries about the meeting-house discharged their guns. The services were suspended, and women fainted, while the ringing voices of Capt. Mitchell and Lieut. John Drinkwater were heard calling their men from among the congregation, and forming them for action. Marching to Gray's wharf, they found her to be a privateer, sent by Gen. Washington, in quest of spruce, for the medical department of the army. The people turned out *en masse*, and soon supplied them

‡ The Whitcomb house is still standing a short distance below the Riverside Cemetery. It was erected in 1728-29, and is the oldest building in Yarmouth.

|| Dr. Jackson, in report of Geological Survey of Maine, says, "Specimens of magnetic iron ore from Davis' Hill, in Raymond, having been sent me for analysis, . . . at my request several gentlemen accompanied me to the spot, which is a mountain situated in the northeast part of Raymond, six miles from Sebago Lake, and three-fourths of a mile from the head of Great Rattlesnake Pond. The hill is an abrupt, precipitous mass of rocks, covered with a scanty soil, bearing a few small forest trees, and attains an elevation of 371 feet above the level of Rattlesnake Pond. The rock which contains the iron ore is a huge bed of green epidote rock, containing also many scattered crystals of black hornblende, and the iron ore occurs in sheets or veins, closely implanted, measuring from one to four inches in thickness. Owing to its being very closely attached to the rock, it is difficult to quarry without taking out large portions of the matrix within which it is inclosed." He estimates it as yielding 50 per cent. if wrought in a blast furnace.

* Joseph Drinkwater was a part of this garrison in 1735.

† This comprised a part of "two miles on each side of the Wesenstogo River from the first falls to the head of the river, and every branch and creek thereunto belonging," purchased of Robin Hood and other sagamores, in 1673, and sold to B. Gedney, of Salem, Mass., and Henry Saward, of York, Oct. 12, 1674. They began to erect a mill with two saws and a corn-mill, which were burned by the Indians. Mr. Gedney became sole proprietor. Capt. Gendall purchased the mill-site of Mr. Gedney, to whom it reverted in 1681, together with a saw- and grist-mill, house, and 4 acres of cleared land on each side of the river. After Gedney's death, Nathaniel Weare, who had a one-third claim, built the third mill.

‡ Mary Loring, mother of Capt. John Young, was born in this house in August, 1753, and lived there until June, 1843.

with a cargo. A redoubt was erected on Prince's Point, and mounted with a ship's gun, for a coast defense.*

After the war, population and business increased. A potash-factory was opened by Mr. Shepard; hat-factories, by Nathan Spafford and others; salt-works, by Nathaniel Jenks; a cloth-carding and fulling-mill, in 1790, by Jonathan True; a scythe- and axe-factory, by Joseph C. Batchelder; a paper-mill, by Hawes & Cox, succeeded by a mahogany-mill, by Mr. Kimball; brick-making, morocco- and leather-dressing, carding-machinery, by Solomon Winslow; and the famous "Grandfather's" clocks, by Lebbeus Bailey. A Mr. Tailor walled in a rock-bound cove, on the north side of Prince's Point, to catch the tide, and evaporate salt water on a gigantic scale, but only succeeded in giving to the locality the name of "Tailor's Folly." The channel of Cousins River was changed, to facilitate navigation, in 1794.

By 1820, ship-building had become a leading enterprise. The two villages were busy with traffic in hay, wood, potatoes, lumber, and produce, for export in the coasting-vessels which crowded the wharves. The business then comprised six stores, saw, grist, fulling, carding, and paper mills, jewelry, clock, cabinet, saddle, chaise, and wagon, and three blacksmith-shops, two tanneries, a brick-yard, a ship-yard, two taverns, and a busy stage-line.

The Pilot, a Universalist weekly paper, was published in Yarmouth, by Capt. James C. Hill & Son, in 1835-36, and printed on paper made in the village.

On the re-incorporation of the town in 1859 a farm was purchased for the support of the town poor, the fire-engine repaired and placed in a new building, and the schools re-organized. The manufacture of oil from porgies was commenced on a large scale in 1869, but abandoned in 1871. This industry has been profitable for fishermen with small presses for many years. In 1877 the old engine was sold and the proceeds used to erect street-lamps, which were first lighted November 1st of that year. The Maine Central crosses the Grand Trunk Railway a mile north of the village, where is also the Maine Central Depot. Ship-building has been a leading enterprise. In 1874 eight vessels, with an aggregate of 4618 tons burden, were launched.

YARMOUTH VILLAGE,

a seaport and station on the Grand Trunk Railway, originally comprised two separate hamlets, a mile apart, known as the Upper and Lower village. These have since grown to one continuous village, still known by the old local names. The place contains over 200 dwellings, 4 churches, the town-house, 2 school-houses, the academy buildings, Masonic Hall, and the following

MANUFACTORIES AND BUSINESS HOUSES.

Machine-shops: C. H. Weston, manufacturer of leather-working machinery, water-wheels, Weston's anti-friction screw baling-presses; established in 1876, near the site of the old foundry and smelting-works established by John Powell in 1739.

* This earthwork, crescent-shaped, and now on the extreme edge of the bluff, is still plainly defined. It is some 50 feet between points, and 30 inches above the inclosed surface. It did good service at one time, rescuing a sloop belonging to Capt. Drinkwater, by causing the captors to run it aground on Cousins' Island.

Royal River Manufacturing Company, Freeman & Shaw: seamless bags, warp-yarn, and twine; established in 1869 by Barnabas Freeman, Esq.; employs about 50 operatives, and makes about 1000 bags per day. Formerly F. O. and H. J. Libby's cotton-factory.

Flouring- and Plaster-Mill, A. J. Loring: merchant and custom, six run of stones; established in 1863 at the upper falls, burned in 1870, and rebuilt on the site of the first mill, built by Capt. Walter Gendall, in 1681.

Forest Paper Company: paper pulp; established in 1870; conducted since 1877 by Wilfred Barnes, agent.

Ship-Yards: Blanchard Bros., Union Wharf; Giles Loring; Hutchings & Stubbs.

Boat-Building: W. C. & E. Seabury; established 1849

Corn-Canning: J. Winslow Jones; established in 1870.

Granite-Works: C. P. Jones & Taylor, 1879; established by Joseph W. Jones in 1855.

Wagons and Carriages: P. L. Allen, established in 1864; W. Scott Brown, established in 1868; Wm. Lunt, established in 1855.

Harness: George H. Jefferds; established by Benjamin Jefferds in 1837.

Custom Shoes: H. D. Brackett, Thaxter P. Gooding; established in 1879, T. G. Cleaves.

Coffins and Cabinet Work: Gad Hitchcock; established in 1834.

Printer: Lewis Gurney.

Publication: *Old Times*, a historical magazine, quarterly, by Capt. Corliss, 8th U. S. Infantry; established in 1876.

Dealers in General Merchandise: James R. Hopkins, since 1879; Rogers & Co., established by Sumner Seabury in 1869; Wm. C. Sweetser, 1879, established by R. R. York, 1842; Richards & Corliss, established by Wm. Richards, 1876; Gooch Bros., established in 1866.

Dry-Goods and Clothing: Wm. H. Marston, established 1863.

Groceries: J. Parsons & Son, established in 1874; Wright Bros., established 1876; J. N. Merrill, established 1878.

Drugs: M. C. Merrill, established in 1872; L. R. Cook, established in 1878.

Jewelry: W. M. Walker, since 1876, established by Elbridge Thoit, 1859; Artimus Felt, established in 1877.

Tailors: Augustus D. Storer, established in 1859; Bradbury True, established in 1856.

Stoves and Tinware: J. V. R. Coombs, established 1854.

Lumber Dealer: J. L. Craige.

Paint-Shops: Henry B. Hitchcock, established in 1839; Gad Hitchcock, established in 1834

Coal: S. & L. F. Walker, established in 1873.

Fancy Goods: Geo. H. Lovell, established in 1876.

Saloon and Barber-Shop: C. L. Blake.

Hotel: Baker House, D. S. Moody.

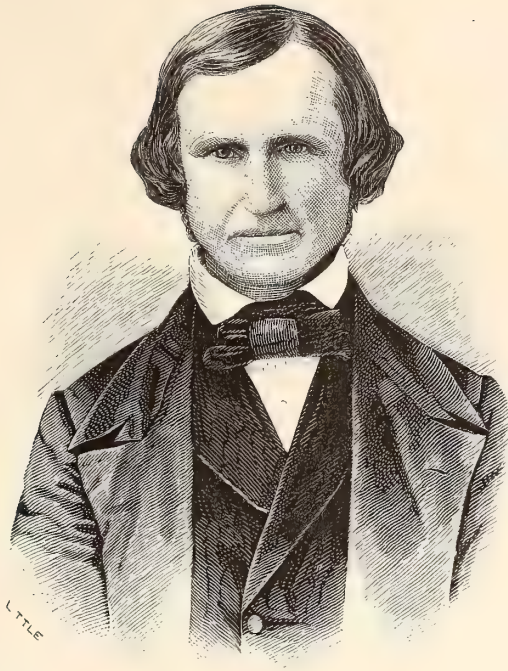
Coal: Lyman Walker & Son.

Blacksmiths: Alexander Grover, L. Dennison.

Mails are daily by railroad; postmistress, Lucy Groves.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

The old Chapel Burying-place, laid out on the church common in 1727, was used also as a training-field. Here were erected the stocks and whipping-post, in obedience to



CAPT. WILLIAM BUCKNAM

was born at North Yarmouth, Dec. 22, 1806. He was the oldest in a family of six children of Samuel and Phoebe (Chandler) Bucknam.

He spent his youth at sea with his father, and at an early age became master of a vessel, which position he filled for several years.

Feb. 19, 1835, he was married to Mary, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth True, of Yarmouth. Of this union five children were born to them, as follows: Horace, born June 2, 1836. Alvan F., born Nov. 27, 1837, who graduated at Bowdoin College in 1860, and is now practicing medicine in Warren, Ill. Lizzie T., born Aug. 3, 1840; died Nov. 10, 1858. William E., born Feb. 17, 1844. Mary Ellen, born March 1, 1846.

After his marriage he purchased a farm in Yar-

mouth, upon which he resided till his death, which occurred July 12, 1851. About twelve years previous to his death he united with the Baptist Church of Yarmouth, and his subsequent life proved the sincerity of his faith, and adorned the profession he had made. In youth and early manhood he had gained many friends, and won the esteem of all by his qualities as a man and citizen. In his latter years, blessed with a competence, enjoying the society of an affectionate companion and interesting children, dwelling in the midst of a circle made up of beloved parents, brothers, sisters, Christian and other friends, the ties which bound him to earth were numerous and strong; but faith taught him that to die was gain, and sustained by a cheerful hope in Christ he has gone to a blissful and eternal reward.

a law which, in this case, was unnecessary. Among the dim, dark, weather-beaten old slates marking the graves of the hardy pioneers no modern white stone has intruded. Here are the graves of Capt. James Parker, the first to resettle upon the foreshore, who died in "1732 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (so reads the inscription); Ebenezer Eaton, Capt. Peter Weare, Capt. Stephen Larrabee, Ensign Benj. Ingersoll, and many whose names are connected with the early history of the town. The ground also contains eighteen unmarked graves.

Two hundred yards to the west a larger and later ground, still unfilled, dates back to the death of John Powell and Jesse Soule, who died in 1742. Rev. Ammi R. Cutter, the first minister, died 1746, aged forty-four, and Stephen Moulton, who died in 1769.

An old burying-ground on Cousins' Island was enlarged in 1879.

The Baptist church-yard, at the upper village, contains the early dead of the more northern part of the town, many of whom have unmarked graves, and date back to the last century. Near the town farm in the east a family ground contains early members of the Davis, Grant, and Lawrence families.

RIVERSIDE CEMETERY,

near the village, was purchased by the town in 1869, and tastefully laid out with granite borders and shrubbery. It contains many fine monuments. A beautiful pavilion overlooks the river, and near the entrance a monument "IN MEMORY OF OUR FALLEN COMRADES" commemorates the heroes of Yarmouth in the war of 1861.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Among the places of interest are the old redoubt on Prince's Point, behind which the grass-covered lawn is succeeded by a beautiful grove, the annual resort of Indians in early days. The high bank to the left of the redoubt is for many rods composed of shells intermixed with the soil, the accumulation of these annual feasts. To the right the falling banks occasionally disclose an Indian skeleton.

The oldest house in the town stands just below the Riverside Cemetery. It was built at the same time with the old church. It was into this house Deacon Mitchell rode to escape from his savage pursuers. An old house south of the road, near Prince's Point, long known as the "Granny Millet house," was built by Mr. Ring some years before the Revolution, and purchased by Capt. Millett with prize-money obtained from privateering. The Corliss house, at the upper village, was built by Jotham Byrom, in 1776-77. The Gooding house, now owned by E. P. Gurney, is supposed to conceal within its modern finish the walls of one of the old garrison-houses from whence Capt. Gendall went forth to meet his death.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

The first regular election was held at the meeting-house of the First Parish, Aug. 20, 1849. Dr. E. Burbank was chosen moderator. Rev. David Shepley opened the meeting by prayer, and the following officers were elected: Dr. Samuel W. Blanchard, Town Clerk; Edward H. Smith, Treasurer; Jeremiah Baker, J. G. Loring, David Seabury, Selectmen, Assessors, and Overseers of the Poor; Rev. David

Shepley, S. W. Blanchard, A. W. Burbank, School Committee; James C. Hill, Town Agent; Jacob B. Lufkin, Collector; B. Freeman, Philip Young, Daniel L. Mitchell, Police Officers; Isaac G. Loring, Clerk of the Market; Jos. Gooding, Edward Bachelder, Charles Moxey, Jos. Drenhabe, Thomas Pratt, William Roberts, Jos. G. Davis, Reuben Hayes, Edward Preble, Surveyors of Highways, Fence-Viewers, and Hog-Reeves.

SELECTMEN.

- 1849-51.—Jeremiah Baker, Jacob G. Loring, David Seabury.
 1852.—Capt. Thaxter Prince, Jeremiah Brown, John Young.
 1853.—Jeremiah Baker, John Young, Samuel W. Blanchard.
 1854.—John Young, S. W. Blanchard, Daniel L. Mitchell.
 1855.—Elbridge G. Waggon, James M. Bucknam, Thomas Pratt.
 1856-58.—Elbridge G. Waggon, James M. Bucknam, Thos. J. Brown.
 1859.—Sylvanus O. Blanchard, Stephen Pratt, Nicholas Drinkwater.
 1860.—Nathaniel Gooch, Nicholas Drinkwater, Octavius A. Hill.
 1861-63.—Nathaniel Gooch, Nicholas Drinkwater, Albion Seabury.
 1864-65.—Perez N. Blanchard, Perez B. Loring, Elkanah H. Walker.
 1866-68.—Perez N. Blanchard, Daniel L. Mitchell, Samuel Baker.
 1869.—Joseph R. Curtis, Daniel L. Mitchell, Jeremiah Buxton, Jr.
 1870.—Joseph R. Curtis, Henry Hutchins, Henry C. Greenleaf.
 1871-73.—Perez N. Blanchard, Elbridge G. Waggon, James M. Bucknam.
 1874-75.—Perez N. Blanchard, Elbridge G. Waggon, Henry C. Greenleaf.
 1876-79.—Perez N. Blanchard, Charles T. Grant, Edward J. Stubbs.

TOWN CLERKS.

- Samuel W. Blanchard, 1849-54; A. H. Burbank, 1855; Samuel W. Burbank, 1856; Benj. Gooch, Jr., 1857-58; Rufus M. Thaxter, 1859; Charles Humphrey, 1860; Reuben Cutter, 1861-64; R. Harding, 1865-66; Elbridge Thoits, 1867-72; Richard Harding, 1873-75; George E. Thoits, 1876-78; E. P. Gurney, 1879.

TREASURERS.

- Edward H. Smith, 1849-51; S. W. Blanchard, 1852; Jacob Loring, 1853; Capt. Jacob G. Loring, 1854-55; Ferdinand Ingraham, 1856-58; Reuben Cutter, 1859-63; Elbridge Thoits, 1864-65; Samuel Fogg, 1866-67; Charles Humphrey, 1868-79.

COLLECTORS.

- Jacob B. Lufkin, 1849; Perez B. Loring, 1850-51; Giles Loring, 1852; Jonathan P. Rowe, 1853; Nathaniel Baker, 1854; Cushing Prince, 1855-56; cons. and col., 1857; Charles Humphreys, 1858; George A. Humphrey, 1859-61; Benjamin R. Gooch, 1862; Daniel L. Mitchell, 1863-78; David M. Lawrence, 1879.

CONSTABLES.

- 1849.—B. Freeman, Philip Young, Daniel L. Mitchell.
 1850.—Philip Toney, B. Freeman, Daniel L. Mitchell.
 1851-53.—Ammi M. Loring, Perez B. Loring, George Lewis.
 1854.—Charles Humphrey, Joel Brooks, Perez B. Loring.
 1855.—George Lewis, Joel Brooks, Reuben Hayes.
 1856.—George Lewis, Joel Brooks, Ammi M. Loring.
 1857.—Ammi M. Loring, Joel Brooks, Cushing Prince.
 1858.—Ammi M. Loring, Joel Brooks, Charles Humphreys.
 1859-61.—Ammi M. Loring, Robert E. Corliss, George A. Humphreys.
 1862.—Ammi M. Loring, Robert E. Corliss, Benjamin R. Gooch.
 1863.—George A. Humphrey, William T. Baker, J. G. Skillin, Daniel L. Mitchell.
 1864.—George A. Humphrey, Ammi M. Loring, Robert E. Corliss, Daniel L. Mitchell.
 1865-68.—Joel Brooks, Ammi M. Loring, Robert E. Corliss, Daniel L. Mitchell.
 1869.—Joel Brooks, Robert E. Corliss, Daniel L. Mitchell.
 1870-73.—Daniel L. Mitchell, Robert E. Corliss, Giles Loring.
 1874.—Daniel L. Mitchell, Robert E. Corliss, Perez B. Loring.
 1875-79.—Daniel L. Mitchell, Robert E. Corliss, Charles T. Grant.

RELIGIOUS.

CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH.

The first minister of Yarmouth was Rev. Samuel Seabury, who preached from 1727 to November, 1729. The meeting-house was commenced in 1727, and accepted April, 1729. It was finished six years later, by a tax of £312, by Richard Houghton, Joseph Jones, and John Owen, carpenters. This house, 40 by 50 feet in size, and 22 feet high at the eaves, was strongly built of oak, with ceiled walls, plastered overhead, clapboarded outside, and surmounted by a steeple and copper vane. The entrance was by three doors, with "shells" over them. There were two seats apiece in the side galleries, and three in the front gallery, reached by two pairs of stairs. Twenty-four of the pews were drawn with the lands, and the rest went to the minister. Two seats were afterwards added, near the pulpit, for deaf people. In 1762 forty feet were added to its length, a porch added, and the interior arrangements changed. Capt. John Young's house now occupies the site of the western end, while the stone step of the eastern entrance remains in his garden, surrounded by a cedar hedge.

Messengers from the churches of Wells, Falmouth, Scarborough, and Biddeford met at the meeting-house, Nov. 18, 1730, and the Church of North Yarmouth was there incorporated, with Samuel Seabury, Jacob Mitchell, and Jedediah Southworth, deacons; and Joseph Chandler, Ebenezer Eaton, Samuel Fisher, Samuel Totman, and Benjamin Price, members. Rev. Ammi Rahamah Cutter became the first settled minister, Oct. 21, 1730, remaining five years, and receiving the ministerial lot, besides his salary of 120 ounces of silver a year, or its equivalent in bills of credit. He lived in a house ninety feet east of the meeting-house, built in 1734, of hewn timbers of hard wood, loop-holed, surrounded by a wall of hard timber ten feet high, sixty feet wide, and eighty feet long, with two watch-boxes for rifles on its walls, and called the Cutter fort. One hundred and ninety feet to the west was the Loring fort. Ammunition was stored in the loft of the meeting-house. The men came armed, and took seats at the outer end of their pews. During service armed sentinels were posted on the ledge, on Gilman Rock, and on the bluff to the northward. There was no bell. A bass-drum was beaten from the ledge every Sunday morning and noon. Fires were carried in foot-stoves in cold weather. The building was never warmed nor lighted. Rev. Mr. Cutter was dismissed Dec. 12, 1735, practiced medicine until 1742, and removed to Saco River. The parish was supplied by Rev. Ephraim Keith, of Bridgewater, until the settlement of Rev. Nicholas Loring, Nov. 10, 1736. He remained until his death, July 13, 1763. Rev. Edward Brooks was ordained with great rejoicing, July 4, 1764, at an expense of \$116 for the ordination dinner. He was succeeded by Rev. Tristram Gilman, who was pastor from his ordination in November, 1769, until his death, in 1809. Rev. Francis Brown was ordained January, 1810, succeeded by Joseph Waite Curtis, ordained June, 1816, resigned in 1817; Rev. Samuel Woodbury, the last settled pastor, installed Nov. 5, 1817, died July 6, 1819. The church became divided over the erection of a new house, and a new one was erected at the village. Rev. Asa Cummings was ordained in the

new house, in February, 1821, and remained pastor until 1824, when he became editor of the *Christian Mirror*. Rev. Noah Cressy succeeded as pastor of the old meeting-house, where the old members continued to worship under the name of the Chapel Church, until the fall of 1829, when he left them. The members united with the village church in 1833. The last great gathering in the old meeting-house was May 14, 1833, the anniversary of the first town election, when Gen. Edward Russell, one of the leading citizens of the county, delivered an address to his townsmen. The building was torn down by the town authorities in 1836, and its timbers built into three ships, which were all lost at sea. The old vane, thirty feet in height, stands upon the granite ledge where Seth Mitchell beat the drum for meeting a hundred and fifty years ago.

The succeeding ministers have been Revs. David Shepley, ordained April 18, 1849; Edward P. Allen, settled February, 1850; Rev. Charles A. Aikin, settled October, 1854; George A. Pinkham, 1860, discharged 1870; Leavitt Bartlett, installed 1871, discharged 1875; Joseph Torrey, installed March, 1875.

The deacons have been Samuel Seabury, appointed 1730, died 1763; Jacob Mitchell, appointed 1730, died 1744; Jedediah Southworth, appointed 1730, died 1741; Jonas Mason, appointed 1737, died 1801; Jacob Mitchell, appointed 1745, died 1784; Jacob Mitchell, appointed 1796, died 1848; John White, appointed 1745, died 1747; John Lewis, appointed 1796, died 1803; Thomas Scales, appointed 1770, died 1786; David Mitchell, appointed 1770, died 1796; John Southworth, appointed 1786, died 1814; Ammi R. Mitchell, appointed 1803, died 1824; John Hayes, 1803-4, died 1820; John Webster, appointed 1824, died 1838; Thomas Chase, appointed 1837; Allen H. Weld, removed 1846; Philip Greely was killed by Indians Aug. 9, 1746, and Ebenezer Eaton was killed on the ledge near the old spire June 20, 1748,—both were members of this church.

A new church was embodied under the name of the Central Congregationalist Church, at a meeting held by some of the members at the Academy Hall, April 4, 1859. Cushing Prince was chosen Moderator; Barnabas Freeman, Scribe; and Rev. Charles A. Aikin was invited to preach an organization sermon. The organization comprised 20 members; a house of worship was immediately erected. Rev. John G. Butger was chosen pastor in 1860. Rev. J. J. Abbott, in September, 1865; Rev. R. W. Jenkins, 1876-78; Rev. F. W. Sanborn, settled 1878-79. Present membership, 60. Officers: E. D. Freeman, Society Clerk; Geo. Lovell, Treasurer; Dr. J. M. Bates, Parish Treasurer.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Hezekiah Smith preached in Yarmouth, in 1780, on invitation of Capt. Davis, a coaster, who took him to his home on Davis' Island, and was baptized by him soon after. Elder James Potter preached at the Falls in 1793, and baptized Jeremiah Stubbs, Mrs. Judith Winslow, John Drinkwater, and Samuel York. A church was organized by Elder Thomas Green, who became the first pastor, at his house, Jan. 18, 1797. Sylvanus Soule was one of the first members. The church was incorporated in that year, and

became a part of the Bowdoin Association. The meeting-house on the hill was erected in 1798-99. In 1799 missionary work was commenced. Three missionaries have been sent out, of whom Miss Sarah Cummings, the first, died in Burmah, Aug. 1, 1833. Rev. Sylvanus Boardman became the colleague of Mr. Green in 1810, and pastor in 1816. Rev. Otis Briggs was pastor, 1817-18; Rev. Stephen Chapin, 1819, leaving to become professor of theology in Waterville College in 1822; Rev. Alonzo King, 1826-29; John Butler, 1831-35; Zabdiel Bradford, ordained May, 1837, created an interest in 1841 which added to the numbers of the church, and caused the house to be rebuilt. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles W. Reding in 1845; Wm. B. Jacobs, 1848; L. B. Allen, 1850; Wm. B. Hobden, 1857; Charles Foster, 1861; H. A. Hart, 1865; N. Melcher, 1869; George B. Ilsley, present pastor, in July, 1873.

The following-named have entered the ministry: Benjamin Titcomb, ordained May 31, 1800; Silas Stevens, ordained Oct. 22, 1805; Arthur Drinkwater, Oct. 6, 1813; Edward Warren, May 6, 1833; Zaham P. Byram, May 9, 1833; Samuel W. Field, Dec. 17, 1836; John C. Stockbridge, March 21, 1841; Cyrus A. Craft, Jan. 16, 1845; Wm. H. Humphrey, July 2, 1851; Washington G. Humphrey, Sept. 1, 1855. Present membership, 169. John Cobb, Clerk; Nathaniel Jordan, Wm. P. Hutchinson, Deacons.

A Universalist society was organized at the house of Amos Storer, May 24, 1834, and a chapel erected, through the efforts of Rev. Zenas Thompson. Allen Drinkwater was first clerk. James C. Hill, William Rose, and Robert E. Corliss, standing committee. The subsequent ministers have been Revs. R. B. Tasker, George W. Quinby, James Whittier, Henry R. Walworth, to 1848; Rev. Mr. Fletcher, 1871-74; Rev. J. Bradbury and Rev. George W. Hamilton since 1877.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

In 1804 a daughter of William Martin, of Portland, taught the first high school. A fund of \$1375 was raised in 1810, with which to erect an academy building. The chief contributors were Ammi R. Mitchell, Nathaniel Jenks, and Hannah and Edward Russell, who donated the land required. Rev. Francis Brown was first president of the board of trustees; Edward Russell, secretary, and Nathaniel Jenks, treasurer. A building was erected in 1811, and Rev. Daniel Meanbec Mitchell was engaged as first preceptor. An act of incorporation was passed Feb. 14, 1814. Half a township of land was granted by the Legislature in 1825. An additional building was erected in 1841. A new academy building was erected in 1847. The principals have been Joseph Sherman, Samuel H. Shepley, Nathan Dole, Allan H. Weld, Daniel Lane, Samuel W. Blanchard, and George Woods. It is now conducted as a high school, and is under the management of the town. There were appropriated \$1000 for this school, and \$1500 for common schools, in 1879. Of the 618 school children, 405 are registered as attending school, the greater number during the summer. The school property in the nine districts is valued at \$6000.

ASSOCIATIONS.

MASONS.

Casco Lodge, F. A. M., No. 36, was chartered Oct. 24, 1821. The first officers were George Pierce, W. M.; Lebbeus Bailey, Jr., S. W.; John W. Mellon, J. W.; Nathan Oakes, Treas.; Samuel Gilman, Sec.; James C. Hill, S. D.; Nathaniel True, J. D.; John Worthley, Tyler; Amos Storer, Sr., Steward. Calvin Stockbridge, Hiram Hatch, William Hawes, and Robert E. Corliss were also charter members. Membership, 1870, 151. 33 members entered the army of 1861.

Cumberland Royal Arch Chapter was organized at Yarmouth, Sept. 14, 1870, on application from 25 Master Masons. The first officers were James J. Humphrey, High Priest; Henry C. Greenleaf, King; John P. Carswell, Scribe; Frederick E. Mitchell, Captain of Host; Joseph Raynes, R. A. Cap.; Ansel L. Loring, Treas.; James M. Bates, Sec. A fine building and hall was erected by this chapter and Casco Lodge, and dedicated Jan. 28, 1873. The present officers are Lorenzo L. Shaw, H. P.; Hermon Seabury, K.; Thomas L. Curtis, Sec.; John Smith, C. of H.; Joseph Haynes, R. A. C.; Richard Harding, Tr.; James M. Bates, Sec.

YARMOUTH BRASS BAND

was organized in 1866 by six veteran musicians from the volunteer army, with Samuel Chadbourne leader, and E. A. Blanchard director. It still retains nine of its original members. E. Raynes is its leader; E. A. Blanchard, director.

PROFESSIONAL.

PHYSICIANS.

The physicians of the town have been Rev. Dr. Ammi R. Cutter, from 1735-42; Gilbert Winslow, 1743-79; John Bartlett, 1747-58; William Chase, 1760-98; Edward Russell, 1765-85; David Jones, a surgeon of the Continental army, 1785-1800; Ammi R. Mitchell, 1725, to his death in 1824; Daniel Clark, 1810-21; Jacob Mitchell, to 1831; Gad Hitchcock, 1810-38; Wm. B. Gooch, to 1844; Elbridge Kimball, to 1845; Eleazer Burbank, 1837-67; Greenfield Thompson, 1843-79; Lewis Whitney, to 1857; James Bates, Wm. and Amos Osgood, Samuel W. Blanchard, to 1857; Augustus H. Burbank, 1847-79; W. W. Thomas, 1870-79; James Bates, James M. Bates.

G. T. Merriman, dentist, 1877-79.

LAWYERS.

Hon. David Mitchell graduated at Harvard College in 1751, and began to practice law in Yarmouth in 1754. He was associate justice of Common Pleas from 1778 to 1786; member of the Massachusetts convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States, in 1788; member of the first board of trustees of Bowdoin College; senator to Massachusetts, 1791-95. He died in 1796, aged sixty-seven. Grenville Mellon was a prominent lawyer from 1815 to 1824. William Barrows was a leading member of the bar until his death, in 1821. Philip Eastman was a prominent citizen and lawyer for some years. Barnabas Freeman, graduate of Waterville College, admitted to the bar in 1843, and has since prac-

ticed law in Freeport. E. Dudley Freeman, his son, graduated at Amherst College in 1875, and began practice in Freeport in 1879.

Among the more prominent men of Yarmouth have been John York; Gen. Edward Russell; Rev. Ammi R. Cutter, the first cotton-spinner; Capt. Samuel Mason, Jr., first customs officer of Yarmouth, who served thirty-six years under George III., and was recommissioned by Gen. Washington; Silvanus C. Blanchard; Nathaniel Gooch; Dr. Ammi R. Mitchell, senator to Massachusetts in 1808; Cornelius Soule, the first representative.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. ELEAZER BURBANK

was born in Scarborough, Sept. 17, 1793. The early part of his life was spent in labor which gave to him a vigorous constitution and habits of industry and economy. When he attained his majority, having determined to become a physician, he traveled on foot one hundred miles to Hanover, N. H., to avail himself of the best advantages of Dartmouth College. Having completed his studies, he settled in Poland, Me., about the year 1818, where he practiced with much success. His circuit extended to many of the surrounding towns. On the death of Dr. Gad Hitchcock, in Yarmouth, Dr. Burbank was invited by a committee of the citizens, chosen to select a physician, to remove to that place. Thence he removed, in 1838, where he passed the last twenty-nine years of his life, having all the time a very large practice, extending to many of the adjoining towns. He had a high reputation as an intelligent, faithful, and successful physician, and was a man of sound judgment, close observation, and patient investigation. In his practice, as well as on other subjects, he did not form his opinions till he had carefully examined the facts. His reputation as a physician was founded on true merit, and not on any groundless pretension. He had a mind capable of applying judiciously what he read, and was possessed of strong common sense. Seldom did consulting physicians have occasion to change his treatment. In his practice he was kind, having a tender regard for the sufferings of the afflicted.

But it was not as a physician alone that he was known. As a man and a citizen he was engaged in many of the onward movements of the day. Although he did not have the advantages for study in his early life now enjoyed by the young, he had industry, energy, and patient thought, read carefully on the important subjects of the day; and what he professed to know he knew thoroughly. He took an active and prominent part in town affairs, and was often called to preside at public town-meetings. In the educational affairs of the town he took much interest. His firmness and decision of character fitted him to carry into execution the plans he had formed, and this he did perseveringly.

The Christian experience of Dr. Burbank began in Poland, March 6, 1836, and the following year, November 18th, he was elected deacon of the church at that place. His membership in the Congregational Church of Yar-

mouth commenced in 1840, and he held the office of deacon from 1856 to the close of his life. Two years of this time he was superintendent of the Sabbath-school. At the time of his death in 1867 he held six distinct offices in the church.

When convinced he was right, opposition from whatever source did not swerve him from the path of duty. His strong will enabled him to overcome great difficulties, and he often had occasion to test his decision.

He was a Republican—intelligent and decided. In 1857–58 he served in the State Senate with fidelity and honor. He united heartily with all the lovers of truth and free government to suppress treason and rebellion. He sought in all ways to strengthen the government, rejoicing in success, and sorrowing in our defeats.

His success in life affords encouragement to young men who see difficulties before them. His industry and energy are worthy of imitation. He, under a kind Providence, made himself. May the memory of what he accomplished under so many discouragements, through a long and successful life, incite others to industry, virtue, and piety, that they, too, may live in the hearts of the good, that their end may be peace and their memory blessed.

AUGUSTUS HANNIBAL BURBANK, M.D.,

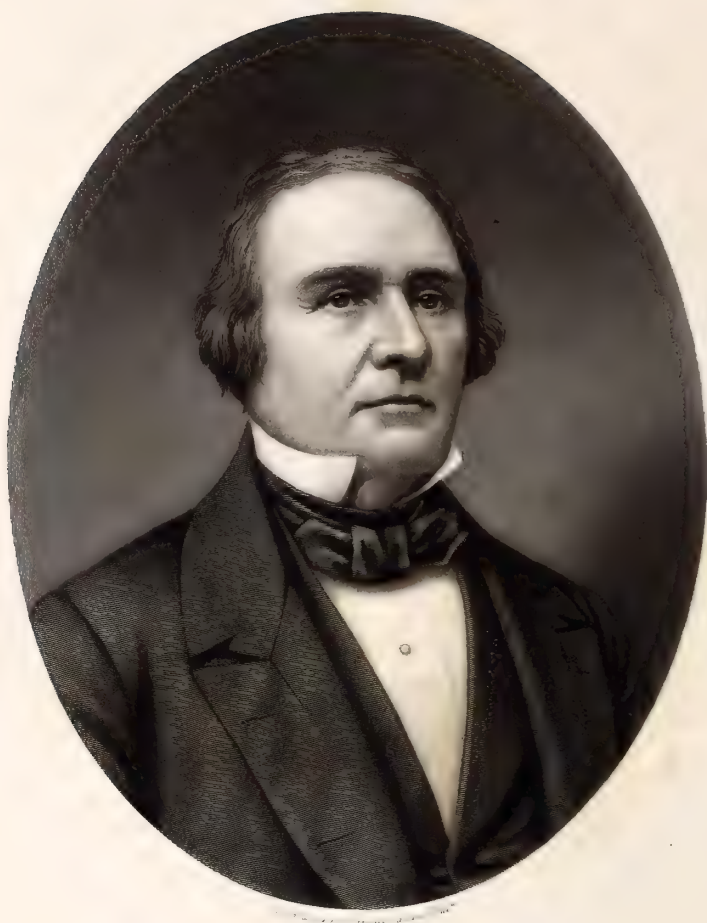
physician and surgeon of Yarmouth, and only son of Eleazer and Sophronia (Ricker) Burbank, was born Jan. 24, 1823, in Poland, Me. His boyhood was spent in Poland until the age of fifteen. He prepared for college at North Yarmouth Academy, graduated at Bowdoin College in the year 1843, and received his medical degree at Harvard College in 1847. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Yarmouth, where he has since remained continuously in the duties of his profession.

Dr. Burbank is recognized by the fraternity as a safe counselor in complicated cases, ready in their diagnosis, skillful in practice, and conversant with the latest and most successful treatment of all forms of diseases. His large experience and wide range of practice have made his name familiar in Cumberland County, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of both rich and poor to whose necessities he has administered.

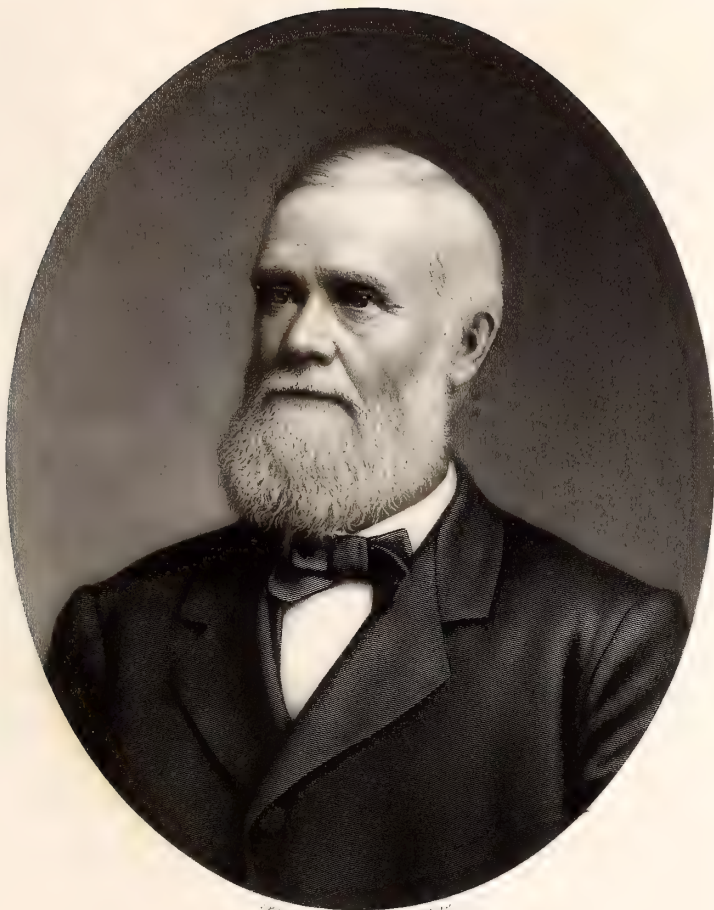
Notwithstanding the onerous duties of his profession, he has steadily advanced in the knowledge of the most modern medical literature, and ranks among the best-read of medical men. He has never been active in politics, or solicitous of political preferment. He was formerly a member of the Whig party, and is now a Republican.

He has been twice married: first to Elizabeth R., daughter of Dr. Elias and Lucretia P. Banks, of Portland, Nov. 25, 1850. Of this union was born one daughter,—Annie. His wife died Jan. 4, 1868. For his second wife he married Alice N., daughter of Greenfield and Nancy W. Thompson, of Yarmouth. The children of this marriage are Elizabeth R. (deceased), Hugh, Eleazer, and Marjorie.

Dr. Burbank and his wife are members of the First Congregational Church of Yarmouth, and promoters of social, educational, and religious interests, and he has been for many years a deacon of the church.



ELEAZER BURBANK, M.D.



drawn by some artist 1881

A. H. BURBANK, M.D.

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS

IN THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION FROM CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

PORTLAND.

FIRST MAINE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Mustered into the United States service for three months, from May 23, 1861; discharged Aug. 5, 1861. Companies B, C, E, F, G, H, I, and K were organized as a portion of the 10th Infantry.

COMPANY A.

Sergeants, John M. Beal, Alex. Bell, Perez B. Burnham, Simeon Wiggins; corporals, Chas. A. Chellis, Chas. H. Scott, Jas. Berry, Benj. F. Witham; musician, Wm. H. Sewall; privates, John R. Begg, Davis C. Bowker, John E. Barnard, John B. Bowie, John F. Copp, Benjamin F. Cushman, Thaddeus W. Colbroth, John Green, Rufus W. Hyde, Webb Hall, Niles A. Hanson, Edward J. Hockley, Edward R. Lincoln, John H. Munsey, George H. McKenney, Angus McDonald, Charles P. Norton, Charles H. Newell, John B. Pike, Albert H. Purinton, Frank G. Rich, George H. Ross, Edward Roach, Albert W. Smith, Thomas W. Soule, George Strong, George W. Stockman, Daniel W. Stackpole, John B. Swett, Albert H. Swett, George R. W. Thaxter, Samuel O. Waterhouse, Edward P. Ayer, Oliver G. Whitten, Benjamin P. Whitten, Alvan S. Wilson.

COMPANY B.

Sergeants, Charles W. Roberts, Alfred L. Turner, Woodbury S. Bonnell, Charles H. Libby; corporals, Richard T. Beasley, Alfred D. F. Farley, Charles H. Colley, Jr., Chas. Cushman; musician, Samuel T. Dyer; privates, Chas. F. Allen, G. L. Amsbey, Chas. R. Berry, Aug. Bowie, Cyrus W. Buck, Daniel H. Brown, Charles H. Cushman, Franklin S. Cummings, Chas. H. Colley, Renel D. Chase, Marcus Delano, Samuel P. Folsom, William H. Folsom, William H. Fagan, Charles H. Frost, Joseph M. Green, John G. Glendering, Edward W. Graffam, Charles T. Hurd, Benjamin G. Hoyt, Dana Hall, Moses S. Hodsdon, David N. Hall, Charles D. Jones, Walter Johnson, George D. Jost, Simeon Knight, Thomas Kelly, John S. Libby, George W. Lemont, Edward W. Loveitt, Daniel E. Mountfort, James G. Marshall, George T. Mahan, Alfred L. Moses, Rufus W. Noble, James N. Newall, Stephen Noyes, Jr., John P. Peterson, Daniel M. Pote, Charles H. Paine, Charles O. Quimby, Lincoln Robie, David H. Rines, Francis Seed, John Searle, John F. Totman, George H. Thurston, John Trowbridge, Charles J. Trowbridge, Benjamin F. Verrill, Richard Wescott, John C. Willey, Cyrus T. Waterhouse.

COMPANY C.

Sergeants, Edward N. Greely, George W. Graffam, Daniel C. Clark, James M. Safford; corporals, Charles E. Jordan, Henry A. Burnham, Simeon H. Merrill, Charles E. Howard; musician, David Jones; privates, Osborn R. Berry, John Burns, Edward W. Bonney, Edwin Bicknell, Henry R. Colesworthy, Thomas Curran, Edward J. Dolan, John M. Dodge, Wm. O. Foy, James M. C. Furbish, John M. Gould, Reusselaer Greely (2d), Alberton P. Haines, John B. Hudson, Jr., George H. Hurd, Charles B. Hamilton, William P. Hamilton, John H. Hatch, George S. Holt, Edward J. Hiller, Eben. Hilton, Charles P. Kennard, Charles T. Knowlton, Chas. O. Lamson, James W. Leslie, Edward R. Lincoln, Edward K. More, Thomas Monroe, James P. Miller, Joseph N. Mills, Eben M. Mitchell, James E. Mitchell, George McGinley, Henry A. Plummer, Levi M. Prince, William H. Reed, Marshall H. Rich, Frank A. Smith, Henry M. Smith, Peter W. Stoneham, John A. Sargent, George W. Sawyer, James Smith, Frederick H. Thompson, George F. Trask, Robert M. Weeks, J. Henry Whittier, Archibald Wilson.

COMPANY D.

Capt. Charles H. Meserve.

Sergeants, William W. Davis, Charles H. Bradford, Augustus Fox, Otis O. Newhall; corporals, George C. Ham, Thomas H. Poor, Jacob F. Knight, Francis E. Emery; musicians, Albert P. Ward, Frank H. Butler; privates, Henry C. Bradish, Richard Birchill, John H. Blake, William Brine, George E. Conley, George H. Cammett, John Conway, Benjamin F. Cobb, John Campbell, Robert Curran, John W. C. Downs, John H. Doody, Dustin Damren, Leonard Eustice, Frank F. Eustice, George Forsaith, Jotham Grant, Watson R. Gribbin, Robert M. Hunt, Sylvanus Harmon, William L. Ham, John H. Hart, Robert Hamilton, George H.

Jewett, Frank Lee, Charles Littlefield, Alfred S. Moore, Patrick McDermott, Patrick Maloney, John E. Mountfort, Timothy McCarthy, Andrew D. Newbold, Abram Newcomb, Henry N. Phelps, Thomas C. Riddell, Charles Sawyer, Charles J. B. Smith, George W. Smellage, David Westcott, Hiram Winslow, Samuel A. Walker.

COMPANY E.

Sergeants, Cyrus Latham, Sylvester C. Moody, William Rolfe, Herbert R. Sargent; corporals, Joseph Thompson, Jr., Hiram T. Cook, William L. L. Gill, James S. Roberts; musicians, Charles T. Morse, Turner Cary; privates, Jesse B. Allen, Orrin Bent, Flavius O. Beal, Alonzo G. Bonney, Charles W. M. Bragdon, Charles H. Blake, George A. Card, George Chamberlin, Andrew C. Cloudman, Charles Coolbroth, George W. Coffin, Cornelius B. Coe, Joseph C. Colesworthy, Jesse H. Crowell, Samuel C. Davis, John H. Dennison, Martin T. Dunn, William Frazer, Edmond D. Field, William C. Googins, Charles R. Green, William S. Haskell, George W. Jones, Frederick M. Knight, Theodore H. Lombard, Samuel B. Libby, Joseph F. Mackin, William S. McChanning, Joseph H. Perley, Benjamin C. Pennell, Alonzo H. Quimby, John F. Randall, John H. Ritter, Charles H. Rounds, Henry T. Simpson, Charles D. Skillin, George A. Soule, Harrison W. Smith, Henry F. Smith, George A. Smith, William E. St. John, Lewis L. Thurston, Edwin L. R. Thompson, Samuel Townley, Charles S. Trowbridge, Clifford S. Trefethen, Daniel Willard.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant, John T. Simpson; privates, Hezekiah Atwood, John C. Bakeman, James M. Clapp, Frank A. Calkins, Peter Clusky, Daniel Deland, Jr., Charles T. Dunn, Alonzo Davis, Samuel H. Foster, Leonard F. Gill, David H. Leighton, William H. Murphy, Nathaniel D. Ripley, Albert B. Richardson, Charles I. Stanford, Albion Sawyer, Stephen Terhune, William Welch.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Austin, Samuel, Co. A; must. July 16, 1861; disch. for disability, March 19, 1863.
Hickey, James, Co. A; must. July 12, 1861; trans. to 20th Maine Vols. May 20, 1863.
Brown, George R., Co. B; must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Oct. 20, 1861.
Damrell, John, Co. B; must. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 11, 1861.
O'Neill, Andrew, Co. B; must. Aug. 31, 1861; trans. to 20th Maine Vols.
Swellage, Augustus, Co. B; must. Aug. 31, 1861.
Connolley, John, Co. D; must. May 28, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.
McCullam, James, Co. E; must. July 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1861.
Smart, Benjamin F., Co. G; must. May 28, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; killed at Hanover Court-House, Va.
Chase, George B., Co. C; must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 15, 1863.
O'Connell, John, Co. I; must. July 5, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. Oct. 3, 1861.
Walsh, William, Co. I; must. July 5, 1861; disch. Aug. 14, 1861.
Carlin, Patrick, Co. I; must. July 5, 1861; dropped from rolls, Oct. 3, 1861.
Kenney, Michael, Co. I; must. July 3, 1861; dropped from rolls, Oct. 3, 1861.
Murray, John, Co. I; must. July 5, 1861; trans. to 20th Maine Vol. Inf.
Leavitt, Burnett, Co. I; must. July 1, 1861.
Farrell, Charles, Co. I; must. July 10, 1861; wounded at Hanover Court-House; discharged.
Stokes, Thomas, Co. I; must. July 16, 1861; pris. at Gaines' Mill; exchanged; trans. to 20th Maine Vol. Inf.
Murphy, Jere, Co. I; must. July 10, 1861; pris. at Gaines' Mill; exchanged; trans. to 20th Maine Vol. Inf.
Collins, John, Co. I; must. July 16, 1861; dropped from rolls, Oct. 3, 1861.
Dougherty, William, Co. I; must. July 10, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 1, 1863.
Deehan, Michael, Co. I; must. July 16, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill; trans. to 20th Maine Vols.
Kearse, Michael, Co. I; must. May 28, 1861; wounded at Manassas; disch. June 4, 1863.
Sullivan, Jerry, Co. I; must. July 1, 1861; trans. to Co. H; disch. June 4, 1863.
Hogan, Michael, Co. I; must. May 28, 1861; disch. June 4, 1863.
Smith, Samuel B., Co. H; must. Nov. 26, 1861; died.

THIRD INFANTRY.

Lewis, William, Co. A; must. Aug. 12, 1863; sick in hospital; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Dolan, Patrick, Co. B; must. Aug. 19, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Beadley, Charles, Co. C; must. Sept. 29, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Cooley, Daniel, Co. C; must. Aug. 20, 1863; missing in action.
 Chase, Franklin, Co. C; must. Aug. 21, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Dunlap, Samuel, Co. C; must. Aug. 21, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Davis, David, Co. C; must. July 23, 1863; missing in action.
 Greaser, George, Co. C; must. Sept. 21, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Grant, Daniel W., Co. C; must. Sept. 26, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Knights, Daniel, Co. C; must. Aug. 18, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Langton, James, Co. C; must. Aug. 20, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Thomas, Benjamin, Co. C; must. Sept. 30, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Welch, Thomas W., Co. C; must. Aug. 22, 1863; trans. to Navy, April 14, 1864.

CONSCRIPTS.

Galvin, William, Co. D; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Lyons, Patrick, Co. D; must. Aug. 20, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Lefty, John, Co. D; must. Oct. 5, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Miller, William B., Co. D; must. Oct. 5, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Perkins, Thomas B., Co. D; must. Sept. 30, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Shehan, William, Co. D; must. Oct. 5, 1863; missing.
 York, George W., Co. D; must. Oct. 5, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Brown, John R., Co. E; must. Aug. 25, 1863; disch. April 14, 1864.
 Cooper, John, Co. F; must. Aug. 24, 1863.
 Davis, Charles, Co. F; must. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Forest, Edwin, Co. F; must. Aug. 24, 1863; disch. for disability, Aug. 24, 1863.
 Farrell, William, Co. F; must. Aug. 24, 1863.
 Harris, Charles S., Co. F; must. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Kane, Henry, Co. F; must. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Allerton, Frederick, Co. G; must. Oct. 2, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Carey, Shephard, Co. G; must. Oct. 2, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Coleman, George, Co. G; must. Sept. 28, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 D-navin, John, Co. G; must. Oct. 1, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Higgins, Charles S., Co. G; must. Aug. 24, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Hatch, Joshua, Co. G; must. Aug. 29, 1863.
 Hutchins, Jonathan, Jr., Co. G; must. Aug. 21, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Austin, Samuel, Co. H; must. Sept. 23, 1863; trans. to 1st Rhode Island Art., Oct. 21, 1863.
 Foster, Charles, Co. H; must. Aug. 26, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Jewett, Elbridge, Co. H; must. Aug. 7, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Primrose, John, Co. H; must. Aug. 21, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Towle, Christantine, Co. H; must. Sept. 19, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Patten, Thomas, Co. I; must. Aug. 20, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Kane, John, Co. K; must. Aug. 24, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Townsend, Lysander P., Co. K; must. July 14, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Brown, William, Co. A; must. Sept. 1, 1863; trans. to gunboat, April 13, 1864.
 Baker, George, Co. A; must. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to 19th Maine Regt.
 Clark, A. J., Co. A; must. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to 19th Maine Regt.
 Callaghan, John, Co. A; must. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to 19th Maine Regt.
 Carroll, William, Co. A; must. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Clark, John, Co. A; must. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to 19th Maine Regt.
 Daily, James, Co. A; must. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to 19th Maine Regt.
 Pratt, Joseph R., Co. B; must. June 15, 1861.
 Wakely, Thomas C., Co. C; must. June 15, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 14, 1863.
 Murphy, Alvin, Co. C; must. Aug. 2, 1863; trans. to 19th Maine Regt.
 O'Neal, Patrick, Co. D; must. Sept. 2, 1863.
 Pierce, James, Co. D; must. Sept. 1, 1863; trans. to 19th Maine Regt.
 Russ, John F., must. Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to 19th Maine Regt.
 Burton, George, Co. F; must. Aug. 22, 1863.
 Marston, George O., Co. F; must. Aug. 29, 1863; trans. to 19th Maine Regt.
 Wheaton, Luther, Co. F; must. Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to 19th Maine Regt.
 Dohn, Andrew J., Co. G; must. Aug. 27, 1863.
 Dunleavy, Eugene, Co. G; must. Aug. 28, 1863.
 Davis, Henry C., Co. G; must. Aug. 24, 1863; trans. to 19th Maine Regt.
 Gibson, William, Co. G; must. Aug. 27, 1863.
 Neal, Hiram J., Co. G; must. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Patterson, Henry W., Co. G; must. Aug. 27, 1863.
 Reed, Patrick, Co. G; must. Aug. 28, 1863.
 Sylvester, William S., Co. K; must. Dec. 30, 1863; trans. to 19th Maine Regt.
 Clanay, Matthew, Co. H; must. Aug. 28, 1863.
 Harold, William, Co. H; must. Aug. 21, 1863.
 Henderson, William, Co. H; must. Aug. 27, 1863.
 King, Edward, Co. H; must. Aug. 27, 1863.
 Wight, John D., Co. K; drafted; must. Aug. 14, 1863; trans. to Navy, April 20, 1864.
 Winslow, Vernon E., must. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to 19th Maine Regt.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

The regimental band was mustered into service June 24, 1861, and was discharged, under act of Congress, Aug. 7, 1862; Jonathan Cole, leader; Edward

M. Cobb, James A. Leavitt, Edward M. Gammon, Charles D. Barrett, Charles G. Young (died July 26, 1861).
 Curran, Patrick, Co. A; must. Dec. 18, 1861; disch. for disability, April 1, 1862.
 Downes, George, Co. A; must. Dec. 23, 1861; dropped from the rolls per Order No. 162, Dec. 12, 1862.
 Gleason, Patrick, Co. A; must. Jan. 18, 1862; detached at Washington, 1863.
 Venson, Levi, Co. A; must. Jan. 22, 1862; trans. to 2d U. S. Art. in 1863.
 Wilber, Rufus A., Co. A; must. Jan. 3, 1862; disch. June 11, 1862.
 Johnson, Charles W., Co. A; must. Nov. 22, 1861; re-enl.; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Lowell, Alfred O., Co. A; must. June 24, 1861; disch. July 27, 1864.
 Brady, Josiah R., Co. A; must. Sept. 20, 1862; pro. to lieutenant; disch. Feb. 14, 1862.
 Brown, George, Jr., Co. A; must. Dec. 9, 1861; disch. for disability, March 4, 1862.
 Coombs, Charles H., Co. B; must. Oct. 2, 1861; enl. as hospital steward in the U. S. Army; disch. July 27, 1864.
 Crowley, John A., Co. B; must. Nov. 29, 1861; disch. for disability, May 19, 1862.
 Day, James A., Co. B; must. Nov. 15, 1861; wounded May 7, 1862; discharged.
 Knight, Henry, Co. B; must. Jan. 1, 1862; disch. by Order No. 162.
 Stevens, William E., Co. B; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant. Co. E.
 Hughes, Martin L., Co. C; must. July 15, 1861; pro. to sergeant; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. July 27, 1864.
 Alexander, W. H., Co. C; must. June 24, 1861; detached to gunboat.
 Berry, David, Co. C; must. July 5, 1861; disch. by General Order No. 162.
 Kelly, James, Co. C; must. June 24, 1861; disch. from wounds received Nov. 13, 1862.
 Waterhouse, Charles A., Co. C; must. from Co. G, and pro. to 1st lieutenant.
 Greenier, J. Augustine, Co. C; must. from Co. I, and pro. to 2d lieutenant.
 Davis, Jacob, Co. D; must. June 24, 1861.
 Aspel, Thomas, Co. D; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps.
 Godfrey, James, Co. D; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1864.
 Stowell, George H., Co. D; must. June 24, 1861; detached at hospital.

COMPANY F.

Mustered in June 24, 1861.

Thomas E. Winslow, corp., died July 7, 1862.
 James Ryan, corp., disch. Nov. 7, 1861.
 Marstin, L. Cobb, disch. Nov. 7, 1861.
 F. C. Kimball, musician; trans. to reg'l band, June 24, 1861; returned to company in 1863; disch. July 27, 1864.
 Adams, Eben, died Nov. 11, 1862.
 Boothby, Isaac T., disch. Oct. 22, 1862.
 Brennan, Timothy.
 Braden, John, missing in action, May 10, 1864.
 Constable, William, discharged.
 Cannon, Patrick, taken prisoner, May 3, 1862.
 Clancey, James, disch. for disability, March 5, 1862.
 Dow, Henry A., disch. July 30, 1861.
 Early, Cornelius, killed June 26, 1861.
 Greene, Andrew J., disch. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Higgins, Lawrence.
 Hayes, William, pro. to corp.; reduced; wounded at Rappahannock Station, Va.; disch. July 27, 1864.
 Kelley, John, trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Kelley, Peter, disch. July 27, 1864.
 Kelley, Timothy, trans. to Co. G.
 Kerrigan, John, must. Sept. 9, 1862; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Kelly, Robert, pro. to corp.; died of wounds, Nov. 8, 1863.
 Logan, John, taken prisoner July 21; disch. Sept. 2, 1862.
 McKenney, Orrin, missing in battle, May 10, 1864.
 McPhilliney, James, killed May 3, 1863.
 McMilty, Patrick, trans. to Invalid Corps, Jan. 21, 1864.
 Morse, Lorenzo D., killed May 3, 1863.
 Morris, John, must. Dec. 11, 1861; died from wounds, June 7, 1863.
 Manley, John L., must. March 6, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; trans. to Invalid Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
 McCullom, George, must. Sept. 9, 1862; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 McEunany, Michael, must. Dec. 28, 1861; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 McKay, Cornelius, must. Sept. 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 29, 1863.
 Morgan, Theophilus, must. Sept. 9, 1862; trans. to Navy, April 7, 1864.
 Morris, Otto, must. Sept. 9, 1862; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Nelson, Frederick, must. Dec. 11, 1861; trans. to Navy, April 7, 1864.
 Norton, Benjamin A., pro. to corp., to sergeant; died from wounds received at Rappahannock Station, Va.
 O'Connell, Michael, must. Sept. 9, 1862.
 Roger, Joseph F., must. Dec. 23, 1861; pro. to corp.; trans. to Invalid Corps, Nov. 27, 1863.
 Thompson, Joseph W., must. Sept. 9, 1862; disch. for disability, April 14, 1863.
 Turner, Edward, must. June 24, 1861; taken prisoner, May 3, 1862; paroled; re-enl.; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Paradise, Joseph C., must. July 16, 1861; pro. to sergeant; clerk at headquarters; died of wounds received July 3, 1864.
 Godfrey, John, must. July 16, 1861; wounded Sept. 14, 1862, and May 3, 1863; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Pettis, Charles, disch. Feb. 20, 1862.

Patrick, George W., re-enl.; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Pollys, John, taken prisoner, July 21, 1861; paroled; never reported.
 Tieling, Charles, pro. to corp.; wounded May 3, 1863.
 Timmone, John, disch. July 27, 1864.
 Toby, William, wounded May 3, 1863; disch. July 27, 1864.
 Woodsum, Ezra B., disch. Feb. 20, 1862.
 Fitzsimmons, James, wounded May 10; disch. July 27, 1864.
 Cushman, Cornelius, re-enl.; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 McDonald, John, wounded May 10; disch. July 27, 1864.
 McGoveran, Thomas, pro. to corp.; killed in battle, May 3, 1863.
 Smith, James, wounded May 3, 1863; trans. to Invalid Corps.
 Pride, Orlando S., must. July 16, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 8.
 McGuire, James, must. July 16, 1861; disch. March 10, 1862.
 Murphy, Michael J., must. July 16, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mills; pro. to corp.;
 pro. to sergt.; killed at Rappahannock Station, Va.
 Pearsons, Charles H., must. July 16, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 16; detached on
 gunboat, 1862.
 Driscoll, Daniel, must. Dec. 20, 1862; dropped by General Order No. 162; re-
 stored in 1863.
 Gornuley, Michael, must. Sept. 9, 1862; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.

COMPANY G.

Mustered in June 23, 1861.

Charles A. Waterhouse, sergt., pro. to 2d lieut.
 Frank G. Patterson, sergt., pro. to 1st sergt. July, 1862; to 2d lieut. April, 1863.
 Robert J. McPherson, corp., pro. to 1st lieut. Aug. 26.
 Alfred H. Whitmore, corp., disch. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Daniel W. Mason, musician, dropped from rolls under Order No. 162.
 Stephen C. Stanford, wagoner, dropped from rolls under Order No. 162.
 Adams, William J.
 Allen, George M., disch. for disability, March 5, 1862.
 Cox, Francis P., dropped from the rolls (Order No. 162).
 Colburn, William H., disch. Sept. 16, 1862.
 Colley, James A., wounded at Crampton Gap; disch. April 5, 1863.
 Covell, Edgar C., taken prisoner July 21, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1863.
 Devine, George, wounded at Crampton Gap; taken pris. May 3, 1863; paroled.
 Donevan, Dennis.
 Drinkwater, Philip F., disch. July 27, 1864.
 Dudley, Michael, must. Nov. 24, 1861; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Fisher, Nehemiah W., dropped under Order No. 162, Nov. 19, 1862.
 Gilman, Charles H., disch. Dec. 18, 1861.
 Hager, Martin O., captured on picket, Sept. 8, 1861.
 Ham, John H., re-enlisted; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Hooper, Franklin, disch. Sept. 8, 1861.
 Hickock, William W., pro. to corp.; dropped under Order No. 162.
 Hiller, James R., disch. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Irwin, William.
 Jewell, David.
 Jordan, Charles W., disch. July 27, 1864.
 Kennedy, Edward J.
 Killen, James, dropped by Order No. 162.
 Latham, Charles V., died in hospital, Feb. 15, 1863.
 Leavitt, Joseph, re-enlisted; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Morse, Alpheus, wounded at West Point, Va.; died May 8, 1862.
 McAnow, Hugh, dropped by Order No. 162.
 Reardon, Michael.
 Reed, William, must. Dec. 2, 1861; detached to gunboat; trans. Feb. 14, 1862.
 Richardson, William, captured on picket at Bull Run; died Nov. 5, 1862.
 Shaw, John M., disch. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 9, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps,
 Feb. 24, 1864.
 Townsend, Lysander P., disch. May 15, 1862.
 Webster, Charles T., clerk at division headquarters; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Welch, William A. S., wounded and captured at Gaines' Mills; exchanged;
 disch. July 27, 1864.
 Clark, Edward L., prisoner; paroled 1862; exchanged; disch. July 27, 1864.
 Harris, Alburn P., pro. to 1st lieut. October 10.
 Clark, Daniel C., must. Dec. 7, 1861; pro. to lieut.
 Danforth, Lorestin, must. Dec. 21, 1861; appointed wagoner 1863; trans. to 1st
 Maine Veterans.
 Dolan, Edward J., mustered Sept. 24, 1862; wounded at Crampton Gap; pro. to
 corp.; re-enlisted; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Reed, James O., must. Dec. 2, 1861; dropped per General Order 162.
 Reed, William, must. Dec. 2, 1861; trans. to gunboat, 1863.
 Sawyer, Franklin, must. Oct. 22, 1862; trans. to gunboat.
 Titcomb, Isaac N., must. Jan. 24, 1862; dropped per Gen. Ord. 162, Feb. 2, 1863.
 Wilson, Archibald, must. Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to sergt.; wounded at Crampton
 Gap; pro. to 1st sergt.
 Kelley, Timothy, trans. from Co F, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. July
 27, 1864; re-enlisted; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.

COMPANY H.

Mustered in June 24, 1861.

George E. Brown, sergt., pro. to capt. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Richard E. Shannon, sergt., pro. to 1st lieut. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Alonzo P. Stinson, sergt., killed at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.
 Crawford Dunn, corp., lost an arm at Bull Run; disch. Nov. 14, 1861.
 James Crowley, corp., pro. to sergt. Oct. 3; disch. June 21, 1862.

James G. Sanborn, corp., pro. to sergt.; disch. July 27, 1864.
 George H. B. Howe, corp., reduced Oct. 3; disch. March 12, 1862.
 David Mayberry, wagoner, disch. Sept. 4, 1861.
 Bluefield, Simon, disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
 Conlin, James, wounded in battle at Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864.
 Eastman, J. W., pro. to corp.; disch. for disability, Jan. 3, 1863.
 Freeman, Edward, disch. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Hannaford, Joseph S., disch. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Horan, Peter, captured at Bull Run; disch. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Horach, A. B., disch. Feb. 9, 1863.
 Kelley, John, captured Nov. 3, 1861.
 Lawrence, Thomas E., pro. to corp. Oct. 3; to sergt. Oct. 1, 1862; killed at Spott-
 sylvania, May 10, 1864.
 Mulloy, Daniel, disch. May 30, 1862.
 Newell, Lindall R., wounded at Spottsylvania; disch. July 27, 1864.
 Pridelam, James H., re-enlisted; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Pettengill, Orrin F., dropped by Order No. 162; disch. May 5, 1862.
 Sastroff, Charles H., disch. for disability.
 Sturgiss, George B., disch. July 27, 1864.
 Tappan, George W., pro. to corp. Oct. 3; disch. July 27, 1864.
 Tracy, William, wounded June 27; disch. July 27, 1864.
 Tyler, Jacob E., wounded at Antietam; disch. Oct. 20, 1862.
 White, Henry W., prisoner at Bull Run; exchanged.
 Woodbury, Edward H.
 Brennan, Martin, must. July 21, 1861; taken prisoner Nov. 12; missing in ac-
 tion, May 3, 1863.
 Skillings, Otis H., must. July 21, 1861; disch. July 27, 1864.
 Moody, Charles F., bugler, must. Dec. 17, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; trans. to
 1st Maine Veterans.
 Winch, Benjamin M., must. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. May 25, 1862.
 Ryan, William H., must. July 24, 1861; disch. for disability, April 19, 1862.
 Wilder, Samuel, must. Nov. 21, 1862; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.

COMPANY I.

Mustered in June 24, 1861.

Augustus J. Grenier, corp., must. June 24, 1861; pro. to sergt., to 1st lieut. in 1862.
 Smith, John H. F., must. June 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Towle, Levi N., must. June 24, 1861; taken prisoner July 21, 1861.
 Folley, Patrick, must. Dec. 15, 1862; re-enl. in United States Navy, 1864.
 Farren, Patrick, must. Jan. 10, 1863; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Lemont, Daniel, must. Dec. 25, 1862; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Smith, John, must. Dec. 15, 1862; disch. for disability, 1863.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Frank Exhorn, regimental band; must. July 15, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1862.
 George Welden, regimental band; must. Oct. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1862.
 Downing, Amos, Co. F; must. July 15, 1861; disch. for disability, June 30, 1862.
 Kelly, William, Co. F; must. July 15, 1861.
 King, Richard, Co. F; must. July 15, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 6, 1862.
 O'Keefe, Dennis, Co. F; must. July 15, 1861; died at Philadelphia, Jan. 22,
 1863.
 Quinn, Thomas, Co. F; must. July 15, 1861; disch. in hospital, July 20, 1863.
 Sweeney, John, Co. F; must. July 15, 1861; missing in battle at Spottsylvania.
 Bailey, Robert, wagoner, Co. G; must. July 15, 1861; disch. Aug. 15, 1864.
 Kingsley, Paul, Co. G; must. July 15, 1861; disch. Jan. 14, 1864.
 Lobden, Theodore, Co. G; must. July 15, 1861; died Sept. 12, 1861.
 O'Hare, Michael, Co. G; must. July 15, 1861.
 Robinette, Joseph, Co. G; must. July 15, 1861; pro. to corp. 1863; disch. Aug.
 15, 1864.
 Wheeler, Patrick, Co. G; must. July 15, 1861; re-enlisted; trans. to 1st Maine
 Veterans.
 Whalen, John T., Co. G; must. July 15, 1861; re-enlisted; trans. to 1st Maine
 Veterans.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Flisman, Samuel, must. Dec. 4, 1862.
 Givens, Thomas, must. Oct. 20, 1862; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Jackson, Robert, must. Oct. 20, 1862; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Thompson, Abraham, must. Dec. 23, 1862; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.

COMPANY C.

Cole, Richard, must. Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to U. S. Army, Jan. 27, 1863.
 Hart, John W., must. Dec. 9, 1862; trans. to U. S. Army, Jan. 27, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Mustered in Aug. 21, 1861.

Ayer, Caleb R., must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. sergt.; disch. Oct. 22, 1862.
 Edgerly, John M., must. Dec. 20, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va.
 Fox, Thomas, must. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1861.
 McNellis, Thomas, must. Aug. 22, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., March 28,
 1862.
 Montee, Charles, must. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. at Camp Griffin, Dec. 31, 1861.
 Norton, Joseph, Jr., wagoner, must. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. for disability, July
 23, 1863.
 Smith, James, must. Aug. 22, 1861; pro. sergt. for good conduct at Antietam;
 trans. to U. S. Army, Jan. 26, 1863.

Bacon, William, trans. from Co. F; taken prisoner at Fredericksburg, Va.; exchanged; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Berry, Richard, trans. from Co. F; wounded at Yorktown.
 Brown, Charles, trans. from Co. F; disch. for disability, 1863.
 Coolbroth, George F., trans. from Co. F; disch. September, 1864.
 Doody, John H., trans. from Co. F; disch. June 7, 1862.
 Douglass, William, trans. from Co. F.
 Forrin, William H., trans. from Co. F.
 Foster, James E., trans. from Co. F; re-enl. in 1864.
 Holbrook, John H., trans. from Co. F.
 Jordan, Frank E., must. Jan. 5, 1863; re-enl. in U. S. Army, 1863.
 King, Richard, must. Jan. 21, 1863; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Knight, Simeon, trans. from Co. F; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Nugent, James, trans. from Co. F; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Smith, John, must. Jan. 5, 1863.
 Spellman, Jeremiah, trans. from Co. F; paroled prisoner, exchanged; disch. September, 1864.
 Sullivan, Daniel.
 Rounds, Charles H., must. Aug. 21, 1861; disch. September, 1864.
 Thurston, Lewis L., must. Aug. 21; taken prisoner, May 4, 1863; exchanged; disch. September, 1864.
 Wall, James, must. Jan. 5, 1863; re-enl. in U. S. Army, Jan. 26, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Dolan, Thomas, must. Jan. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. K.
 Linnell, Timothy, must. Jan. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. F.
 Spaulding, Merrill S., must. Jan. 1, 1862; discharged 1863.

COMPANY F.

Mustered in Aug. 21, 1861.

Armstrong, John H., trans. from Co. G.
 Bragdon, Dennis L., trans. from Co. G; died 1863.
 Brown, Robert, must. Feb. 18, 1863.
 Bluefield, Simon, must. April 7, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Begg, John R., trans. from Co. G; re-enl. in 1st Maine Veterans.
 Berry, Richard, wounded at Yorktown, Va.; trans. to Co. D.
 Bacon, William, trans. to Co. D.
 Coolbroth, George F., trans. to Co. D.
 Clapp, James M., trans. from Co. G.
 Coffee, Dennis, must. Jan. 12, 1862; trans. from Co. G.
 Cass, James H., trans. from Co. G; disch. May 13, 1863.
 Dolan, Thomas, must. Jan. 1, 1862; detached as clerk.
 Devine, James, must. April 14, 1863.
 Ezekiel, Henry I., must. April 6, 1863.
 Doody, John H., trans. to Co. D; disch. June 7, 1862.
 Farrin, William H., trans. to Co. D; disch. Jan. 13, 1862.
 Foster, James E., trans. to Co. D.
 Nugent, James, trans. to Co. D.
 Spellman, Jeremiah, trans. to Co. D; taken prisoner.
 Douglass, William, trans. to Co. D.
 Holbrook, John H., trans. to Co. D.
 Brown, Charles, trans. to Co. D.
 Foster, Israel A., must. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1864.
 O'Brien, Patrick S., must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Green, George A., must. April 16, 1863.
 Hanscomb, Stephen, trans. from Co. G; wounded May 3; detached at Fort Knox, Me.
 Hart, John, trans. from Co. G; pro. to corp. and sergt.; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.
 Hayes, John, trans. from Co. G; missing, May 18, 1864.
 Hooper, Lawrence P., trans. from Co. G; disch. April 9, 1863.
 Jones, Charles W., trans. from Co. G; re-enl. in U. S. Navy, 1864.
 Murphy, Edward, trans. from Co. G; wounded at Antietam; disch. Nov. 1864.
 Stanford, Charles, trans. from Co. G; died 1863.
 Stevens, Charles B., trans. from Co. G; killed in battle, May 5, 1864.
 Smellay, Alphonzo B., must. May 16, 1863; detached in provost guard.
 Trundy, William T., trans. from Co. G; disch. November, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Mustered in July 21, 1861.

George McGinley, sergt., pro. to 1st lieu.
 Thomas P. Beals, sergt., disch. for disability, March 1, 1862.
 John E. Proctor, sergt., pro. to 1st sergt.; trans. to Maine, 1863.
 Levi L. Thurston, sergt., trans. to Co. F.
 H. Motley, corp., pro. to sergt.; trans. to Maine, 1863.
 H. H. Cushman, corp., pro. to sergt.; trans. to U. S. Veteran Reserve.
 J. T. Follett, corp., pro. to sergt.; trans. to Maine, 1863.
 James Clapp, corp., reduced December, 1861; trans. to Co. F.
 Henry Eveleth, died at Baltimore, Md.
 Jabez P. Eveleth, musician, trans. to regimental band; returned August, 1862; trans. to Co. F in 1863.
 J. T. Skillins, wagoner, at brigade headquarters, 1863; re-enl. 1864.
 Armstrong, J. H., pro. to corp.; to sergt.; wounded at Antietam; trans. to Co. F, 1863.
 Adams, William, pro. to corp.; trans. to Co. F, 1863.

Begg, John R., wounded at Antietam; trans. to Co. K.
 Bragdon, D. L., pro. to corp.; to 1st sergt.; trans. to Co. F.
 Brackett, George W., died Feb. 28, 1862.
 Blake, S. R., disch. for disability.
 Drake, Phares S., died Sept. 24, 1862.
 Goddard, J. H., dropped from the rolls, 1862; never must. in.
 Hooper, Lawrence K., trans. to Co. K, 1863.
 Hart, John, detached; trans. to Co. F.
 Messer, Alvin, died Sept. 24, 1862.
 Melody, Thomas, trans. to Co. K.
 Spencer, A. C., disch. for disability, March 5, 1862.
 Smith, Charles J. B., missing at Antietam; trans. to Co. K in 1863.
 Stanford, Charles B., trans. to Co. K.
 Trundy, William T., trans. to Co. F.
 Withay, Albert C., disch. for disability, March 5, 1862.
 Rounds, Edward, dropped from the rolls, 1862; never must. in.
 Maxwell, William, dropped from the rolls, 1862.
 Lewis, Alonzo B., disch. for disability, Jan. 3, 1862.
 Chase, A. K., detached; trans. to Co. K, 1863.
 Lunt, James, disch. for disability, Jan. 3, 1862.
 Waterhouse, Charles H., corp., trans. to Co. F, 1863; wounded and missing, May 4, 1863.
 Clement, Charles, trans. to Co. K.
 Coffee, Dennis, must. Jan. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. F, 1863.
 Cass, James H., must. Jan. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. F, 1863.
 Hayes, John, must. Jan. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. F, 1863.
 Abbott, Andrew J., must. June 16, 1863; sent to Fort Knox, Me.
 Dunscomb, Thomas G., must. June 29, 1863; sent to Fort Knox, Me.
 Ferguson, John, must. June 16.
 Hammond, Charles, must. June 16, 1863; detached at Fort Knox, Me.
 Hanselpecker, James H., must. May 17, 1863; detached at Fort Knox, Me.
 McMain, John, must. June 29, 1863; detached at Fort Knox, Me.
 Mitchell, Frank, must. June 29, 1863; detached at Fort Knox, Me.
 Rounds, Charles B., must. Aug. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
 Smallen, Philip, must. July 6, 1863.
 Taylor, William, must. June 16, 1863; detached at Fort Knox, Me.

COMPANY I.

Drew, George, Jr., must. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1864.
 Landy, Charles, must. Feb. 16, 1862.
 Armstrong, James F., must. Feb. 18, 1863.
 Morris, John C., must. Jan. 1, 1863.
 Palin, Thomas, must. Jan. 10, 1863.
 Rooney, Peter, must. Nov. 3, 1862.
 Roi, John, trans. from Co. F.
 Smith, Thomas, must. Jan. 10, 1863.
 Wolf, Thomas, must. Jan. 10, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Chase, Albanus R., trans. from Co. G; disch. by war order of May 20, 1864.
 Clements, Charles, trans. from Co. G; re-enl. in 1st Maine Veterans.
 Littlebale, Isaac M., must. Sept. 22, 1862; missing in action, May 4, 1863.
 Melody, Thomas, trans. from Co. G; disch. by war order of May 20, 1864.
 Murray, William, must. Dec. 22, 1862; trans. to U. S. Navy.
 Smith, John W., trans. from Co. G; taken prisoner, June 1, 1864.
 Smith, Charles J. B., trans. from Co. G; missing.
 Watts, Alfred A. Y., trans. from Co. A; disch. by civil authority, Jan. 10, 1863.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Chauncey B. Webster, sergt., Co. E; must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.
 Bonny, Alonzo G., Co. E; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Sawyer, Charles M., Co. E; must. Sept. 7, 1861; detached in 1863.
 Pote, James M., Co. E; must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt., 1862; reduced, 1864.
 Roberts, Charles H., Co. E; must. Sept. 24, 1862; pro. to corp. 1863.
 McLellan, John, Co. E; must. Oct. 6, 1863; trans. to Navy, 1866.
 Knights, John K., Co. I; must. Sept. 7, 1861; re-enlisted, 1863; detached to Ambulance Corps, 1864.
 Feeney, Martin, Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1863; disch. Jan. 18, 1866.
 Hughes, John, Co. I; must. Oct. 13, 1863; died of wounds, July 19, 1864.
 Keirran, James, Co. I; must. Oct. 14, 1863; detached as sharpshooter.
 Bateman, Enos, Co. B; must. March 26, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
 Smart, Robert, Co. E; must. Nov. 12, 1864.
 Foley, Francis, Co. I; must. Oct. 7, 1863; pro. to sergt.; disch. Jan. 18, 1866.
 Hodgkins, Joseph O., Co. D; must. Sept. 10, 1862; killed in battle, May 20, 1864.
 Russell, Joseph E., Co. E; must. March 27, 1862; missing Aug. 28, 1864.
 Jameson, George W., Co. E; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Chase, Reuel D., Co. F; must. Sept. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. D.
 Phillips, Samuel F., Co. G; must. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. Nov. 8, 1866.
 Perkins, George W., Co. H; must. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Nov. 4, 1865.
 Perkins, George H., Co. H; must. Nov. 5, 1862; wounded May 16, 1864; adjutant's clerk.
 Freeman, James, Co. F; must. Aug. 7, 1863; missing in battle, Oct. 27, 1864.
 Brown, Charles, Co. G; must. Feb. 29, 1863.
 Dougherty, Thomas, Co. G; must. Oct. 9, 1863; taken prisoner, June 18, 1863.

Harrington, Cornelius, Co. G; must. Oct. 10, 1864; substitute; disch. Jan. 18, 1866.
 Hall, John, Co. G; must. Oct. 10, 1864, as substitute; missing.
 King, Thomas, Co. G; must. Oct. 9, 1863; disch. for disability, July 8, 1864.
 Morris, Thomas, Co. G; must. Oct. 9, 1863; discharged, 1865.
 Smith, Charles, Co. G; must. Oct. 12, 1863; disch. Jan. 18, 1866.
 Baker, Thomas G., Co. H; must. Oct. 10, 1863; trans. to Navy, April 27, 1864.
 Dodge, Abner, Co. H; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Jones, William E., Co. K; must. Feb. 6, 1864; disch. Jan. 18, 1866.
 McMarra, Hugh, Co. I; must. Oct. 10, 1863; disch. Jan. 18, 1866.
 Meyser, Louis, Co. I; must. Oct. 10, 1863.
 Perry, Levi R., Co. I; must. Oct. 6, 1863; discharged in hospital.
 Riley, Patrick, Co. I; must. Oct. 4, 1863.
 Shavor, Edward P., Co. I; must. Oct. 13, 1863; wounded May 25, 1864; pro. to sergt.
 Walker, James, Co. I; must. Oct. 13, 1863; disch. from hospital, 1865.
 Wallman, Jacob, Co. I; must. Oct. 1, 1863; trans. to Navy.
 Wilson, William, Co. I; must. March 16, 1864; trans. to Navy.

NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Baker, Ernest, must. Oct. 24, 1863.
 Beauchamp, Edward, must. Sept. 15, 1864.
 Brackett, William C., must. Sept. 16, 1864.
 Babb, Albert A., must. Sept. 19, 1864.
 Burns, John, must. Sept. 19, 1864.
 Burns, William, must. Sept. 16, 1864.
 Barry, Thomas, must. Sept. 23, 1864.
 Brooks, James, must. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Brooks, Charles A., trans. from Co. K; wounded July 18, 1863; detached, 1864.
 Carroll, Thomas, must. Sept. 23, 1864.
 Coig, John, must. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Carroll, Joseph, must. Oct. 6, 1864.
 Doherty, John, must. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Deverix, James, must. Sept. 24, 1864.
 Dunscomb, Peter, must. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Deardon, Daniel, must. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Fox, James, must. Sept. 22, 1864.
 Francis, Charles, must. Oct. 27, 1864; wounded June 1, 1865.
 Gillman, Charles, must. Sept. 23, 1864.
 McNulty, Frank, must. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Seavey, Ora, must. Sept. 24, 1864.
 York, John, must. Sept. 23, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Ham, William L., must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Walker, Nelson F., must. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Hilton Head, Jan. 24, 1862.
 Roach, John A. J., must. March 15, 1864; pro. to chief musician, Oct. 22, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Benton, Joseph F., must. Sept. 19, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Hoyt, John, must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Benford, Charles, must. Sept. 26, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Pomlon, James, must. Oct. 19, 1863.
 Reedy, Thomas, must. Oct. 23, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Connard, Washington, must. July 14, 1863; killed in battle, May 20, 1864.
 Winslow, Roscoe, must. Aug. 20, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Cushing, John E., must. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded Sept. 29, 1864.
 Liden, John, must. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Mangan, John, must. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded Aug. 30, 1863.
 Smith, James, must. Sept. 21, 1861; taken prisoner, June 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Folley, Jerry, must. Jan. 1, 1864; missing in battle, Aug. 16, 1864.
 Forsyth, John A., must. Dec. 12, 1864; died of wounds received June 30, 1864.
 Liden, John, must. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded May 16, 1864.
 Magnan, John, must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Chase, Albanus M., must. Aug. 11, 1863.
 Weeks, Charles F., pro. to 1st lieut. from Co. F, Oct. 26, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Chadbourne, Simeon, must. Sept. 23, 1862; died Oct. 4, 1863.
 Webb, Edward W., must. Sept. 26, 1862.
 Brown, Thomas, must. Sept. 26, 1864.
 McDonald, William, must. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Page, Robert, must. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Reed, Joseph, must. Sept. 30, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Brainard, Thomas, must. Oct. 14, 1863.
 Hagerty, Peter, must. Oct. 17, 1863.
 Williams, John, drafted, must. Sept. 11, 1863; killed in battle, Aug. 16, 1864.

TENTH INFANTRY.

Daniel H. Chandler, leader of band, must. out under order of War Dept., Sept. 1, 1862.
 Nathaniel K. Walker, Co. A; must. Oct. 15, 1861; pro. to sergt. Oct. 20; reduced in 1862; disch. Feb. 4, 1863.

COMPANY B.

Mustered in Oct. 4, 1861; discharged May 7, 1863.
 Charles H. Cushman, sergt., disch. for disability, April 17, 1862.
 Charles H. Colley, Jr., sergt., pro. to 2d lieut. Aug. 9; died Sept. 20.
 Stephen Noyes, Jr., sergt., returned to the ranks by request, Jan. 14, 1862.
 Edward W. Loveitt, corp., pro. to sergt.; wounded Aug. 9, 1862.
 Frank Seed, corp., reduced; taken prisoner May 25, 1862; exchanged, 1862.
 John G. Glendenning, corp., reduced Nov. 21; wounded at Antietam; disch. Jan. 15, 1863.
 David N. Hall, corp., disch. for disability, Dec. 24, 1862.
 Daniel E. Mountfort, corp., died at Harper's Ferry, April 7, 1862.
 Henry N. Greene, musician, disch. for disability, March 11, 1862.
 Alpheus L. Greene, musician, pro. to five-major.
 Allen, Charles F., prisoner May 25, 1862; paroled.
 Bussel, George F., disch. for disability, July 28, 1862.
 Blackwood, Benjamin, wounded at Antietam; pro. to corp.
 Cushman, Benjamin J., died at Front Royal, July 9, 1862.
 Carey, Peter W., pro. to corp.
 Chipman, George W.; Delano, Theodore V.; Downes, Joseph S.
 Davey, Samuel F., pro. to corp. Co. B.
 Eustis, Frank F., pro. to corp.
 Eustis, Leonard, prisoner, May 25; exchanged; pro. to sergt.
 Farley, Alfred D. F., disch. May 23, 1862.
 Graffam, Edwin W.; Gill, George H.
 Hoyt, Benjamin G., pro. to corp. December, 1862.
 Johnson, Alexander, disch. for disability, Jan. 9, 1863.
 Jordan, James E., wounded at Antietam; died.
 Loring, William H. H., disch. for disability, Jan. 13, 1863.
 Lovett, Simon A., disch. for disability, Jan. 8, 1863.
 Milligan, James.
 Miles, Benjamin C., wounded at Cedar Mountain; disch. Nov. 6, 1862.
 Penny, Augustus, wounded on picket; disch. April 11, 1862.
 Powers, James; Rand, George H.
 Roberts, Daniel S., prisoner at Winchester; died at Lynchburg, Va., Aug. 3, 1862.
 Ryan, John; Smith, Charles J.
 Smith, Almado R., wounded at Cedar Mountain.
 Stone, John, wounded at Cedar Mountain.
 Spaulding, Albert S.; Swett, James W.
 Swett, John, Jr., taken prisoner at Winchester, Va.; exchanged.
 Sweetser, Richmond, disch. for disability, Aug. 20, 1862.
 Sawyer, Thorudye H., disch. for disability, June 5, 1862.
 Trowbridge, John, killed at battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Tewksbury, James N., prisoner at Winchester; exchanged.
 Trask, Charles H.; Trask, George F.; Verrill, Benjamin F.
 Varney, Oliver F., pro. to corp. in 1863.
 Westcott, Richmond F., pro. to corp. in 1863.
 Willey, John C., pro. to corp. Nov. 21, to sergt. 1862, to 1st sergt. 1863.
 Weeks, Joseph, taken prisoner at Winchester; died at Lynchburg, Va.
 Winslow, Hiram.
 Campbell, Robert H., must. Oct. 27, 1861.
 Newell, James N.
 Waterhouse, Peter B., disch. for disability, March 11, 1862.
 Bodge, William, must. Aug. 23, 1862; transferred.
 Brett, John F., must. Aug. 23, 1862; transferred.
 Bean, William, must. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Antietam.
 Burnell, Edward A., must. Aug. 2, 1862; transferred.
 Cobb, Martin L., must. Aug. 28, 1862; transferred.
 Dinsmore, John, must. Aug. 22, 1862; transferred.
 Emery, David, must. Aug. 6, 1862; transferred.
 Flanders, Daniel, must. Aug. 20, 1862; transferred.
 Flinn, John, must. Sept. 3, 1862; transferred.
 Foss, David, must. Aug. 18, 1862; transferred.
 Foster, Thomas, must. Aug. 6, 1862; transferred.
 Griffin, Thomas, must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 7, 1862.
 Hanson, Ezekiel H., must. Aug. 17, 1862; transferred.
 Hoyt, George A., must. Aug. 17, 1862; transferred.
 Iseley, Enoch B., must. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Jones, Oliver, must. Aug. 18, 1862; transferred.
 Kerrigan, Andrew, must. March 6, 1862; wounded at Cedar Mountain; disch. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Knight, Storer S., must. Aug. 18, 1862; transferred.
 McGinty, John, must. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 McGuire, Terrence, must. March 6, 1862; taken prisoner at Winchester; exchanged; transferred.
 McKenzie, William, must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 5, 1862.
 O'Hara, William, must. Aug. 6, 1862; transferred.
 Parker, Nathaniel W., must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability, March 21, 1863.
 Plummer, Arthur, must. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 7, 1863.
 Sawyer, Edward H., must. Aug. 18, 1862; transferred.
 Stewart, Hiram S., must. Aug. 23, 1862.

Trainer, James, must. March 6, 1862.
 Wells, John F., must. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. 1863.
 Hall, Dana, trans. to non-com. staff as q.m. sergt., 1863.
 Mahan, George T., pro. to corp.
 Neal, Ansel, must. Aug. 26, 1862; transferred.

COMPANY C.

Mustered in Oct. 5, 1861; discharged May 8, 1863.

Charles E. Jordan, sergt., taken prisoner at Frederick, Md.; paroled.
 George H. Hurd, sergt., killed at Cedar Mountain.
 Henry A. Burnham, sergt.
 Robert M. Weeks, sergt., taken prisoner at Cedar Mountain; exchanged; trans. as com. sergt., 1863.
 Henry M. Smith, corp., wounded at Antietam; disch. Feb. 5, 1863.
 William P. Hamilton, corp., wounded at Winchester and at Cedar Mountain; trans. 1863.
 Henry A. Plummer, corp., taken prisoner at Winchester; exchanged; pro. to sergt.; disch. May 8, 1863.
 Valentine R. Jackson, corp., taken prisoner at Winchester; reduced.
 David G. Warner, musician, taken prisoner May 25; disch. June 18, 1862.
 Frederick W. Stone, musician.
 Burnham, Charles, disch. June 18.
 Cobb, Benjamin F., disch. Nov. 27, 1862.
 Conway, John; Downes, John W. C.
 Devine, Anthony, taken prisoner May 25; exchanged.
 Glendenning, Thomas M., disch. June 18, 1862.
 Knight, William W., pro. to corp.; taken prisoner Aug. 18, 1862; exchanged; pro. to sergt., 1863.
 Knight, George E., pro. to corp., 1863.
 Knowles, John, trans. to Co. H.
 Lane, Solomon, trans. to Co. H.
 Morse, William.
 Moore, Edward K., must. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. 1863.
 Pennell, Edwin W.; Rider, Albert S.
 Rider, Mark, pro. to corp., 1862.
 Russell, William O.; Stevens, Charles W.; Smellage, Charles E.
 Soule, George A., wounded Aug. 9, 1862.
 Spring, F. A.
 Tighe, Dennis, wounded at Cedar Mountain.
 Newbold, Andrew D., taken prisoner May 25; paroled; disch. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Atcherson, John, pro. to corp., 1863.
 Love, William H., taken prisoner May 28, 1862.
 Hanson, Niles A., wounded at Antietam; transferred.
 Boody, Francis G., must. Nov. 27, 1861; taken prisoner May 26, 1862; exchanged; disch. February, 1863.
 Farr, David, must. 27, 1861; wounded at Antietam.
 Williams, John A., must. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. July 2, 1862.
 Winslow, William A., must. Nov. 27, 1861; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va.; exchanged.
 Ross, William B., must. Nov. 27, 1861.
 Goodhue, John, must. Nov. 27, 1861.
 Chickering, Sabine C., must. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. Jan. 23, 1862.
 Ballou, Adin, must. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Bonney, Edwin W., must. Aug. 5, 1862; killed at Antietam, Sept. 7, 1862.
 Boody, Leonard G., must. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Buck, Daniel F., must. March 20, 1862.
 Buckman, Amos, must. March 20, 1862.
 Doody, John H., must. July 3, 1862; wounded at Antietam; transferred.
 Ferrell, William E., must. Aug. 11, 1862; transferred 1863.
 Green, Charles A., must. Aug. 23, 1862; transferred.
 Gurney, Dexter, must. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Jordan, Leonard G., must. Aug. 22, 1862; transferred.
 Moore, Edward K., must. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Sheridan, James, must. Aug. 2, 1862; transferred.
 Small, Joseph B., must. Aug. 6, 1862; transferred.
 Stackpole, Daniel W., must. March 21, 1862.
 Ballou, Adin, must. Aug. 13, 1862; transferred.

COMPANY D.

Mustered in Oct. 4, 1861.

Charles Kehoe, musician, trans. to 10th Battalion and 29th Maine Inf.
 McNulty, John, wounded at Cedar Mountain; disch. March 16, 1863.
 McNally, Patrick, killed at Cedar Mountain.
 Smith, James, disch. for disability, Nov. 22, 1862.
 McGowen, Michael, must. Nov. 15, 1861; taken prisoner Aug. 20, 1862; exchanged; trans. to 29th Maine Inf.
 Plummer, Daniel, must. Nov. 15, 1861; killed at Cedar Mountain.
 Peabody, William D., must. Nov. 15, 1861; trans. to Co. A.
 Marshall, George, must. Nov. 15, 1861; trans. to Co. A, October 26.

COMPANY E.

Mustered in Oct. 4, 1861; discharged May 8, 1863.

Joseph Perley, sergt., pro. to 2d lieut.
 Herbert R. Sargent, sergt., pro. to 2d lieut., to 1st lieut., and to capt.; wounded Aug. 9, 1862.
 Charles S. Trowbridge, sergt.
 Theodore H. Lombard, sergt.
 Asa S. Cox, corp.

George A. Smith, corp., pro. to sergt.; wounded at Antietam; pro. to 1st sergt. December, 1862.
 Joseph F. Mackin, corp., wounded at Slaughter Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862; reduced by request.
 Turney Carey, musician.
 Joshua R. King, wagoner.
 Barstow, Samuel R.; Bragdon, Charles W. M.; Chase, Wilber F.
 Douglass, Jeremiah S., pro. to corp.; pro. to sergt. December, 1862.
 Davis, William E., pro. to com. sergt.
 Gould, Josiah.
 Green, Charles R., disch. for disability, June 20, 1862.
 Hayes, John O.; Haskell, William T.
 Johnson, Thomas, taken prisoner May 25, 1862; exchanged.
 Simpson, George W., drowned at Sandy Hook, Md., May 3, 1862.
 Smith, Harrison W., wounded Aug. 9; pro. to corp. May 3, 1862.
 St. John, William E.
 Trefethen, Clifford J., pro. to corp. Jan. 7, 1863.
 Roach, Edward, died at Harper's Ferry, Va., May 13, 1862.
 Hartshorne, Frederick A., must. Oct. 26, 1861.
 Hefron, Thomas, must. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Lowry, William, must. Oct. 16, 1861; taken prisoner May 25, 1862; exchanged.
 Howe, James R., must. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Cook, David W., must. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Damren, Dasten, must. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Cook, Hiram T., must. Oct. 16, 1861; pro. to corp.; taken prisoner May 25, 1862; exchanged; pro. to sergt. December, 1862.
 Chase, Samuel B., must. Oct. 16, 1861; taken prisoner.
 Chase, Edward E., must. Nov. 27, 1861.
 Coolbroth, William, must. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 1, 1862.
 Barbour, Joseph H., must. Sept. 18, 1862; died Jan. 9, 1863.
 Gould, John M., must. Oct. 5, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. and lieut.

COMPANY I.

Mustered in Oct. 4, 1861; discharged May 7, 1864.

Benjamin T. Witham, sergt., disch. for disability, March 11, 1862.
 Hezekiah Atwood, sergt., pro. to 1st sergt.; discharged May 7, 1863.
 Nathaniel D. Ripley, corp.
 Cobb, Charles.
 Cluskey, Peter, pro. to corp.; wounded at Antietam.
 Deland, Daniel, Jr., disch. for disability, May 19, 1862.
 Dunn, Charles F., disch. Feb. 2, 1862.
 Foster, Samuel H.
 Johnson, Andrew J., wounded at Cedar Mountain.
 Murphy, William H., pro. to corp. July, 1862.
 Rolf, Benjamin F.
 Scammon, Isaac W., disch. for disability, May 30, 1862.
 Turner, Moses, taken prisoner May 25, 1862; exchanged.
 Terhune, Stephen.
 Thomas, Walter H., trans. to band; must. out of service with band, September, 1862.
 Littlefield, Charles, disch. for disability, June 2, 1862.
 Arnold, William P., must. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Golden, William P., must. Oct. 16, 1861; taken prisoner May 25, 1862; exchanged.
 Murphy, James, must. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. Feb. 21, 1862.
 Moulton, Matthias, must. Aug. 18, 1862; transferred.
 Murphy, Thomas, must. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, March 17, 1863.
 Walker, Ferdinand F., must. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 31, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Mustered in Oct. 4, 1861.

Eaton, James D.; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Pio, James H., wounded at Cedar Mountain.
 Reynolds, George W.
 Dutton, William H., must. Aug. 21, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William W. Sewall, musician, Co. F; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. May 7, 1863.
 Sidney, Philip, Co. F; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Devine, Anthony, Jr., Co. F; must. Oct. 4, 1861; trans. to Co. C.
 O'Neil, Lanty, Co. F; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. May 7, 1863.
 Pote, Isaac J., Co. F; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. May 7, 1863.
 Smellage, George W., Co. F; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. May 7, 1863.
 Prindall, Edward L., Co. F; must. Sept. 2, 1863; transferred.
 Gaitley, Martin, Co. F; must. Sept. 9, 1862; transferred.
 Turner, John F., Co. F; must. Oct. 4, 1861; transferred.
 Veazie, Edwin B., Co. F; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. for disability, April 30, 1863.
 McGoverin, Dennis, Co. F; must. Aug. 18, 1862; transferred.
 Robert H. Murphy, musician, Co. G; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. May 8, 1863.
 Kiestard, Luke, Co. G; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Antietam; died Sept. 18, 1862.
 Field, Alvin, Co. H; must. Oct. 4, 1861; killed at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Sylvester C. Moody, fife-major, disch. October, 1862.
 Thomas K. Jones, musician, regimental band; disch. Aug. 12, 1862, with the band.

Benjamin F. Brown, musician, regimental band; disch. Aug. 12, 1861, with the band.
 William H. Kaler, sergt., detached to Signal Corps, Dec. 15, 1863.
 George A. Bakeman, corp., wounded at Fair Oaks; detached to Artillery on Morris Island, S. C., 1863.
 Lee, William G., pro. to sergt. and detached to Ambulance Corps; reduced to corp. May, 1863; disch. Nov. 18, 1864.
 Lynch, George, trans. to Artillery on Morris Island, 1863; disch. Nov. 18, 1864.
 Leland, Thomas, died at Baltimore, June 3, 1862.
 Osborne, George F., acting hospital steward, 4th South Carolina Vols., 1863.
 Dears, John E., must. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. for disability, March 14, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Ames, Henry, must. Oct. 11, 1864; detached to headquarters 1st Division, 24th Army Corps.
 Donahue, Thomas, must. Oct. 12, 1864.
 Ford, Bartholomew, must. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Hanlan, Thomas, must. Oct. 18, 1864.
 Hanson, Peter, must. Oct. 12, 1864; sick at end of war.
 Jones, Edward, must. Oct. 13, 1864; in hospital Feb. 2, 1866.
 Johnson, Thomas, must. Oct. 11, 1863; prisoner at end of war.
 Kelly, John, must. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Lucas, David, must. Oct. 11, 1864.
 McGinness, James E., must. July 28, 1863.
 Randall, James, must. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Southwick, Morris, must. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Stinson, James, must. July 14, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Cannavan, John, must. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Geary, George, must. Oct. 18, 1864.
 Lane, Otis, must. Nov. 10, 1863; leg broken May 24, 1864.
 Von Siebold, Alexander, regimental clerk, must. Aug. 28, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Arent, William, must. Oct. 18, 1864.
 Farnham, George H., must. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Kincaid, William R., must. Aug. 8, 1863; lost an arm Aug. 14, 1864.
 McMannus, Thomas, must. Sept. 30, 1864.
 Smith, George E., must. Oct. 19, 1864.
 Simmons, Charles, must. Oct. 18, 1864.
 Walker, John, must. Oct. 13, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Charles H. Scott, sergt., must. Nov. 7, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Oct. 1863; re-enl. Jan. 15, 1864.
 John C. Ross, corp., must. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. for disability, May 28, 1862.
 Gribbin, Wesley, must. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 22, 1862.
 Gribbin, Watson R., must. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 22, 1862.
 Lemont, John F., must. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. by War Dept. order.
 Smith, George S., must. Nov. 12, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 27, 1862.
 Walsh, Ambrose F., must. Nov. 7, 1861; pro. to corp. May 20, 1863; disch. Nov. 18, 1864.
 Wyer, Eleazer, must. Nov. 7, 1861; taken prisoner at Fair Oaks; exchanged; died Nov. 13, 1863.
 Heam, John A., must. Oct. 14, 1864.
 Hall, William, must. July 11, 1864.
 Meservey, John, must. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Witham, John R., must. Aug. 7, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Conlin, Martin, must. Oct. 12, 1864.
 Clark, John, must. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Coskil, William, must. Oct. 12, 1864.
 Hunter, John, must. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Jones, James, must. Oct. 12, 1864.
 Welch, John, must. Oct. 12, 1864.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

John W. Dana, sergt.-maj., pro. to 2d lieutenant.
 Charles D. Webb, q.m. sergt., pro. to lieutenant. Co. A, Nov. 21, 1861.
 Julius A. Drake, com. sergt., died July 27, 1863.
 Sargent S. P. Coe, hosp. steward; disch. for disability, July 17, 1862.

COMPANY A.

George F. McDonald, sergt., must. Nov. 21, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Sept. 6, 1863.
 Abbott, Charles H., must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. for disability.
 Cochran, John, must. Nov. 15, 1861; trans. to U. S. Army by request.
 Mitchell, Joshua, must. Nov. 15, 1861; re-enlisted; trans. to 12th Maine Art.
 Libby, Edmund P., must. Nov. 15, 1861; re-enlisted; taken prisoner Sept. 19, 1864; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.
 Raymond, Augustus H., must. Dec. 9, 1861; re-enl. in 12th Maine Bat.
 Whittier, Oliver G., must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. for disability, June 17, 1862.
 Willard, Daniel, must. Nov. 15, 1861; detached to U. S. Signal Corps.
 Allen, Jesse B., trans. from Co. B, must. Nov. 16, 1861.
 Carter, Henry T., trans. from Co. B; pro. to 1st lieutenant. 1st Louisiana Vols.
 Libby, George H., trans. from Co. B.
 Melody, Patrick, trans. from Co. B; re-enlisted; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.

COMPANY B.

Mustered in Nov. 16, 1861.

Edward P. Wyer, sergt., must. Nov. 20, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Oct. 25, 1862.
 Stephen H. Guptil, sergt., re-enlisted; reduced; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.
 James Berry, sergt., detached; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.
 John D. Williams, sergt., must. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 2, 1862.
 Freeman N. Boynton, corp., pro. to sergt.; missing in battle, Oct. 19, 1864.
 Robert I. Files, corp., trans. to 12th Maine Bat.; disch. for disability, March 12, 1862.
 William Fraser, corp., pro. to sergt. April, 1863; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.
 Charles H. Blake, corp., pro. to sergt.; disch. Dec. 7, 1864.
 Leander Holmes, corp., di-ch. Dec. 7, 1864.
 A. George Bonny, corp., re-enlisted; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.
 John Griffin, musician, disch. Dec. 7, 1864.
 A. G. Robbins, wagoner, died at New Orleans, July 22, 1862.
 Addison, Henry, must. Dec. 11, 1861; disch. April 4, 1862.
 Allen, Jesse B., trans. to Co. A.
 Blake, Isaac W., pro. to corp.; detached in 1863; disch. Nov. 16, 1864.
 Brooks, William E., drowned at Ship Island, April 5, 1862.
 Castle, Lawrence, re-enlisted; taken prisoner, Sept. 19, 1864.
 Chapman, Rufus G., must. Nov. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. K.
 Dinbon, Simon, must. Nov. 20, 1861; sent to Ship Island, Nov. 14, 1863.
 Enright, John, must. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 9, 1863.
 Elder, Samuel H., disch. for disability, Sept. 20, 1862.
 Frazier, John, detached as orderly at brigade headq'rs, 1863; disch. May, 1864.
 Gould, Lucien H., re-enlisted; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.
 Hunt, Hibbard, must. Nov. 20, 1861; left at Camp Chase, Lowell, Mass., Jan. 2, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 2, 1862.
 Keenan, Francis, trans. to Ship Island by court-martial.
 Libby, George H., must. Nov. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. A.
 Lombard, Blanchard, must. Nov. 20, 1861; wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
 Lizotte, François, killed in action, June 19, 1863.
 Lane, Ivory, must. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 26, 1862.
 Locke, Joseph I., must. Nov. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. K.
 Morse, Melville W., drowned at Ship Island, April 5, 1862.
 McLellan, Charles E., pro. to corp.; died June 11, 1863.
 Mack, George H., must. Nov. 20, 1861.
 Melody, Patrick, must. Nov. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. A.
 Merrill, John R., must. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. Dec. 7, 1864.
 Purinton, Albert H., must. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. to be officer in Corps d'Afrique.
 Parker, Arthur, must. Nov. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. E.
 Robinson, James, disch. for disability.
 Smith, Gustavus, pro. to corp.; re-enlisted; pro. to 1st sergt.; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.
 Swett, John B., must. Nov. 20, 1861.
 Strong, George, must. Dec. 6, 1861; killed in battle, May 27, 1863.
 Tibbets, Harrison, re-enlisted; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.
 Welch, Robert B., died April 10, 1863.
 Wood, James S., disch. Dec. 7, 1864.
 Dana, John W., must. Nov. 16, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant on signal service, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Mustered in Nov. 15, 1861.

John Mulvey, sergt., wounded and taken prisoner at Ponchatoula.
 Green, Samuel C., must. Dec. 5, 1861; re-enlisted; pro. to corp.; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.
 Williams, Samuel, must. Dec. 25, 1861; disch. March 13, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Dana, John W., capt., must. Nov. 16, 1861; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.
 Rider, Moses A., must. Feb. 19, 1862; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.
 Willey, William C., must. May 26, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Doyle, John, must. Nov. 15, 1861; re-enl. in U. S. Army, 1863.
 Bragdon, Gideon, must. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Clark, William, must. May 28, 1864; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.
 Smith, George W., must. Nov. 18, 1863.
 Bleseth, Lewis P., musician, Co. I; must. Feb. 28, 1864; wounded Oct. 19, 1864; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.

COMPANY K.

Samuel H. Fernald, sergt., injured by a fall on board the "Constitution," 1862; sent to Portland, 1862.
 William A. Chase, sergt., disch. for disability, April 14, 1862.
 Brick, Benjamin F.
 O'Neill, William, must. March 14, 1864; trans. to 12th Maine Bat.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

George H. Dow, com. sergt., must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. for disability, July 26, 1862.
 Burrett, H. Beale, com. sergt., must. Sept. 13, 1863; re-enlisted; transferred.

COMPANY A.

Mustered Nov. 20, 1861.

Thomas J. Fish, sergt., reduced by court-martial; disch. for promotion in Corps d'Afrique, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Mustered Dec. 10, 1861.

Wesley Gribbin, corp., re-enlisted; transferred.
 Cross, Albion P., died at Ship Island, June 25, 1862.
 Graham, Nelson V., pro. to corp. April 25, 1863; re-enlisted.
 Grant, Jotham P., re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Hall, Edward S., re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Lemont, John F., re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Lockhart, Daniel P. H., must. Jan. 29, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. transferred.

COMPANY F.

Mustered in D. c. 10, 1861.

Bragdon, John F., must. Jan. 23, 1862; re-enlisted; missing in action, April 9, 1864.
 Burns, John, must. Jan. 23, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Carruthers, Edwin J., must. Jan. 23, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Reuben T. Jordan, sergt., pro. to 1st lieu. 1862.
 Samuel O. Waterhouse, sergt., disch. for disability, April 10, 1862.
 William Freeman, sergt., pro. to 1st sergt. and 2d lieu. in 1862.
 Franklin E. Holmes, sergt., pro. to 1st sergt. Nov. 1862; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 William R. Mills, corp., disch. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Otis Wyer, wagoner, sick at New Orleans on muster-out of company.
 Beale, Burrett H., pro. to q.m. sergt. 1863.
 Davis, John H., disch. with company, Jan. 6, 1865.
 Flaherty, Patrick H., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Gill, Leonard F., killed in battle, April 9, 1864.
 Harmon, Phineas F., disch. for disability, Aug. 26, 1862.
 Hartford, Solomon, disch. with company, Jan. 6, 1865.
 Jordan, Albus R.
 Jackson, Charles A., re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Libby, Arthur, disch. with company, Jan. 6, 1864.
 Libby, Frank G., missing in battle, April 9, 1864.
 Trundy, Albert C., pro. to com. sergt.
 Whittier, Charles F., disch. for disability, April 2, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Mustered in Dec. 12, 1861.

Flavius O. Beal, sergt., disch. by Supreme Court of Maine, Feb. 7, 1862.
 Charles H. Thomas, sergt., pro. to 1st sergt., Dec. 12, 1861; disch. with company, Jan. 6, 1865.
 Lorenzo Merrill, sergt., disch. for disability, April 2, 1862.
 John Budden, Jr., corp., died Feb. 11, 1863.
 John H. F. Smith, corp., disch. for disability, April 1, 1862.
 Rich, Marshall H., corp., must. Dec. 25, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Greenleaf T. Berry, corp., re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to sergt.; transferred.
 William H. Cleveland, corp., must. Dec. 25, 1861; resigned; sick since Nov. 13, 1864; disch. at end of war.
 Elisha T. F. Robinson, musician, must. Dec. 28, 1861; disch. for disability, June 22, 1863.
 Burns, Eben S., pro. to corp., April, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Doherty, William, disch. with company, Jan. 6, 1865.
 Hasty, Perry, disch. for disability, Oct. 27, 1862.
 Harrington, Benjamin, disch. for disability, April 11, 1862.
 Hammon, John A., disch. for disability, April 11, 1862.
 Hart, Thomas A., re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Johnston, Richard B., re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Johnston, Charles A., re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to corp.; transferred.
 Ladd, Cyrus J., disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
 Skillings, William H., died at Fort Jackson, Aug. 9, 1862.
 Wilcox, George, detached as hospital nurse, 1863.
 Haskell, George W., disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
 Pine, Thomas H., re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Forsaith, George, must. Dec. 28, 1861; detached at Ship Island, in 1862.
 Bell, George M., must. Jan. 16, 1862.
 Wilcox, George, must. Feb. 29, 1864; detached; transferred.
 Forsaith, George, must. Dec. 28, 1861; pro. to Corps d'Afrique.
 Bell, George, drummer, must. Jan. 16, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Rich, Marshall H., must. Dec. 25, 1861; pro. to corp., Dec. 1, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Sargent, William H., must. Jan. 25, 1862; pro. to sergt. and 1st lieu. in 1862.

COMPANY H.

Mustered in Dec. 12, 1861.

Beattie, Frederick A., must. Jan. 23, 1862; pro. to corp., Aug. 28, 1863.
 George W. Sawyer, sergt., reduced 1863; pro. to sergt.; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Henry N. Phelps, corp., reduced 1862; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Bacon, George W., re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Graffam, Peter A., disch. with company, Jan. 6, 1865.
 Phelps, William H., re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Thurston, Charles B., pro. to sergt., Aug. 3, 1863; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
 Twitchell, Llewellyn B., re-enl.; died Aug. 20, 1864.
 Tief, Niculous, re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Webster, Otis J., detached; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.

Brown, Daniel A., must. Sept. 19, 1864; transferred.
 Danahue, John, must. Sept. 19, 1864.
 Phelps, John N., must. Sept. 19, 1864; transferred.
 Whitney, Charles H., must. Sept. 22, 1864; transferred.
 Watson, William, must. June 15, 1864.
 Dennison, John H., Co. I; must. Dec. 31, 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Gould, Charles F., Co. I; must. Jan. 9, 1862; trans. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Styles, Charles, Co. I; must. Jan. 9, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Baker, Albert T., Co. K; must. Dec. 13, 1861; died at Fort Macomb, Aug. 29, 1862.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Debray, Warren T., must. Dec. 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
 Jordan, Daniel, must. Dec. 31, 1861; died at Carrollton, June 21, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Crowley, John, must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 De Crenay, Warren T., must. Dec. 10, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Ellsworth, Henry, must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Glass, John, must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Haggett, John, must. Dec. 10, 1861; pro. to corp.; reduced; detached.
 Johnson, Nathaniel, must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Keinstead, Samuel, must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Luis, John, must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Luis, Hazen, must. Dec. 10, 1861; trans. from Co. A; disch. Oct. 17, 1863.
 Pearsons, Henry, must. Dec. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Winslow, Orlando, must. Dec. 10, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Ray, George R., must. April 6, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Bailey, Clarence, Co. K; must. March 5, 1862; disch. for disability, May 17, 1864.
 Wilson, Richard B., Co. I; must. Jan. 16, 1862; disch. Jan. 19, 1865.
 Locke, John, Co. C; must. Feb. 26, 1862; q.m. sergt., Oct. 1, 1863; returned to company, 1864.
 McFayden, Alexander, Co. C; must. Feb. 26, 1862; detached 1863.
 Crowell, Jesse H., Co. G; must. Jan. 3, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt., Oct. 1, 1862.
 Walker, James, Co. G; must. Jan. 27, 1862; became insane; confined at Carrollton, La.
 Devlin, John, musician, Co. I; must. Jan. 25, 1864; trans. January, 1865.
 Greely, Charles, Co. I; must. Jan. 16, 1862.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Barrett, William, must. Aug. 1, 1863; trans. to Navy.
 Bovard, John, must. Aug. 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, Nov. 15, 1864.
 Blacklock, Archibald, must. Aug. 8, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 1864.
 Dolan, Patrick, sub., must. Aug. 7, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 1864.
 Eldridge, Albert, must. Nov. 16, 1864; trans. to 20th Maine Regt., June, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Minnick, John, must. Feb. 21, 1864; trans. to Navy.
 Knowlton, Frank, must. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Brown, Daniel B., must. Oct. 7, 1864; trans. to 20th Maine Regt., June, 1865.
 Beal, Sewall G., must. Sept. 18, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt., June, 1865.
 Boyd, John, must. Oct. 7, 1864; died Dec. 17, 1864.

COMPANY C.

McGowell, William, must. Aug. 4, 1863; trans. to Navy.
 Atkinson, Alonzo P., must. Sept. 5, 1864; died Nov. 7, 1864.
 English, William J., must. Jan. 13, 1864; trans. to 20th Maine Regt., June, 1865.
 Grant, John, must. Oct. 5, 1864; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
 Seavey, John, must. Nov. 2, 1864; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.

COMPANY D.

Townsend, Lysander P., must. July 14, 1863; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Morrill, William, must. Oct. 9, 1864; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Broughton, William, must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to 2d lieu. Co. I.
 Bowie, Edwin R., must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. with the company, June 5, 1865.
 Holt, George S., must. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Lanning, Michael S., must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Feb. 27, 1863.
 Mason, James S., must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. March 10, 1863.
 Murphy, James, must. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Brown, Charles, must. July 31, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., May 3, 1864.
 Brown, George, must. July 28, 1863; wounded; trans. to 20th Maine Regt., June, 1865.
 Bodson, William, must. Aug. 8, 1863; prisoner; exchanged; died June 7, 1865.
 Burns, David, must. Aug. 7, 1863; trans. to Invalid Corps, April 20, 1864.
 Blake, William, must. Aug. 10, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt., June, 1865.
 Leaker, George, must. Sept. 11, 1863; taken prisoner; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.; sick, June, 1865.
 Mulayhan, Thomas, must. Aug. 18, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 13th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Pray, George H., must. Aug. 8, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt., June, 1865.

Thompson, Amos S., must. July 30, 1863; disch. for disability, Dec. 19, 1863.
Belongey, Morris, must. Nov. 11, 1864; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.

COMPANY E.

Baron, Alfred, must. Aug. 1, 1863.
Blodgett, Lorenzo D., must. Aug. 1, 1863; died Nov. 1, 1863.
Blodgett, Hamlin L., must. July 13, 1863; died May 15, 1865.
Colten, Charles, must. Aug. 5, 1863.
Davis, Henry L., must. Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt., June, 1865.
Downs, Ezekiel C., must. Aug. 5, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Kay, John M., must. July 31, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Keefe, John, must. July 28, 1863.
McKillop, Donald, must. July 31, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
McNulty, George, must. July 29, 1863; wounded April 1, 1865; disch. May 30, 1865.
O'Dea, Thomas, must. Sept. 19, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Peters, John, must. July 29, 1863.
Westfal, William, must. Aug. 1, 1863.
Getchell, Andrew, must. Aug. 13, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Newell, Albert M., must. Oct. 6, 1864; disch. June 5, 1865.
Newell, James N., must. Oct. 6, 1864; killed Feb. 6, 1865.
Rowe, Charles A., must. Oct. 7, 1864; trans. to 20th Maine Regt., June, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Blake, Frederic W. C., must. Sept. 12, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1865.
Wilson, Charles, must. Oct. 7, 1864; trans. to 20th Maine Regt., June, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Boyle, Barney, must. Aug. 5, 1863; disch. 1865.
Collins, George, must. Aug. 4, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 15, 1865.
Green, James, must. Aug. 7, 1863; disch. April, 1864.
Mullin, John, must. Aug. 8, 1863; disch. April 19, 1864, to enter the Navy.
Piper, Merrill J., must. Sept. 3, 1863; disch. for disability, Dec. 22, 1863.
Sanders, Richard, must. Aug. 7, 1863; taken prisoner; exchanged; trans. to 20th Maine Regt., June, 1865.
Shaff, Charles P., must. July 1, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt., June, 1865.
Sidney, John, must. Aug. 3, 1863; disch. to enter Navy, April 19.
Slavin, John, must. Aug. 5, 1863; disch. May 18, 1865.
Smith, James A., must. July 28, 1863; disch. for disability, Jan. 7, 1865.
Smith, James, must. Aug. 6, 1863; prisoner; paroled, and trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Smith, William, must. Aug. 3, 1863; disch. for disability, Nov. 12, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Crampton, Charles, must. July 31, 1863; taken prisoner Aug. 18; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Garrow, Solomon, must. July 31, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Gammon, Ralph, must. Aug. 10, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Gilbert, Lewis, must. July 30, 1863; disch. June 5, 1865.
Graham, John R., must. July 10, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Gould, Charles H., must. Sept. 15, 1863; taken prisoner; exchanged; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Haley, John, must. July 29, 1863; disch. 1865.
Hartnett, William, must. July 31, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Hoyt, Lemuel T., must. July 14, 1863; prisoner; died April 1, 1865.
Jones, Frank, must. Aug. 3, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Johnson, George, must. Aug. 10, 1863; trans. to Navy, April, 1865.
Knapp, Walter, must. Aug. 3, 1863.
Nason, William H., must. Aug. 5, 1863; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
Winn, Bradford, must. Sept. 15, 1863; pro. to corp.; trans. to 20th Maine Regt., June 5, 1865.
Leslie, James W., must. Nov. 22, 1864; disch. Jan. 25, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Carr, George, must. Aug. 4, 1863.
Clifford, Hermon, must. Aug. 3, 1863; wounded May 8, 1865; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Carson, Joseph, must. July 28, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Campbell, Thomas, must. July 31, 1863.
Dunn, John, must. July 31, 1863; pro. to corp.; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Troop, Andrew, must. Sept. 20, 1863.
Walker, George H., must. Aug. 10, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.

COMPANY K.

Carney, James, must. Aug. 1, 1863.
Joseph, Angel, must. Aug. 3, 1863.
Logan, John, must. July 31, 1863; disch. for disability, Jan. 10, 1865.
McGuire, James, must. July 28, 1863; disch. for disability, April 21, 1865.
Moffatt, Hudson, must. July 29, 1863; disch. to enter Navy, April 22, 1865.
Olscamp, Joseph, must. July 29, 1863; taken prisoner; paroled; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Pazzie, George, must. Aug. 3, 1863.
Peterson, Hans, must. Aug. 5, 1863; disch. to enter Navy, April 22, 1865.
Quirk, John, must. July 28, 1863; taken prisoner; paroled; trans. to 20th Maine Regt.
Rankin, Albert, must. July 30, 1863.
Rankin, Joseph, must. Aug. 30, 1863; disch. for disability, April 1, 1865.
St. John, William, must. Aug. 10, 1863; trans. to 20th Maine.
Winslow, Hiram, must. Aug. 3, 1863; died at Portland, Feb. 23, 1865.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Mustered in Aug. 18, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Henry L. Barlets, sergt.-major, must. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. 1863.
Charles W. Richardson, q.m. sergt., must. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 15, 1862.
Josiah Remick, com. sergt., must. July 15, 1862; pro. to 1st lieutenant and q.m. sergt., of regiment.
Nathaniel B. Coleman, hospital steward, must. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Edwin B. Houghton, sergt., pro. to 2d lieutenant and capt. Co. H, Nov. 16, 1863.
John Yeaton, Jr., sergt., pro. to q.m. sergt.; disch. for disability, Jan. 24, 1865.
Greenville F. Sparrow, sergt., pro. to 2d lieutenant, May 3, 1863.
Albert H. Andrews, Jr., corp.; reduced by request.
Jesse A. Stone, corp., pro. to sergt., 1863; died Feb. 11, 1864.
Alvin F. Blake, corp., pro. to sergt. for bravery; wounded at Gettysburg; died Aug. 2, 1863.
Anson T. Ward, corp., pro. to q.m. sergt., 1864.
Joseph F. Lake, corp., pro. to sergt.; wounded Nov. 27, 1864.
Henry B. Berry, musician, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
Samuel D. Roberts, musician, detached to N. Y. Independent Battery.
Armstrong, Jacob L., wounded June 12, 1864; disch. June 4, 1865.
Bent, Orrin, pro. to corp.; disch. for disability, October, 1863.
Bodkin, Peter P., disch. June 4, 1865.
Burns, Michael, killed Nov. 27, 1863.
Bradley, Charles H., must. Sept. 29, 1863; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art. Regt.
Burns, Hugh, must. Feb. 25, 1864; re-enlisted; disch. May, 1865.
Cooly, Daniel, must. Aug. 29, 1863; missing in action, May 6, 1865.
Kelley, Henry, must. Feb. 4, 1864; transferred.
Lowe, John, must. Jan. 12, 1864; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art. Regt.
Pollis, John, must. Dec. 8, 1863; died Jan. 23, 1864.
Taylor, Henry P., must. Dec. 1, 1863; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art. Regt.
Brown, Jacob C., killed July 2, 1863.
Boyle, Cornelius, disch. June 4, 1865.
Berford, Benjamin; Berkley, James.
Bosworth, Frederick W., q.m. clerk, wounded; died August, 1863.
Cloudman, John W., pro. to corp.; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville.
Crie, Edward H., pro. to corp. and sergt.-maj.; pro. to 2d lieutenant. Co. E; disch. June, 1865.
Delihanty, Thomas, pro. to corp.; wounded May 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Falyan, Edward, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 5, 1865.
Hamilton, Robert, disch. May 29, 1865.
Hale, Charles R., detached as wagoner; disch. June 4, 1865.
Ingraham, Octavius C., pro. to corp. 1863.
James, John W., killed May 12, 1864.
Milliken, Charles, wounded July 2, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
McGrath, Patrick, wounded Dec. 13, 1862; disch. June 3, 1864.
McGurk, Peter.
Pettengill, Leonard A., wounded Dec. 13, 1862; disch. May 16, 1863.
Pettengill, Albion C., wounded Nov. 27, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Robinson, Samuel.
Skillings, Franklin, killed in action, May 6.
Sawyer, Mark H., detailed as chief wagoner; disch. June 4, 1865.
Taylor, George H. M., disch. June 4, 1865.
Totman, John F., wounded June 16, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. June 4, 1865.
Todd, Charles R., pro. to corp.; wounded May 3, 1863; discharged.
Waterhouse, Robert, killed May 7, 1865.
Wentworth, Charles.
Yeaton, Joseph N., pro. and trans. to acting master's mate in U. S. Navy.

COMPANY B.

William H. Green, pro. to 1st lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1862.
James S. Roberts, sergt., pro. to 2d lieutenant, 1863.
Horace A. Smith, sergt., pro. to 1st sergt.; wounded July 1, 1863; disch. March 20, 1865.
Edwin J. Hawks, corp., pro. to sergt.
Bennett T. Trueworthy, corp., reduced and trans. to Livingston's Battery.
Samuel C. Davis, corp., wounded at Gettysburg; died July 4, 1863.
Cyrus M. Hall, corp., pro. to sergt.; killed at Gettysburg.
Charles E. Carruthers, corp., wounded at Gettysburg; died July 9, 1863.
James F. Bartlett, musician, wounded Sept. 4, 1864.
William H. Colley, musician, disch. for disability, Oct. 8, 1864.
George S. Miliken, wagoner, killed at Chancellorsville.
Abbott, Aldrich R., pro. to corp.; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 4, 1865.
Bishop, Samuel, pro. to corp.; pro. to sergt.
Burnham, Samuel, trans. to Invalid Corps, 1865.
Buxton, Samuel, wounded June 18, 1865.
Chamberlin, Henry, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1865.
Charlton, John, disch. for disability, March 11, 1864.
Doughty, John, Jr., wounded July 3, Nov. 27, 1863, May 5, 1865; pro. to corp.
Drew, Joseph.
Duran, George E. H., pro. to corp.; killed March 25, 1865.
Elliott, William S., disch. May 28, 1864.
Elliott, Moses A., died Jan. 16, 1863.

Fabyan, Charles H., pro. to corp.; wounded Oct. 9, 1861.
 Flannegan, James, wounded July 2, 1863.
 Grover, Alpheus, pro. to corp.; pro. to sergt.; wounded April 5, 1865.
 Hooper, Orlando, detached to Ambulance Corps; wounded May 12, 1865.
 Jones, George W., pro. to corp.; wounded at Gettysburg; died July 23, 1863.
 Jones, Eugene E., wounded and taken prisoner, May 3, 1863.
 Kelley, William, wounded May 13, 1863.
 Kelley, Edward.
 Kimball, Augustus A., wounded May 10, 1863; pro. to corp.
 Lehane, John, pro. to corp.; died of wounds, June 18, 1864.
 Libby, Samuel B., trans. to Livingston's Battery; disch. Dec. 15, 1864.
 Libby, Seth B.
 McInnis, Daniel, trans. to Livingston's Battery; taken prisoner; disch. June 29, 1865.
 MacKenzie, Mathew, wounded May 6.
 Merrill, Charles H., pro. to corp.; pro. to sergt., 1863.
 Moulton, George F., killed June 16, 1864.
 Nelson, Henry L.
 Noyes, Alvin A., pro. to corp.; wounded July 2, 1863.
 Rice, John O., disch. June 6, 1865.
 Roach, George W. H., pro. to corp.
 Roberts, James R. S., disch. for disability, June 3, 1863.
 Roberts, Edward A., pro. to corp.; missing in action, May 6, 1864.
 Sastroff, Stephen C. S., died Jan. 3, 1863.
 Silsby, Samuel E., unaccounted for.
 Thorne, Edwin G., trans. to 4th N. Y. Art.
 Trickey, Henry S., trans. to Invalid Corps.
 Whitham, John, pro. to corp.; wounded May 13, 1864.
 Winn, Andrew, killed at Oak Grove, Nov. 27, 1863.
 Woodsum, Fresthe S., disch. May 2, 1864.
 Bryan, Frank, must. Feb. 4, 1864; disch. June 7, 1865.
 Cooke, William, must. Aug. 24, 1863; wounded; trans. to 1st H. Art.
 Snowman, Thomas, must. Dec. 3, 1863; pro. to corp. and sergt.; wounded June 16; pro. to 2d lieutenant, Co. I.
 Worcester, Horace L., must. July 14, 1863; trans. to 1st H. Art.
 McNulty, Patrick, must. Dec. 11, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Bailey, David, must. Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art.
 Gresser, George, must. Sept. 25, 1863; died June 11, 1864.
 Hall, Jordan M., must. March 16, 1865; discharged.

COMPANY D.

Stephen Graffam, sergt., pro. to 2d lieutenant, May 29, 1863; wounded July 3, 1863.
 James W. Leslie, sergt., disch. for disability, Dec. 29, 1862.
 Nelson Whitten, corp., trans. as q.m. clerk; pro. to 2d lieutenant and 1st lieutenant; wounded July 3, 1863.
 George S. W. Moses, corp., pro. to musician, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Joel M. Sawyer, musician, disch. for disability, Dec. 3, 1862.
 Edmond Q. Goodhue, musician, disch. for disability, Feb. 6, 1862.
 Burchill, Richard, wounded May 12; disch. Aug. 4, 1864.
 Campbell, John; Dennett, Thomas.
 Field, Edmund D., wounded May 5.
 Gammon, Samuel H., pro. to corp.; detached.
 Gillis, Andrew.
 Hanna, George F., wounded at Gettysburg.
 Hayes, Charles H., wagoner; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Jordan, John S., disch. for disability, Dec. 2, 1862.
 McCarty, Charles, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 McGuar, Thomas, died at Portland, Oct. 30, 1864.
 McMaster, William, taken prisoner, May 3, 1863.
 Meader, John, disch. for disability, Aug. 25, 1864.
 Mills, Joseph N., missing in battle, May 12, 1862.
 Moses, Andrew J., disch. for disability, Feb. 19, 1863.
 Newman, John E., teamster.
 Sawyer, Alonzo W., pro. to musician; detached in 1864.
 Skillin, Hiram B., wagoner.
 Small, Charles E., disch. for disability, February 18.
 Small, William B., wounded May 3; disch. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Whittemore, Franklin I., pro. to corp.; killed in battle, May 5, 1864.
 Brackett, Charles E., disch. May 30, 1865.

COMPANY E.

John S. White, sergt., disch. for disability, February, 1863.
 Frederic A. Sawyer, sergt., pro. to 1st sergt., 2d lieutenant, and 1st lieutenant; wounded Nov. 27, 1863, and May 5, 1864; disch. for disability, Sept. 24, 1864.
 Herman Q. Mason, sergt., disch. Dec. 31, 1863.
 Peter D. Demster, corp., trans. to Invalid Corps, 1863.
 Charles F. Van Horn, corp., pro. to sergt.; wounded May 6; died May 8, 1864.
 Lewis W. Lombard, wagoner.
 Pride, Frederic M., died in hospital, Dec. 21, 1862.
 Pullen, David P., trans. to Navy, April 14, 1863.
 Kilgore, Leander A., must. Sept. 29, 1864.
 McCullough, Andrew J., must. Oct. 10, 1864.
 Merrill, Joseph, must. Feb. 18, 1865.

COMPANY F.

George R. Fickett, corp., pro. to sergt.; disch. for disability, Oct. 15, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Cummings, Horace B., pro. to corp., sergt., and 2d lieutenant.
 Morton, John H., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
 Morton, Charles, must. Nov. 2, 1864; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art.
 Fowle, Peter, must. Oct. 3, 1864; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art.

COMPANY I.

Abbott, Sylvester, must. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Navy.
 Brown, Daniel, must. Jan. 14, 1864; killed May 5, 1864.
 Loring, Fred. H., must. Nov. 30, 1863; wounded May 5; died June 6, 1864.
 Osgood, James, must. Dec. 29, 1863; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art.
 Stackpole, Lowell B., must. Jan. 4, 1864; wounded May 23; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art.
 Waite, Edward F., must. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded May 12; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Blake, William, Co. A; must. Aug. 3, 1863; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art.
 Hurley, Thomas, Co. A; must. July 16, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864; trans. to 1st H. Art.
 Pickering, Thomas, Co. A; must. Sept. 24, 1863; disch. Feb. 28, 1864.
 Quinby, Alonzo H., Co. A; must. Sept. 10, 1863; wounded May 6; disch. May 12, 1865.
 Sumner, Robert, Co. A; must. Aug. 11, 1863; wounded May 10; trans. to 1st H. Art.
 Stevens, Geo. E., Co. A; must. Sept. 4, 1863; wounded May 10; trans. to Art.
 Collins, William, Co. B; must. Aug. 17, 1863; disch. Jan. 11, 1864.
 Dwinell, Geo. W., Co. B; must. Aug. 14, 1863; wounded May 30, 1864; trans. to 1st H. Art.
 Dillman, Joseph, Co. B; must. Sept. 21, 1863; trans. to Navy, April 16, 1864.
 Marr, John, Co. B; must. Aug. 7, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Murphy, Jeremiah, Co. B; must. Aug. 17, 1863; disch. Dec. 14, 1863.
 Bohnn, Adolph, Co. D; must. Aug. 13, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. Feb. 6, 1865.
 Jones, John, Co. D; must. Aug. 12, 1863; disch. April 7, 1865.
 Peterson, Peter, Co. D; must. Sept. 21, 1863; trans. to Navy, 1864.
 Clark, Henry, Co. E; must. Aug. 12, 1863; trans. to Navy, April 15.
 Clark, John, Co. E; must. Aug. 12, 1863; trans. to 1st H. Art.
 Carr, John, Co. E; must. Aug. 12, 1863; died in rebel prison, Sept. 15, 1864.
 Jones, William, Co. E; must. Aug. 12, 1863; died in prison, Aug. 15, 1864.
 Tyzaar, Henry N., Co. E; must. July 13, 1863; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art.
 Higgins, Dennis, Co. F; must. Aug. 22, 1863; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art.
 Hefferan, Thomas, Co. F; must. Aug. 4, 1863; wounded Oct. 14; missing.
 Johnston, Roscoe, Co. F; must. Aug. 19, 1863.
 Johnston, William, Co. F; must. Aug. 19, 1863.
 McCabe, James, Co. F; must. Aug. 19, 1863.
 Brown, William, Co. G; must. Aug. 14, 1863; trans. to 1st H. Art.
 Cain, Daniel, Co. G; must. July 14, 1863; trans. to 1st H. Art.
 Knights, Nathaniel, Co. G; must. Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art.
 Randall, Albert Y., Co. G; must. July 10, 1863; pro. to corp.; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art.
 Anderson, John, Co. I; must. Aug. 13, 1863; died in prison, June 28, 1864.
 Brady, George, Co. I; must. Sept. 21, 1863; trans. to 1st H. Art.
 Clary, Dennis, Co. I; must. Aug. 17, 1863; missing in battle, Dec. 4, 1863.
 Cummings, John, Co. I; must. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Dixon, John H., Co. I; must. Aug. 10, 1863; killed May 10, 1865.
 Dudley, Henry G., Co. I; must. Aug. 12, 1863; trans. to Navy.
 Hunter, John G., Co. I; must. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Lang, John L., Co. I; must. Aug. 15, 1863; supposed to be prisoner.
 Mulligan, Francis, Co. I; must. Aug. 12, 1863; trans. to Artillery Regt.
 Reed, John, Co. I; must. Aug. 15.
 Riley, John, Co. I; must. Aug. 15.
 Riley, Michael, Co. I; must. Aug. 11, 1863; died Dec. 25, 1863.
 Smith, John, Co. I; must. Sept. 10, 1863.
 Worley, George, Co. I; must. Aug. 11.
 Heffren, Thomas, Co. K; must. Aug. 14, 1863; trans. to Co. F.
 Killfedder, Robert, Co. K; must. Aug. 11, 1863; pro. to corp.; wounded May 6; trans. to Artillery.
 McDonald, Angus, Co. K; must. Aug. 14, 1863; taken prisoner, Nov. 3, 1863.
 Potter, Samuel, Co. K; must. Sept. 23.
 Roberts, Henry, Co. K; must. Sept. 23.
 Gerrish, William M., Co. A; must. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Smith, William H., Co. A; must. Oct. 3, 1864; trans. to 1st H. Art.
 Montine, Charles, Co. B; must. July 30, 1863; trans. to 1st H. Art.
 Lamphen, Alfred, Co. C; must. March 21, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Anderson, Christian, Co. D; must. May 3, 1864; taken prisoner, Aug. 25, 1864; trans. to 1st H. Art.
 Welch, Thomas, Co. D; must. Feb. 2, 1864; killed June 3, 1864.
 Carr, Patrick, Co. H; must. March 17, 1865; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art.
 Clark, John, Co. I; must. April 19, 1864; died June 25, 1864.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Haines, John F., corp. Co. D; must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. July 16, 1865.
 Merrill, Edward P., corp. Co. D; must. Aug. 29, 1862; reduced January, 1863; disch. July 16, 1865.
 Hunnewell, Franklin S., Co. D; must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. July 16, 1865.

Blank, Cæsar, Co. A; must. March 26, 1864; disch. July 16, 1865.
 Green, Joseph W., Co. B; must. March 13, 1865; disch. May 27, 1865.
 Byrne, Michael F., Co. D; must. March 10, 1864; wounded May 5; disch. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Burke, Thomas, Co. D; must. March 18, 1864; killed May 5, 1864.
 Cassidy, Edward, Co. D; must. March 10, 1864; wounded May 8; discharged.
 Cook, Charles F., Co. D; must. Feb. 28, 1865.
 Goodwin, David L., Co. D; must. Dec. 3, 1864.
 Grover, Amos G., Co. D; must. Feb. 28, 1865.
 Hutchinson, Granville H., Co. D; must. Jan. 28, 1865.
 Higgins, James, Co. D; must. March 10, 1864.
 Hogan, Martin, Co. D; must. March 10, 1864; discharged.
 Moran, Michael, Co. D; must. March 10, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
 Tully, Thomas, Co. D; must. March 10, 1864; pro. to corp., 1864.
 Coburn, William H., Co. E; must. March 8, 1865; disch. June 2, 1865.
 Osgood, George, Co. E; must. March 7, 1865; died May 22, 1865.
 Small, Howard M., Co. E; must. March 6, 1865; disch. July 7, 1865.
 Keith, James, Co. F; must. March 8, 1864; wounded May 8; discharged.
 Leighton, James, Co. F; must. March 3, 1864; wounded May 8; discharged.
 Waterhouse, Nathaniel F., Co. F; must. March 3, 1864; trans. to Co. G, July, 1865; pro. to corp. and sergt.
 Cole, Osgood, Co. G; must. Sept. 29, 1862; wounded Nov. 15, 1864.
 Deering, Arnold J., Co. H; must. March 4, 1864; wounded May 5; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
 Forbes, Benjamin F., Co. H; must. Feb. 26, 1864; wounded May 5; died June 1, 1864.
 Hopkins, George E., Co. H; must. March 20, 1865.
 McElroy, Matthew M., Co. H; must. Feb. 26, 1864.
 Wood, Fred. B., Co. H; must. March 20, 1865; died June 19, 1865.
 Thompson, Thomas, Co. H; must. March 16, 1864; disch. by Order No. 77.
 Townsend, Lysander, must. July 14, 1863; disch. by Order No. 77.
 Wood, Fred. B., Co. H; must. March 20, 1865; died June 19, 1865.
 Walker, Orrin E., Co. H; must. March 9, 1864; wounded Sept. 30, 1864.
 Walker, Charles H., Co. H; must. March 9, 1864; killed in battle, May 8.
 Carey, Michael, Co. K; must. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. 1864.
 Gonzales, Manuel, Co. K; must. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 9, 1865.
 Knight, Augustus S., Co. K; must. March 15, 1865; pro. to corp.
 Wallace, Franklin, Co. K; must. Jan. 5, 1865; disch. by Order No. 77.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; discharged July 10, 1863.

Edward B. Furbish, chaplain.
 George O. Goss, sergt.-maj.
 Freeman E. Clark, q.m. sergt.
 Charles P. Graves, band; must. Sept. 30, 1862.
 Charles G. Milner, band; must. Sept. 29, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Sergeants, Edward C. Swett, Charles B. Shaw; corporals, Charles O. Cole, Chas. E. Somerby, George P. Gross, Luther W. Dana, George W. Lowell, Frederick A. Prince, Albert H. Gale; musicians, Charles Flemmings, Horace O. Davis; privates, Charles C. Akerman, Frank E. Allen, Egbert Andrews, John W. Babb, Hiram H. Bass, Granville Batchelder, Joseph H. Bond, Nicholas E. Boyd (pro. to corp.), James E. Brackett, Joseph E. Bryant, Josiah Burnham, Benjamin F. Cary, Francis E. Chase (detached in q.m. dept.), Howard B. Chase, George Chamberlain, Francis H. Coffin (q.m. dept. clerk), George H. Davis, John C. Dennis, Henry M. Dodge, Frank H. Eaton (q.m. dept.), John A. Emery (q.m. dept.), Geo. L. Fickett, John T. Foster, William A. Hall, William M. Hanson, George F. Harding, Hanson M. Hart, Joshua B. Hobbs, Richard Jones, Edward S. Kimball, Bradford D. Kimball, Edgar B. Kimball, Daniel F. Knights, Claudius Lane, John W. Lane, William H. Lovell, Samuel M. Marston, Frederick McCulloch, Nelson A. Merrill, Alonzo M. Mullett, John H. B. Morrill, Frederick A. Motley, John L. Motley, Thomas Mayo, Henry I. Nelson, Wm. L. Newton, Woodin G. Norris, Frank M. Ordway, Francis S. Oxnard, George H. Pearson, Leonard Perry, Albert S. Quincy, Charles Rich, Lewis G. Robinson, Walter S. Rowe, Samuel D. Safford, John F. Sheehan, Edward P. Staples, Robert Storey, Edward H. Tobey, Lawrence P. Varnum, Harrison T. Whipple, Thomas L. Wills, John Williamson (detached at Camp A. Lincoln Hospital).

COMPANY B.

Sergeants, Edward G. Schoonmaker, George H. McKenney (wagon-master), John D. Hademan, Charles B. Strout, Charles K. Waterhouse; corporals, Jas. A. Tracy, Byron Leighton, Benjamin Bishop, George F. Coe, Amos Libby (died Nov. 26, 1862), Frederick W. Hatch, Augustus H. Prince; musician, Charles A. Ring; privates, Cyrus W. Buck, John W. Chamberlin, George W. Crosby, Charles C. Douglass, Edward W. Ellis, George M. Floyd, Chas. B. Hall, William Hall, Obadiah Laurette, Jonathan B. Leighton, Alonzo E. Long (must. Oct. 9, 1862), James E. Marshall, Charles T. Movers, Alonzo M. Turner, Emery O. Walker.

COMPANY F.

Musician, Horace M. Davis; Frank W. Blanchard (not mustered), John W. Downing (not mustered).

COMPANY H.

Sergeants, William S. Brooks, Alfred H. Whitmore, Charles S. Jordan, Almon L. Chase; corporals, Henry H. Wescott, William A. Steele, Joseph Mann,

George F. Hitchings, Jr., John McLeod; privates, Charles W. Burnham, Edward Burnham, William Burnham, Charles W. Bond (must. Oct. 7, 1862), Henry Bowman (must. Oct. 8, 1862), John W. Chickering, Judson K. Clark, James H. Curtis, Frank Densier, Ralph H. Gammon, Andrew Goodwin, George F. Henderson, John Henderson (must. Oct. 8, 1862; enl. in U. S. Army, Nov. 24, 1862), James R. Hiller, William Howard, John R. Hughes, Charles G. Jackson, George H. Jewett, George W. Kelly, Justin Libby, Charles McDuffee (disch. Oct. 14, 1862), James Meguire, James Meoli (must. Oct. 11, 1862), Jefferson H. Merrow, Charles G. Milner (trans. to regimental band), Joseph B. Parsons, Joseph Partington (must. Oct. 6, 1862), William Ray, William H. Richards (disch. for disability, Feb. 7, 1862), Joseph H. Russell (must. Oct. 2, 1862), Joseph E. Sawyer, Edward Shields (must. Oct. 15, 1862), Moses C. Smith.

COMPANY I.

Privates, Elisha Dyer, Franklin E. Emery, John Harrington, John McCuen, Paschal M. Sawyer, David Smith, Jr., Henry N. Smith, William St. John, George A. Thompson.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant, John H. Frasier; privates, George C. Davis, Henry Forest, Martin Hyer (must. Oct. 4, 1862), James R. Williams.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Murch, Owen A., Co. C; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. July 7, 1862.
 Steadfast, Thomas S., Co. C; must. Oct. 14, 1862; disch. July 7, 1863.
 Skillings, Daniel, musician, Co. C; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. July 7, 1863.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY—VETERANS.

Mustered in Dec. 17, 1863; discharged June 21, 1866.

Alpheus L. Green, sergt.-maj.; pro. to 2d lieutenant, Co. K.
 Cornelius D. Maynard, q.m. sergt., disch. with the regiment at the end of the war.

COMPANY A.

Hoyt, George H., must. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, June 25, 1864.
 Wilkinson, William W., must. Aug. 18, 1862; reported killed at Antietam.

COMPANY B.

Smith, Henry M., trans. from Co. C; pro. to 1st sergt.; pro. to lieutenant and trans.
 Warner, David G., must. Sept. 18, 1864; disch. with regiment.

COMPANY C.

Charles E. Jordan, James E. Mitchell, sergts.
 Henry M. Smith, sergt., pro. to 2d lieutenant, 1865.
 William A. Sanborn, corp., trans. to Vet. Res. Corporals.
 Niles A. Hanson, corp., detached.
 Charles W. Stevens, George W. Libby, corps.
 Jacob J. Hammond, musician, pro. to chief musician of regiment.
 Annis, Horace W.
 Boothby, Isaac T., disch. for disability, May 30, 1866.
 Brown, John J., drowned May 5, 1864.
 Brown, Charles L., wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
 Baker, Charles P., wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
 Coburn, George E.; Cluskey, Peter.
 Devine, Anthony, wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
 Gibson, Robert, must. Nov. 17, 1863.
 Hall, Daniel E., missing in battle, April 19, 1864.
 Hall, Stewart R., disch. for disability, April 20, 1864.
 Haskell, Frederick G., wounded Oct. 19.
 Hutton, Spencer F., wounded Oct. 19; died Oct. 30, 1864.
 Knight, George E., trans. to Navy, 1865.
 Lee, William A., must. Nov. 17, 1863.
 Libby, William S., must. Nov. 17; disch. for disability, April 5, 1866.
 McGee, James D., must. Nov. 17; disch. Oct. 7, 1865.
 Mason, Edwin, must. Nov. 17; died at Philadelphia Hospital, Nov. 14, 1864.
 Morse, William, must. Nov. 17.
 Robbins, Amasa B.
 Rowe, Edmund, wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
 Sweat, Alonzo F.; Smith, John A.
 Scott, John A., pro. to sergt., 1865.
 St. John, William E., trans. to commissary department.
 Warren, William H.
 Young, John, disch. for disability, June 30, 1864.
 Knight, George R., must. Feb. 10, 1865; disch. Jan. 18, 1866.

COMPANY E.

Mustered in Nov. 13, 1863.

Henry A. Plummer, sergt., died Sept. 29, 1864.
 Simon A. Loveitt, sergt., pro. to 1st sergt.
 Frank E. Brown, sergt., reduced.
 George C. Kennedy, corp., disch. for disability, May 13, 1864.
 William T. Haskell, corp., wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
 Charles H. Sastraff, corp., reduced, 1864.
 Edwin M. Locke, musician; detached as b. q. orderly.
 Aldridge, Hanson; Bisbee, Elisha T.; Burnham, Lorenzø T.; Curtis, James C.; Chase, Isaac C.; Clark, William.

Colley, Joseph F., pro. to corp.; dropped from rolls, March 1, 1866.
 Dyer, Franklin, pro. to corp.
 Hopkins, Jonathan C.; Haskell, William T.; Hoyt, Benjamin G.; Hodsdon, David T.; Hodsdon, Mahlon S.
 Hutchings, William H., died May 20, 1864.
 Jenkins, George F., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
 Lynds, George W., taken prisoner, April 19, 1864; exchanged.
 Larrabee, Alfred H., wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
 Lowry, William.
 Mason, Samuel S., detached.
 Milliken, John S., wounded at Cedar Creek; died Oct. 20, 1864.
 Moore, Alfred S., pro. to corp. and sergt., 1864.
 O'Brien, Timothy, dropped, March 1, 1866.
 Pearson, Charles H., wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
 Poor, George H.
 Shaw, William M., detached, division headquarters.
 Smith, Charles G., taken prisoner April 8, 1864.
 Stevens, James E., pro. to corp., 1865.
 Soule, Reuben H.
 Trask, Charles H., disch. for disability, May 16, 1866.
 Webber, George T.; Winslow, Charles F.
 Winslow, Joseph, pro. to sergt.

COMPANY F.

Mustered in Nov. 13, 1863.

Joseph W. Morse, corp., disch. May 7, 1866.
 Lewis E. Pearson, corp., pro. to sergt.
 Burke, Edward.
 Burke, William T., died Aug. 31, 1864.
 Carey, Turner; Clancey, James; Duston, William C.
 Elder, Samuel, taken prisoner April 10, 1864.
 Giles, John M.; Gibson, Robert; Lee, William A.; Mulcahy, William; Martin, Washington; O'Neil, Lanty; Smellage, George W.

COMPANY G.

Green, William H., died May 30, 1864.
 Locke, Frederick A., detached 1864.

COMPANY H.

Fox, Thomas, taken prisoner, Aug. 12, 1864; never returned.

COMPANY I.

Smith, Harrison W., sergt.; must. Dec. 16, 1863; disch. May 21, 1866.
 Glendenning, John G., must. Dec. 16, 1863.
 Glenn, William, must. Dec. 16, 1863.
 Hall, Lewis L., must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Hall, Enoch L., must. Dec. 12, 1863; disch. for disability, April 2, 1866.
 Snow, Israel T., must. Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded Oct. 19, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Dana, Woodbury K., must. Nov. 13, 1863; detached as ordnance clerk.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865.

Charles F. Larrabee, sergt.-major, must. Jan. 9, 1864.
 Edward M. Gammon, veteran, chief musician; must. Jan. 9, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Mustered in Dec. 19, 1863.

Cobb, Edward S., veteran.
 Fowler, Edwin, trans. 1864; wounded.
 Meloi, James, veteran.
 Nason, William M.
 Griffin, William, must. Sept. 24, 1864.
 Hennessey, Daniel, must. Sept. 23, 1864.
 Moor, Eleazer, prisoner; died June 16, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Deane, Frederick A., must. Jan. 9, 1864; pro. to sergt.
 Hopkins, Aaron, must. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Kelley, Lawrence, must. Sept. 14, 1864.
 Mullins, John, must. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Murphy, Patrick, must. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Roberts, John, must. Aug. 2, 1864.
 Shirley, Henry M., must. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Welch, William, must. Oct. 5, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Brown, Ezekiel, veteran; must. Dec. 12, 1863; killed April 23, 1864.
 Bernard, Charles, must. July 20, 1864.
 Doughty, Julius H., must. Oct. 8, 1864.
 Lee, Charles H., must. Aug. 18, 1864.
 Searles, William, must. Aug. 5, 1864.
 Watson, John, must. Sept. 13, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Mustered in Dec. 29, 1863.

John N. Tyler, sergt.; veteran; reduced, 1864.
 Emery O. Walker, sergt.; wounded April 23; pro. 1st sergt., 1864.
 Thomas W. Burke, sergt.

Charles W. Bond, corp.
 Anglin, William; Bowman, Henry.
 Bradin, Patrick, disch. June 5, 1865.
 Emery, William, died March 5, 1865, while on the march.
 Fowler, Charles, S.
 Lown, John E., killed April 8, 1864.
 Lamphin, Gilman H., veteran; died in rebel prison, April 15, 1864.
 McGregor, Morton, disch. June 10, 1865.
 McLeese, David, disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
 Marsh, James.
 Palmer, Eugene S., pro. musician.
 Smith, Henry N., wounded April 23, 1864.
 Chamberlain, John W., must. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Floyd, George M., must. Aug. 6, 1864.
 Tirrell, John A., must. May 15, 1864; died Feb. 5, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Currier, Charles E., must. Aug. 1, 1864.
 Gorman, Michael, must. July 21, 1864.
 St. Julien, Eli, must. Sept. 26, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Mustered in Jan. 6, 1864.

Sergeant, Martin Hyer (must. Jan. 12, 1864); corporals, William Bowles (must. Jan. 12, 1864), William Constable, Cyrus R. Winslow, John McCune, Henry L. Allen; musicians, Fred. A. Motley, Daniel Skillings; privates, William C. Blades, William Butler, James Brennen, John Bowles, Stephen D. Delande, William Gulliver, William W. Garland, Charles Gilman, Horatio B. Hadly, James A. Haley, John H. Jones, Llewellyn Jones, John Shehan, Charles A. Thompson, Michael C. Welch, Thomas Wood (must. Jan. 12, 1864), Edwin Fowler, George W. Ham, John McElroy (must. Oct. 12, 1864), John Quirk (must. Sept. 8, 1864).

COMPANY K.

Partington, Joseph.
 Pyrett, Henry, must. Jan. 12; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Rolfe, Benjamin F., must. Jan. 14, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Discharged July 15, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Abbott, Clarence L., must. March 23, 1864.
 Cloughlin, Bartholomew, must. March 23, 1864.
 Cole, Francis, must. March 23, 1864.
 Doran, Michael, must. March 23, 1864; prisoner; exchanged.
 Dodge, John H., must. March 23, 1864; wounded May 12, 1864; disch. March 24, 1865.
 Horiston, Henry C., must. March 23, 1864; wounded June 3, 1864; disch. Feb. 20, 1865.
 Maley, John, must. March 23, 1864; wounded May 18; disch. March 23, 1865.
 McGuire, John, must. March 23, 1864.
 Rafter, Edward, must. March 23, 1864; wounded May 12; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Sargent, William H., must. April 21, 1864; pro. to corp. and sergt.
 Wheelock, George I. J., must. April 21, 1864.
 Work, John, must. March 23, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner; disch. June 6, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Carl, Charles E., must. April 21, 1864; pro. to corp. and sergt.
 Daley, James, must. April 21, 1864.
 Hynes, Michael, must. April 21, 1864; disch. April 22, 1865.
 Hughes, William, must. April 21, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Mackin, Joseph F., must. April 21, 1864, as veteran.
 Farrell, Edward, must. May 6, 1864.
 Jones, Edward, must. May 6, 1864; wounded.
 Ross, Samuel C., must. May 6, 1864.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Consolidated with 31st Maine by order of Dec. 1, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Norwood, Chester, must. March 3, 1864.
 Runnels, Frederick G., must. March 3, 1864.
 Richards, George W., must. March 3, 1864.
 Sullivan, John, must. March 3, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Beals, Thomas P., must. March 23, 1864; vet. sergt.; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. H.
 Abbott, Clarence L., must. March 23, 1864; wounded May 12, 1864.
 Cole, Francis C., must. March 23, 1864.
 Curran, John, must. March 23, 1864.
 Chamberlain, Prescott, must. March 23, 1864; wounded May 18, 1864.
 Childs, Thomas, must. March 23, 1864.
 Doran, Michael, must. May 23, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner, May 12, 1864.
 Dodge, John H., must. March 23, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner, May 12, 1864.

Hussey, Henry A., must. March 23, 1864; killed on picket, June 20, 1864.
 Herrick, Rufus W., must. March 23, 1864.
 Maley, John, must. March 23, 1864; wounded July 18, 1864.
 McGuire, Chas., must. March 23, 1864; wounded May 18, 1864; died of wounds.
 McGuire, John, must. March 23, 1864.
 Rafter, Edward, must. March 23, 1864; wounded May 12, 1864.
 Shaw, Edward H., must. March 23, 1864; died at Philadelphia, April 25, 1864.
 Work, Jno., must. March 23, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner, May 12, 1864.
 Sargent, William H., must. April 21, 1864.
 Wheelock, George I. J., must. April 21, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Tyler, Jacob E., sergt., must. April 21, 1864; disch. Dec. 12, 1864.
 Earle, Charles E., corp., must. April 21, 1864.
 Hackett, Samuel W., corp., must. April 21, 1864; disch. Dec. 12, 1864.
 Mackim, Joseph F., veteran, corp., must. April 21, 1864.
 Daly, Thomas, must. April 21, 1864.
 Holbrook, James O., must. May 10, 1864.
 Hughes, William, must. April 21, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Flannegan, James, must. May 6, 1864; killed at Petersburg, July 30, 1864.
 Farrell, Edward, must. May 6, 1864; taken prisoner.
 Jones, Edward, must. May 6, 1864; wounded June 20, 1864.
 Lee, George H., must. May 6, 1864; disch. Sept. 22, 1864.
 Ross, Samuel C., must. May 6, 1864; taken prisoner, July 30, 1864.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

COMPANY A.

Afterwards 1st Maine, Co. D of 2d United States Sharpshooters. Disbanded Feb. 18, 1865.
 Chandler, Reuben, Jr., must. Nov. 2, 1861; disch. for wounds, June 1, 1862.
 Pratt, Frank H., must. Nov. 2, 1861; disch. June 24, 1862.
 Rounds, John H., must. Nov. 2, 1861; pro. to corp.; trans. to 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Dec. 25, 1863.
 Cummings, Daniel L., must. Nov. 7, 1861; pro. to corp., sergt., and 2d lieut. in 1862.
 Hannegan, David D., must. Feb. 22, 1864; wounded May 6, 1864.
 Keenan, John, must. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Landers, James, must. Feb. 22, 1864.
 O'Donnell, John, must. Feb. 22, 1864.

FIRST MAINE CAVALRY.

Mustered out Nov. 25, 1864; recruits and men from 1st District of Columbia Cavalry; mustered out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Enstice C. Bigelow, q.m. sergt., must. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. F; to rank from Oct. 31, 1862.

COMPANY B.

Sargent, John A., must. Oct. 19, 1861; disch. for disability, July 19, 1862.
 Cobb, Charles H., must. July 25, 1862; prisoner May 2, 1863; exchanged; wounded Aug. 16, 1864.
 Colley, Charles H., sergt., must. Feb. 20, 1864; trans. from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Brackett, James W., corp., must. Feb. 20, 1864; trans. from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Lansom, Edwin B., corp., from District of Columbia Cavalry; must. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Moore, Thomas, corp., must. Feb. 20, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Ross, George H., corp., must. Feb. 20, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Cappers, Osgood, corp., must. Feb. 20, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Newbold, Andrew D., must. Feb. 20, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Noyes, Clarence, must. Feb. 20, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Pottle, William, bugler, re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864.
 Robinson, Lewis G., must. Feb. 20, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Small, Clement P., must. Feb. 20, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Silver, John E., must. Feb. 20, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 York, Charles, must. Feb. 20, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.

COMPANY C.

Patten, Stephen W., must. Oct. 20, 1861; disch. July 9, 1862.
 Hardinbrook, Charles W., must. Feb. 8, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry; wounded.

COMPANY D.

Latham, Charles F., corp., must. March 1, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry; taken prisoner.
 Pierce, George A., must. Jan. 12, 1864; prisoner; District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Richards, William H., must. March 8, 1864; prisoner; District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Soule, George A., must. March 8, 1864; prisoner; District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Timmons, Charles E., must. March 10, 1864; prisoner; District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Merrill, E. P., 1st lieut., prisoner; from District of Columbia Cavalry.

COMPANY E.

Scott, Hiram, must. Oct. 19, 1861; died at Back Creek, Va., April 24, 1862.
 Goddard, Charles, must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 6, 1862.
 Hicks, Benj. C., must. Aug. 21, 1862; taken prisoner June 9, 1863; exchanged.

Whitmore, Alfred H., sergt., must. Feb. 8, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Richardson, Osco, must. Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to corp.; pro. to sergt.; killed Oct. 27, 1864.
 Green, Frank W., sergt., District of Columbia Cavalry, must. Feb. 2, 1864; wounded Oct. 27, 1864.
 Hall, Dana M., sergt., must. Jan. 28, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 True, George W., sergt., must. Feb. 12, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Thayer, John D., sergt., must. Feb. 12, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Hill, Joseph C., corp., must. Feb. 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry; missing in battle, June 28, 1864.

Brennan, Patrick, must. Feb. 10, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Blake, Horace P., must. Dec. 10, 1863, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Chase, Samuel S., must. Jan. 30, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Capen, Charles W., must. Dec. 18, 1863, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Davis, Charles N., must. Feb. 3, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Elliott, John G., must. Feb. 4, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Goo, Peter G., must. Feb. 1, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Howard, William, must. Feb. 10, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Horrie, Thomas L., must. Jan. 16, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Herbert, James, must. Feb. 10, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Hermann, Christian S., must. Jan. 25, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Jones, John, must. Feb. 12, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Leslie, Henry B., must. Feb. 1, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 McKenney, William H., must. Feb. 4, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Meserve, James H., must. Feb. 6, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry; missing in action, Sept. 16, 1864.
 McDuffie, Charles, must. Feb. 8, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Merritt, James H., must. Feb. 12, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Marks, Augustus, saddler, must. Feb. 12, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry; missing in action, June 28, 1864.
 Wilber, Rufus A., must. Jan. 26, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.

COMPANY F.

Mustered in Oct. 19, 1861.

Eveleth, Melvin N., must. July 30, 1862; pro. to corp. July 1, 1863; trans. to brigade headquarters.
 Merrill, John H., must. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. to corp. July 1, 1863; taken prisoner June 21; exchanged.
 Paine, Richard H., must. Aug. 11, 1862; detached 1864.
 Harris, William, sergt.; pro. to 1st sergt. and 2d lieut. in 1862.
 Lowell, Albert, corp.; reduced; disch. for disability, Nov. 30, 1862.
 Johnson, Walter, corp.; reduced.
 Hallowell, H. F., wagoner; reduced; detached 1863; re-enlisted; detached at brigade headquarters.
 Dam, Charles F., appointed bugler, 1862; detached.
 Dodge, R. L., disch. for disability, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Harris, Elisha De Wolf, pro. to corp.; pro. to sergt.; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
 Heald, Edwin, disch. for disability, Jan. 9, 1862.
 Jackson, Samuel H.
 Jackson, John B., disch. for disability, Jan. 15, 1863.
 Jordan, Hiram C., disch. for disability, Nov. 11, 1862.
 Mason, J. W., died at Washington, Jan. 16, 1864.
 Plummer, Jere S., disch. for disability, May 9, 1862.
 Phelps, George W., wounded Sept. 14; died Sept. 22, 1862.
 Skillings, Albert C., appointed bugler July 1, 1863; disch. Nov. 15, 1864.
 Skillings, C. W., pro. to corp. January, 1863; missing in battle, Oct. 12, 1863.
 Sylvester, Charles H., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Shaw, Daniel W., detached to Invalid Corps.
 Tewksbury, George D., disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Carling, Michael, must. Dec. 5, 1863, from District of Columbia Cavalry; taken prisoner March 1, 1864.
 Smith, Wendell T., must. Sept. 4, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry; died at David's Island, N. Y.

COMPANY G.

Fessenden, Nathaniel S., must. Nov. 13, 1863.
 McKay, John, must. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Piper, Nathaniel, must. Nov. 12, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Crosby, George W., must. Feb. 23, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Dow, Albion K. P., must. March 8, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 McKusick, Benjamin F., must. March 8, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Winslow, William A., musician, must. March 8, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.

COMPANY I.

Kimball, Charles A., must. Dec. 20, 1863; missing Sept. 24, 1864.
 Moulton, Charles E., must. Feb. 5, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Tilbetts, Byron T., must. Feb. 16, 1864.
 Webber, Thomas C., capt., must. Feb. 23, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.

COMPANY K.

Hamilton, Charles E., must. Aug. 23, 1862; trans. as orderly to Gen. Paul; wounded and taken prisoner; exchanged; discharged.
 Smith, Windsor B., must. Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. July 1, 1863; pro. to sergt. and q.m. sergt.; taken prisoner.

Alexander, Chelis A., must. Feb. 16, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Crosby, David, must. Jan. 16, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry; missing in battle, Sept. 16, 1864.
 Cobb, George, bugler, must. Jan. 16, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry; taken prisoner.
 Davis, Horace O., must. Feb. 16, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Dyer, Stover G., must. Jan. 16, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Gilpatrick, Jesse L., must. Feb. 16, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Jong, Thomas J., must. Feb. 16, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.

COMPANY L.

Hanson, Elbridge M., wagoner, must. Feb. 10, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.

COMPANY M.

Albert C. Dam, sergt., must. Feb. 16, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Hiram T. Cook, sergt., must. Feb. 16, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Jeremiah S. Douglass, sergt., must. Feb. 16, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Edward E. Chase, corp., must. Feb. 16, 1864, from District of Columbia Cav.
 George C. Sabine, corp., must. Feb. 16, 1864, from District of Columbia Cav.; prisoner.
 Cotter, Thomas, must. Jan. 25, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.
 Robinson, Elijah, must. Feb. 16, 1864, from District of Columbia Cavalry.

SECOND MAINE CAVALRY.

Cables, Robert B., Co. A; must. Oct. 17, 1864; disch. Aug. 29, 1864.
 Sawyer, Jones W., Co. B; must. Nov. 30, 1863; disch. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Warner, Frank, Co. B; must. Nov. 30, 1863.
 Burke, Abel, Co. B; must. Nov. 30, 1864.
 Hall, William H., Co. B; must. Nov. 30, 1863; disch. June 13, 1864.
 Andrews, Frank, Co. D; must. Dec. 9, 1863; disch. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Barker, Daniel W., Co. D; must. Dec. 8, 1863; died Sept. 20, 1863.
 Burns, Charles, Co. D; must. Dec. 8, 1863.
 Donahoe, Peter, Co. D; must. Dec. 8, 1863; disch. for disability, Oct. 8, 1864.
 Grinnell, Williston, Co. D; must. Dec. 8, 1863; pro. corp.; disch. Dec. 6, 1865.
 O'Neal, Henry, Co. D; must. Dec. 8, 1863; disch. Sept. 18, 1864.
 Wilson, John, Co. D; must. Dec. 8, 1863.
 Brackett, George, Co. G; must. Dec. 11, 1863; trans. to Navy.
 Trowbridge, Charles S., Co. G; must. Dec. 11, 1863; trans. to Navy.
 Bolton, James K., Co. L; must. Dec. 24, 1863; died in hospital, Sept. 25, 1864.

MOUNTED ARTILLERY.

FIRST BATTERY.

Mustered in Dec. 18, 1861, for three years.

H. A. M. Quinn, sergt, died at New Orleans, Aug. 10, 1862.
 Moses Clough, corp.
 M. S. McDonald, corp., reduced; disch. for disability in 1862.
 Cornelius B. Cooe, corp.
 James Huntress, corp., died at New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1862.
 Thomas Curran, corp., re-enl. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Newman, Andrew P., made artificer in 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 1, 1863.
 Murphy, Jeremiah, made artificer in 1862; disch. for disability, April 9, 1863.
 Anderson, Andrew.
 Berg, Henry O., disch. for disability, Aug. 15, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Conway, Joseph, disch. for disability, April 9, 1863.
 Cummings, Stephen; Donald, P. O.
 Johnson, Charles, re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Johnson, John, re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; killed in battle, Oct. 19, 1864.
 McCarty, Timothy, pro. to sergt.
 McCann, Daniel, re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. corp.
 Manning, James, killed on the Boston and Lowell Railroad in 1862.
 Mathews, James.
 Nugent, John, re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Bluefield, Simon, disch. for disability, Aug. 15, 1862.
 Robinson, John.
 Sullivan, Daniel, killed on the Boston and Lowell Railroad in 1862.
 Shields, Edward, disch. for disability, Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sellar, William, re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
 Duval, Claude.
 Chase, James N., must. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Hosey, George B., musician, must. Dec. 18, 1862.
 Smith, John.
 Thompson, John, appointed bugler in 1862; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Heidleman, Robert, died at New Orleans, Nov. 2, 1862.
 Goffny, James R.
 Bond, Edwin F., pro. to sergt. Sept. 20, 1862.
 Fuller, Benjamin C., must. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Gillespie, John, must. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Hall, Frederick, must. Jan. 1, 1864.
 McCormick, Maurice, must. Jan. 1, 1864.
 McDonald, Peter, re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 McNamara, Joseph, re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Norton, William, re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Prentice, L. M., re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Whitlock, Henry J., re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Yansic, John, re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.

Ackerman, Charles C., must. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Burnham, Charles N., must. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Black, Thomas, must. April 7, 1864.
 Boyce, Patrick H., must. Feb. 16, 1864.
 Curran, Michael, must. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Cummings, Richard F., must. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Cragin, Jeremiah, must. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Daly, Michael B., must. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Doherty, Francis J., must. March 2, 1864; wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
 Doherty, James, must. Feb. 10, 1864; wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
 Devine, Thomas M., must. April 12, 1864; wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
 Fisher, William, must. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Kennard, Charles O., must. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. artificer in 1863.
 Thompson, Thomas M.
 English, John, must. March 29, 1864.
 Francis, Horatio N., must. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Fuller, Benjamin C., must. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Golden, Philip E., must. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Hall, Stillman, must. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Kerrigan, Patrick, must. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Levitt, Charles, must. April 15, 1864.
 McKoan, Patrick, must. February, 1864; wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
 Monchan, Jon.
 Nellis, James, must. March 29, 1864; taken prisoner Oct. 19, 1864.
 Netson, William E., must. Feb. 27, 1864; wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
 Pratt, James, must. Feb. 17, 1864.
 Quinby, Oliver B., must. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Rafferty, Thomas, must. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Thompson, Joseph, must. April 6, 1864.

SECOND BATTERY.

Mustered out July 15, 1865.

Banks, William S., must. Dec. 28, 1861; died March 7, 1862.
 Lovell, Henry C., must. Dec. 14, 1861; disch. for wounds, April 8, 1863.
 McDonald, Ambrose, must. Dec. 28, 1861.
 Chamberlain, Charles B., must. Jan. 20, 1864.
 Stinson, Nathaniel, must. Jan. 25, 1864.

FOURTH BATTERY.

Mustered out June 17, 1865.

Brown, James, must. Oct. 10, 1864.
 Cornell, Quinlon, must. Dec. 21, 1864; wounded September 28.
 Donaldson, Thomas, must. Oct. 10, 1864.
 French, Thomas F., must. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Friars, Barney, must. Oct. 10, 1864.
 Goodwin, James H., must. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Henry, Hugh, must. Oct. 7, 1864.
 McKay, Alexander, must. Jan. 15, 1864.
 Moore, John, must. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Maxwell, William A., must. Nov. 21, 1863; trans. to Navy.
 Rogers, Flarrey, must. Dec. 15, 1863.
 Seabot, John H., must. Jan. 21, 1864; trans. to Navy.

FIFTH BATTERY.

Mustered Dec. 4, 1861; discharged July 6, 1865.

George E. Freeman, sergt., wounded at Manassas; died.
 Annis Kimball, wagoner.
 Brown, John A., corp., must. Dec. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt., 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps.
 Clapp, Andrew J., re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Dennison, George, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Gammon, William W., disch. for disability, Dec. 16, 1862.
 Harmon, Algernon S., re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; detached.
 Marston, Joseph L., appointed forage-master, 1862, wagon-master, 1863.
 McRae, Andrew, corp., pro. to sergt.; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1864.
 Murphy, John, artificer, re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Seymour, Henry D., pro. to sergt.; taken prisoner; exchanged.
 Smith, Thomas J., disch. 1862.
 Thompson, E. R. L., pro. to corp.
 Woods, John, must. Jan. 10, 1862; appointed guidon, 1862.
 Thompson, Elen, re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Walker, Archibald I. C., must. March 3, 1864; wounded Oct. 19.
 Woods, Daniel, must. Feb. 23, 1864.
 Berry, William, must. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Casey, James, must. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Kelly, Patrick, must. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Kennard, Charles O., must. Aug. 28, 1862.
 McGafferty, John, must. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Oleson, Charles W., must. Aug. 28, 1862; detached as hospital steward.
 O'Neil, Cornelius, must. Sept. 18, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Spaulding, Edward, must. Sept. 18, 1862; detached at Alexandria, Va., 1862.
 Witham, Charles C., must. Aug. 28, 1862; appointed bugler, 1863.
 Woods, Joseph, must. Sept. 18, 1862.

SIXTH BATTERY.

Mustered Jan. 11, 1862; discharged June 17, 1865.

Orville W. Merrill, sergt., pro. to 2d lieut. in 19th Inf., 1862.
 Gardner, Jeremiah, pro. to q.m. sergt., 1862; re-enl. Feb. 8, 1864, as artificer.

McCue, Peter, taken prisoner at Manassas; exchanged; re-enl. Feb. 8, 1864.
Trefethen, Epps A.; Horr, Henry J.
Gallison, W. H., pro. to 1st sergt.; must. as 2d Lieut., June 22, 1863.
Charles R. Stubbs, cook, must. Jan. 25, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 17, 1863.
Thursby, Samuel, must. Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to lieut.; wounded May 14, and died June 18, 1864.
Dow, Sterling, must. Sept. 25, 1862; pro. to corp., 1862, to q.m. sergt., 1863.
Lucas, William, must. Feb. 24, 1864.
Saxton, Peter, must. Feb. 19, 1864; wounded at Wilderness.
Dean, John G., must. Sept. 3, 1862.
Hodgdon, Robert, must. January, 1862; disch. March 31, 1862.

SEVENTH BATTERY.

Cummings, Robert, must. Sept. 28, 1864.
Cram, Andrew L., must. Sept. 30, 1864.
Haskell, Alfred J., must. Oct. 4, 1864.
Litchfield, Oscar W., must. Oct. 4, 1864.
Polley, Isaac F., must. Aug. 13, 1864.
Savage, John T., must. Aug. 5, 1864.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

William H. Alexander, Nathaniel P. Allen, John Alex. C. Angello, E. Aiken, Horace W. Annis, Andrew Allen, John Albion Andrews, Wm. Adams, Francis P. Andrews, William Abbott, Wm. Anderson, John Aral, Peter Andrew, George G. Batchelder, Warren Badger, George Bailey, Miles J. Blake, John F. Blankingburg, Edward Burke, Amos Beveridge, Hiram Brown, Chas. Bowman, H. Bridman, Joseph Baker, John H. Blake, Geo. Brown, Thomas Burns, David Black, J. R. Briggs, Charles Brown, Patrick Burns, Thomas Brady, George E. Burbank, William Beebe, Henry C. Blanchard, James Bell, Cyrus H. Brown, John F. Brown, H. A. Brown, D. H. Brogdon, Lewis Bellows, John Broda, James P. Brown, E. R. Bowman, Horace Brewer, Robert M. Blair, Abijah Brown, James W. Bragg, Frederick B. Baxter, James Bright, D. M. Bond, Thomas Black, John P. Brown, William Beebe, Joel K. Brewer, Albert L. Boutelle, Eben Blake, Frank S. Butler, Sylvanus Bailey, Fred. B. Buxtan, Patrick Brennan, John Cane, John W. Carey, Richard Carney, George Chaney, Samuel B. Clark, Albert W. Colby, George H. Cole, John Conley, David W. Cook, John Crowley, Stephen Cummings, Thomas Calligan, William Chambers, William Calson, James Cullen, Charles H. Cobb, John Campbell, William Cannan, Andrew C. Chick, James Casey, George L. Caswell, Nelson Crockett, Lyman Curtis, Francis Cousins, Thos. Clark, Samuel Clineff, James H. Crossman, Frederick Columbia, James Curtis, John C. Cartis, Warren C. Cammett, J. W. Campbell, J. H. Cooper, H. M. Carr, Charles H. Conant, William H. Caley, George Chadsey, Michael Cunningham, John R. Caten, Sanford Crawford, Edmund Coffin, John P. Coffin, William Cook, James Carlin, William H. Chadsey, Daniel Carnell, John Campbell, Thomas Coglin, Samuel H. Chase, Charles Curran, J. Curran, Lyman Curtis, Nelson Crockett, S. F. Chaplin, Francis Carson, Francis A. Cobb, John Cavanaugh, William H. Colby, Aug. W. Chandler, William Churchill, Jas. Corcoran, Michael Connelly, Peter Dailey, Jeremiah Denavan, John Dennison, James Deering, Thomas Donnelly, Patrick Dougher, G. P. Dodge, John Downey, John Damon, David Davis, Charles Deaneke, Watson G. Drinkwater, Charles Doherty, Edward Doherty, Joseph Davis, James Dunn, J. M. Dillingham, William H. W. G. Davis, James Dunn, William Dudley, John Doarty, Patrick Deven, John Dameron, Samuel Dutch, William C. Douglass, Sewell S. Day, Patrick Doherty, Thomas Dixon, Wm. Dowling, Horace Estes, John R. Eaton, Thomas Emery, George S. T. Ellis, Christian P. Emfinger, G. Emmons, John Edwards, Charles E. Edwards, John Edson, Alvin Eastman, Josiah Ellett, William F. Elliot, John Ericson, James Farmer, Joseph Francis, James E. Fickett, John A. Flint, Horace B. Fogg, John Foster, Abner L. Foote, Richard Fuller, W. W. Furlong, Thomas Foye, Thomas Farity, George W. Frost, Ebenezer T. Foote, Wm. H. Frost, Rodger Faughty, Joseph S. Finley, Joseph G. Francis, Thomas Fox, Mayhew C. Foss, P. M. Fuller, Edmund Freeman, Simon N. Frost, James Forest, Frederick O. Fales, William A. Forsaith, Frederick Fenderson, Thomas Flore, William M. Gage, Frank C. Gould, Edward A. Gove, Lawrence Griffin, Joseph Griffin, John Gannett, James Geeman, H. W. Garland, Michael Gillen, John A. Griffin, James Gowan, Hiram C. Gage, Parkman Gardner, E. B. Greenleaf, James Green, James W. Growy, Patrick Gillen, Octavius Garney, David S. Goodwin, Charles H. Hanson, Albert J. Haley, John B. Horten, John M. Herbert, John Hickey, Dennis Hickey, Edward Hiller, James E. Hodgkins, Charles R. Hodgkins, Joseph H. Hodgkins, Wm. H. Hubbs, Robert Hudson, Harvey E. Hutchinson, Frank Hoffman, Henry O. Hare, Woodbury Hill, Thomas Hayes, Washburn Hurd, Frederick W. Henderson, John A. Hyde, J. F. Haggett, Thomas Hodgdon, P. Harris, G. W. Horseford, George H. B. Howe, George Hamons, David Hennison, Thos. Harding, Thos. Hayden, Joseph H. Hilton, John Harrington, Eben Higgins, Allen Hawkins, Thomas Hayes, Albert J. Hight, James T. Hatch, Wm. H. Huntington, William Harmon, Martin Halligan, David Henry, Garrett O. Heron, Deering Heard, Fred. E. Hutchins, John Jenkins, John Johnson, Charles Johnson, David H. Jones, Eleazer Jones, Joshua W. Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Charles G. Jones, Walter S. Jones, John J. Jones, John Jameson, Henry Johnson, James Jenkins, William Jones, J. W. C. Jackson, Daniel W. Jackson, Nathaniel Johnson, Jno. O. James, Frederick Jordan, John Kane, Richard Kearney, Paul Kingsley, Thomas Kirby, James Karman, Thomas Kelly, William Kelly, Edward Kelly,

John Kelly, Z. T. Knight, John Kerrigan, Samuel Kimball, Robt. Keaton, James Keeley, John Keefe, John Keullen, David Keeley, Bernard Kelly, William King, Isaac Kilpatrick, T. O. Kiel, E. S. Kimball, William Katen, Henry Knight, Jas. Kee, William Larkin, Benj. Larrabee, Jno. F. Long, Timothy J. Looney, John E. Loring, John Lowry, John Lowry, Jr., Jas. Lowry, Jas. Lowry, Jr., Chas. Lowry, Chas. Lowry, Jr., Wm. R. Lyons, Wm. Lovell, J. G. Lewis, Jno. Lyon, Rufus B. Ladd, F. H. Libbey, Horace Littlefield, Thos. Laken, Decatur Leach, Jno. Lansing, Charles Leighton, Thos. Leonard, Wm. Lee, Phil. Livingston, Wm. Laurence, Geo. Lee, Sol. H. Mann, Jno. G. Marston, Robt. Moore, And. McGilvery, Jas. H. McMann, Henry Munroe, J. T. Marshall, Alex. Murray, Thomas Mername, Frederick Mark, James Morrison, John C. Mayberry, William McGrath, John Mullen, Edward Murray, John Madden, John B. Murphy, John Murphy, John McMillan, W. McMaster, Edward R. Mitchell, Thomas Mitchell, Edward Marsh, Thomas McLaughlin, Alden Moulton, Solomon W. Marr, John McGuire, William McKay, Elisha D. Morse, Dennis McCarty, John McCullum, Frederick Marks, George C. Mayberry, James McCordle, John Morrissey, Wilder McMitchell, Lawrence Marshal, Merritt Marston, John W. Minot, John McDonald, John Morgan, George Morgan, Daniel McClain, William H. McKenney, Ezekiel F. Millett, James McEldee, Thomas McGlinchy, William Nelson, John Nicholas, T. K. Norris, O. Nelson, Andrew Nelson, Herman Nowell, Eugene Newbegin, Theodore Nelson, Charles G. Nichols, William R. Niles, John W. North, Patrick O'Connor, John O'Brien, Samuel Orr, George W. R. Pollock, Patrick Parkin, Richard Parkin, George T. Patten, William J. Patterson, David Peterson, Peter Peterson, Jesse K. Pierce, Daniel M. Pote, Henry O. Proctor, Matthew Packer, Alonzo M. Pinney, Benjamin Palmer, W. B. Poole, George Peters, William Pries, G. W. Paul, Joseph Pratt, George Patterson, William Powers, George W. Parlin, Charles E. Parlin, John A. Pellett, A. P. Pinney, George A. Pollister, O. M. Pote, James H. Pierce, William Poor, Charles H. Perkins, Enoch Perkins, Alfred A. Ramsdell, John M. Reynolds, Oscar M. Reed, Thomas Rice, Charles H. Rice, Wentworth R. Richardson, George H. Roberts, Rufus D. Rogers, Charles H. Rolfe, John H. L. Ross, William C. Ross, Michael Rooney, George Roman, Andrew Roman, Harold A. Ranspach, Henry Reese, E. Rowe, C. P. Rowe, Francis Remas, F. J. Rogers, Charles Rolfe, John Rooney, T. L. Reed, John Roundy, John Robinson, T. J. Rodgers, T. C. Rounds, Sylvanus Robbins, Robert H. Robinson, James G. Samples, John Sawyer, James Scanlan, Artemas Small, Charles Staples, Theodore Spear, Neptune Stephenson, Henry Stewart, Henry A. Simpson, John A. Simpson, Charles D. Skillings, John M. Skillings, Albert J. Smith, Michael Smith, Charles C. Soule, William Sloan, John Snowden, Henry B. Sturgess, R. Sedgely, S. B. Sanborne, William Sloan St. John, Robert Steele, George T. Spencer, Samuel Stanwood, Robert Small, J. C. Smith, Walter S. Smith, Andrew J. Steele, Alonzo Smiley, George Stinchfield, Thomas Shephard, Charles F. Shennard, William Stevenson, John Smith, John P. Staunton, George R. Spear, John Salvador, Henry W. Smith, Peter Scammel, Edward Simmonds, Daniel Shields, William H. Stockbridge, James Shankas, George Scott, G. H. Stinchfield, James Simpson, Peter Scanlan, J. Sullivan, Timothy O. Sullivan, Chas. Squire, H. Smith, J. M. Smith, H. A. Sampson, Robert Steele, H. M. Sweetser, Moses Smith, Jas. L. Shackley, Wm. L. Shackley, Wm. Smith, Jas. T. Smith, Samuel Smith, George Sweetser, Thos. Studley, J. M. Trefethen, J. M. Toomy, Fred. Toomy, Anthony Tarring, Charles Turner, John Tucker, Daniel Toothaker, Alfred C. Thompson, Job H. Trott, John Thomas, David Thompson, James Thomas, Henry Thomas, Charles Upton, D. M. Vaughan, Charles Vanschaick, Francis J. Viannah, Josiah Veazie, Nathaniel B. Walker, Daniel Ward, John Ward, Thomas F. Welch, Francis Witham, John White, William J. Whitehall, Phineas Whitney, Henry Whittier, Alexander Wyman, H. Wegmire, L. Woodbury, J. Williams, Wm. White, William Whiscomb, A. H. Whittemore, John Whaley, John Wilson, Eben Watt, Robert Williamson, Walter West, Charles Wallace, Charles L. West, Thomas Welch, Joseph Wilson, John G. Weeks, Joseph Wren, Joseph Wilson (2d), John Williams, Walter H. West, Thomas Whaley, John Walker, Peter Wilson, J. Wright, Michael Waters, George Wilson, John Weed, James T. Williams, F. P. Ward, Joseph Wilson, Joseph Wentworth, Stephen Warren, Benjamin Waters, Robert White, Morris Welch, Charles Williams, David Wharton, William Yates.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Badger, Abner, 11th Mass. Inf.
Baker, David, Jr., 1st. Nebraska Cav.
Black, Peter W., 9th Mass. Inf.
Bradbury, Edward, 52d Mass. Inf.
Bean, William A., 13th Mass. Inf.
Beard, James, 38th Mass. Inf.
Beckett, William H., 45th Mass. Inf.
Byron, Franklin, 2d Mass. Inf.
Barry, Anthony, U. S. Army.
Curran, John, U. S. Army.
Cameron, Robert, — New York Cav.
Conley, Martin, 14th Mass. Inf.
Conroy, Francis, — N. Y. Cav.
Crosby, Mark, — Mass. Regt.

Curriu, Michael, 23d Mass. Inf.
 Day, Julian, U. S. Engineers.
 Duran, Peter A., 9th Mass. Inf.
 Drinkwater, David, 50th N. Y. Regt.
 Dowlan, William, 32d Mass. Inf.
 Emery, Frederick W., 7th Kansas Inf.
 Fessenden, James D., on Gen. Howard's staff.
 Fernald, William L., U. S. Engineers.
 Floyd, Charles R., 22d Mass. Inf.
 Frost, James H., N. H. Sharpshooters.
 Flynn, John, — Mass. Regt.
 Griffin, William, U. S. Engineers.
 Hogan, Patrick H., — N. Y. Cav.
 Lane, Samuel M., 10th N. Y. Cav.
 Marston, Andrew J., U. S. Engineers.
 Manning, William C., 1st Mass. Regt.
 Margan, Charles F., 1st Mass. Regt.
 Margan, Robert B., 6th N. Y. Vols.
 Marshall, William H., — N. Y. Regt.
 McClaskey, Joseph, 13th Mass. Inf.
 McGuire, Arthur S., Fremont's Corps, in Missouri.
 McLaughlin, Michael, Gen. Corcoran's Brigade.
 Miller, James F., asst. adjt.-gen. on staff of Gen. Shepley.
 Milliken, Frank J., 6th Mass. Inf.
 Monohan, John, — N. Y. Regt.
 Morse, Alonzo F., 6th N. Y. Regt.
 Murch, George W., 12th Mass. Inf.
 Murphy, Daniel, — Mass. Regt.
 Noyes, George F., — N. Y. Regt.
 Noyes, Charles H., 1st Mass. Regt.
 Noyes, Frank, — N. Y. Regt.
 Nutter, Joseph E., 1st Mass. Regt.
 Osgood, Charles H., U. S. Engineers.
 O'Neal, Michael, — R. I. Regt.
 Perkins, Henry W., U. S. Engineers.
 Pearson, Edward H., 23d Mass. Inf.
 Pettengill, George A., — N. Y. Regt.
 Rhine, David H., — N. Y. Cav.
 Russell, Frank A., — Vt. Cav.
 Shaw, Abner O., — N. Y. Regt.
 Shaw, William E., 5th Mass. Regt.
 Slater, Robert, Gen. Corcoran's Brigade.
 Simmons, George C., 35th Mass. Inf.
 Smith, Amasa G., 1st Mass. Regt.
 Smith, Hollis R., 40th N. Y. Inf.
 Tanner, William H., 12th Mass. Inf.
 Tanner, George, 12th Mass. Inf.
 Tanner, James, 12th Mass. Inf.
 Turner, Henry K., U. S. Engineers.

BALDWIN.

Butterfield, Justin S., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; disch. at end of war.
 Burnell, Thomas A., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; died Sept. 18, 1864.
 Burnell, Aaron, Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; disch. at end of war.
 Burnell, Appleton N., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; disch. at end of war.
 Brown, Daniel W., Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; q.m. clerk; missing in battle, May 12, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania.
 Burnell, Alpheus, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Fernandina, Fla., June 25, 1862.
 Burnell, Henry L., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Burnell, Melville C., corp., Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Binford, Thomas G., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Burnell, John P., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; died at New Orleans, June 26, 1862.
 Bachelder, Joseph S., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Jan. 15, 1864; disch. Oct. 20, 1864.
 Bachelder, Sylvanus J., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Bachelder, Edward F., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; died March 25, 1864.
 Cousins, William, Co. I, 31st Inf.; must. April 14, 1861; died Aug. 26, 1864.
 Cram, Leander E., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; must. in 30th Inf. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Cram, Andrew P., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dyer, Osborne, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dearborn, William H., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Flint, John W., Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. corp. and sergt.; disch. June 4, 1865.
 Flint, Edgar L., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Flint, John C., Jr., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died at Winchester, Va., Jan. 30, 1865.
 Foss, Albert M., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Gurney, George N., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Guptil, William, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hoyt, Thomas J., Co. D, 9th Inf.; died at Fortress Monroe, Feb. 23, 1865.
 Harding, Henry, Co. K, 21st Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Milliken, Nathan S., Co. K; 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; died at New Orleans, Oct. 11, 1863.
 Murch, Alfred B., bugler, Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861.
 Newcomb, Elisha D., Co. D, 9th Inf.; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1865.
 Osborne, Dyer, Co. D, 9th Inf.; died at Baldwin, Me., Aug. 2, 1865.
 Parker, Arthur D., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Parker, Alexander, Co. D, 2d Inf.; enl. July 2, 1861.
 Parker, James M., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Parker, Alonzo F., Co. I, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Pease, Daniel C., Co. B, 1st Vet. Inf.; died near Richmond from wounds, April 2, 1865.
 Pierce, Alfred, bugler, Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861.
 Pease, George M., 7th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Nov. 15, 1864; disch. with company.
 Rounds, Daniel, musician, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Rounds, James C., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl. in Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Rowe, David, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Richardson, Aaron, Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; wounded at Port Hudson; died May 28, 1863.
 Richardson, Howard T., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Richardson, Amos, Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 12, 1864.
 Richardson, Albion S., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Rounds, James A., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1863.
 Rowe, Frank S., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died Dec. 6, 1864.
 Shaun, Winthrop H., Co. F, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Sawyer, Charles F., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded Nov. 17, 1863; disch. with company.
 Sawyer, Onville, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Spencer, Isaac F., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Strout, Sylvester S., corp., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Sanborn, Reuben, Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864.
 Thomas, Isaac, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Thorn, Bartholomew, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Vasmus, Orrin D., Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 27, 1864; disch. Oct. 26, 1865.
 Wentworth, James A., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Walker, Charles L., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; died at Morganza, La., June 19, 1864.
 Wentworth, Charles N., must. April 14, 1864; wounded May 12.
 Wentworth, Benjamin O., Co. E, 12th Inf.; wounded; died at Winchester, Va., Oct. 20, 1864.
 Yates, Cyrus, Co. I, 31st Inf.; died at David's Island, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Cram, Ebenezer W., 1st sergt., Co. H, 11th Mass. Inf.
 Foss, Albert M., 8th Mass. Inf.
 Gammon, John P., Co. H, 40th N. Y. Inf.; died at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 9, 1862.
 Lowell, James E., Co. C, 17th Mass. Inf.; died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1, 1862.
 Ordway, Daniel, New Hampshire Regt.
 Parker, Gardner M., 2d Mass. Regt.
 Richardson, Almon, 50th Mass. Inf.
 Robinson, George, 3d Vermont Regt.
 Sanborn, Almon, 50th Mass. Inf.
 Storer, John, — Mass. Regt.
 Wormwood, Samuel, 2d Rhode Island Regt.

BRIDGTON.

Bodge, Henry W., musician, Co. D, 1st Battalion Inf.; must. April 5, 1865; disch. Sept. 25, 1865.
 Bennett, Joseph L., 7th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Nov. 15, 1864; disch. with company.
 Brown, Oliver, Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
 Brown, Thomas M., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. April 24, 1863.
 Blake, William J., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Brackett, Forester C., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died in Maryland, Dec. 26, 1862.
 Barnard, Luther P., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died in Maryland, Dec. 25, 1862.
 Bacon, Marshall A., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 15, 1863; re-enl. in Co. F, 30th Inf., as sergt., Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
 Bennett, J. Loneville, corp., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. April 6, 1863.
 Bennett, Charles, corp., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; reduced, 1862; disch. with regiment.
 Bennett, Charles, Co. D, 19th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut.; transf.
 Boston, Nathan P., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Boston, Nathan P., saddler, Co. I, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Boyd, James, Co. I, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Bailey, Richard T., regimental band, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. September, 1862.
 Burnham, Charles H., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

Burnham, James H., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Bisbee, Robert, Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Bacon, Melville C., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Bacon, Charles H., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1862.
 Bacon, Granville E., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; re-enl. in 12th Me. Bat.
 Brackett, Orin T., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. on a writ.
 Bailey, George H., Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to 29th Maine
 Regt.; wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
 Bailey, Marshall, Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Antietam;
 died Sept. 28, 1862.
 Buswell, William H., Co. I, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Dec. 18, 1863.
 Burnell, Samuel P., corp., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded June
 2, 1864; disch. March 1, 1865.
 Barker, Larkin E., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
 Bisbee, Robert, Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. with company, Aug.
 20, 1865.
 Bacon, Albert G., Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. with company,
 Aug. 20, 1865.
 Brown, Rufus, 5th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. with company.
 Bridgman, Daniel C., corp., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. March
 16, 1866.
 Bailey, Alonzo D., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. March 16, 1866.
 Bailey, Francis H., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. May 15, 1865.
 Cross, John B., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. with company.
 Churchill, Algernon H., Co. K, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Chaplin, Caleb A., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. July 15, 1862.
 Cross, Moses, Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Carter, Edwin, Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; taken pris. Oct. 19; trans.
 to 12th Battalion.
 Cobb, Edwin, Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Antietam;
 trans. to 29th Regt.
 Cleaves, Royal, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to hosp. steward,
 1864; disch. 1865.
 Cross, Aaron, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Cleaves, Henry B., sergt., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to 1st lieu.
 Carsley, Francis B., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Corser, Darwin L., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Cole, John H., 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. with company.
 Cole, Levi, Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. March 21, 1865; disch. with company, March
 17, 1866.
 Chase, Charles H., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. Aug. 7, 1865.
 Dunn, Charles, Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. April 7, 1863.
 Damon, Joseph B., Co. I, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Douglass, Richard D., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. Oct. 11, 1862.
 Dodge, Royal L., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. April 11, 1862.
 Dodge, Lorenzo, hosp. steward, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 18, 1861; pro. to asst. surg.
 in 1863.
 Dalton, Benjamin, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. April 14, 1862; wounded Aug. 18,
 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Dyer, Christopher R., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Davis, Edward, corp., Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
 Dodge, Charles B., must. Dec. 29, 1863; pro. to corp.; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
 Dodge, Benjamin, Jr., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. March 10, 1863; trans. to Bat. 10th
 Me. Inf.
 Emerson, Joshua, Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
 Frye, Albion K. P., 4th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; disch. Dec. 30,
 1864.
 Fitch, Edwin, Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; taken pris. May 25, 1862; pro.
 to sergt.
 Fitch, Edwin, Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Fitch, Ansell S., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to corp.
 Follett, William, Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Fitch, Richard, sergt., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 16, 1865; disch. with com-
 pany, March 16, 1866.
 Gibson, John H., corp., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. with
 company.
 Graffam, Charles H., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. (minor) Nov.
 16, 1861.
 Grover, Almon, Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Gould, Asa S., Co. I, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp.; died at Mor-
 ris Island, Dec. 19, 1863.
 Green, George S., Co. C, 16th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 Gammon, Joseph E., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gibbs, Alvin, Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Glines, Preston M., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died at Edwards' Ferry,
 Feb. 10, 1863.
 Grover, Almon, Co. F, 30th Inf.; veteran; must. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. June 13,
 1865.
 Grover, Alpheus, Co. F, 30th Inf.; veteran; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died in rebel
 prison, June 18, 1864.
 Goldthwait, Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. May 23, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
 Hall, Walter S., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. with company.
 Harmon, George A., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. with com-
 pany.
 Harmon, William L., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. with com-
 pany.
 Hale, David, Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1863.

Harmon, Daniel, Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Henry, Benjamin F., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 4; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Holmes, George, Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to hospital steward,
 1863.
 Hanscomb, Cyrus, Co. —, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Hamlin, Algernon H., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. April 11,
 1862; re-enl. in Co. F, 30th Inf., Dec. 29, 1863; disch. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Hamblin, Melvin, Co. I, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Hilton, Oram, Co. E, 29th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1863; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.
 Harmon, George W., Co. I, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Hibbard, Orrin B., 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Hazen, Nathan W., 4th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 3, 1864; pro. to corp.;
 disch. with company.
 Hughey, Owen, Co. C, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 9, 1865.
 Irish, Nathan F., Co. C, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861.
 Ingals, Abel, Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Dec. 20, 1861; wagoner; detached 1864.
 Jackson, Isaac N., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861.
 Jordan, James, Co. G, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; re-enl. in Co. F, 30th Inf.,
 Dec. 29, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
 Johnson, Alvah, Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Johnson, Daniel, Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Jewett, Oliver D., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; re-enlisted; trans. to
 Bat. 12th Maine.
 Jewett, William H., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. March 10,
 1863; re-enl. in Co. F, 30th Inf., Dec. 29, 1863; pro. to corp.; wounded
 April 23, 1864; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
 Johnson, Daniel C., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. with com-
 pany.
 Johnson, Alva, sergt., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. with com-
 pany, March 16, 1866.
 Jordan, Charles D., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. with com-
 pany, March 16, 1866.
 Kimball, Stephen E., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. with com-
 pany, March 16, 1866.
 Kimball, Robert A., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. with com-
 pany, March 16, 1866.
 Kimball, Abraham, Co. B, 31st Inf.; must. March 10, 1864; disch. Jan. 26,
 1865.
 Kimball, Frederick A., Co. B, 31st Inf.; must. March 10, 1864; disch. with com-
 pany.
 Keen, John A., Co. B, 30th Inf.; must. March 10, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.
 Kendall, Robert B., musician, Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Kendall, Joseph F., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Knight, Samuel, sergt., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Kenniston, Melville, Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Kendall, Nathan W., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; pro. to corp.;
 wounded; trans. to Bat. 12th Maine.
 Knight, Joseph, 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. May 3, 1864.
 Knight, John P., 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. May 3, 1864.
 Lawrence, Charles W., Co. K, 11th Inf.; must. July 30, 1863; died Aug. 6, 1864.
 Lamson, Charles O., Co. C, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; discharged; must. in
 Co. I, 11th Inf., Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp., sergt., and 2d lieu.; wounded
 at Drury's Bluff, 1864.
 Libby, William S., Co. C, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861; discharged; must. Aug.
 15, 1862, in Co. I, 11th Inf.; pro. to corp.; wounded Oct. 7, 1864.
 Libby, Elijah, Co. C, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861; trans. to Co. H.
 Lane, Solomon, Co. C, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861; trans. to Co. F.
 Libby, Nathan G., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1865; died Jan. 2, 1864.
 Littlefield, Alexander, Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1865; disch. Oct. 12,
 1865.
 Littlefield, David M., Co. G, 14th Inf.; must. Jan. 30, 1862; disch. for disability,
 1864.
 Lord, Charles M., Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died July 11, 1864.
 Lewis, Nelson, Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died in rebel prison, June
 12, 1864.
 Lewis, Royal B., Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. May 17, 1865.
 Lakin, Parker, Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 11, 1864; disch. May 18, 1865.
 Lane, Jonathan R., 4th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 3, 1863; disch. with
 company.
 Libby, William S., Co. C, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1863.
 McKenney, Charles H., sergt., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch.
 June 5, 1865.
 Morton, George B., 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Murch, Albert W., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. May 14, 1862.
 Merrill, George W., 11th Inf.; must. October, 1861.
 McGee, James D., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. October, 1864;
 re-enl. Dec. 17, 1865, in Co. C, 29th Inf.; disch. Oct. 7, 1865.
 McWain, David B., corp., Co. G, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861.
 Martin, Johnson M., Co. I, 11th Inf., must. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Yorktown,
 Nov. 12, 1862.
 Mead, John, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Jan. 31, 1861; pro. to 2d lieu., June 10,
 1862.
 March, John D., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Mayo, Gardner D., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862.
 McKinney, James E., Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; reclaimed by
 5th Maine.
 March, Joseph N., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. May 23, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.

- Murch, John M., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. March 16, 1866.
- Marble, Frederick, Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. with company.
- Milliken, Edwin C., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. with company.
- Milliken, Benjamin F., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
- Newcomb, Lewis S., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Osborne, Thomas, Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. July 10, 1863, with company.
- Pendexter, George H., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Pendexter, Albion W., Co. I, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded Aug. 16, 1864.
- Poor, Russell S., Co. E, 2d Inf.; must. May 28, 1861; re-enl. in 1st Bat. Mounted Art.
- Plummer, Alpheus, Co. D, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
- Phelps, Alvah B., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; killed Oct. 19, 1864.
- Powers, William H., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1861.
- Pike, Charles E., 5th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
- Poor, Lorenzo D., corp., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1864; disch. with company.
- Pratt, Albert H., Co. M, 31st Inf.; must. Oct. 18, 1864; disch. June 22, 1865.
- Pendexter, Nathan H., Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
- Phelps, Augustus L., Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. Feb. 9, 1865, by furnishing a substitute.
- Quincy, Nathaniel H., Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
- Quincy, William S., Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
- Quincy, Nathaniel H., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Robinson, Stephen, Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; veteran; disch. with company.
- Rounds, Edward G., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1863; disch. with company.
- Robinson, Stephen, Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861.
- Rand, Elisha P., 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; died at Philadelphia, Pa., March, 1862.
- Rand, John, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. June 17, 1862.
- Riley, Ephraim H., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; pro. to corp.
- Ridlon, Almon H., Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died Nov. 11, 1864.
- Riley, Reuben M., Co. C, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt.
- Riley, Charles K., Co. C, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Ridlon, Thomas, Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; prisoner in 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
- Shaw, John, Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. March 10, 1864; trans. to Bat. 12th Maine.
- Sawyer, James S., Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died in rebel prison, Aug. 8, 1864.
- Stevens, Ransom S., Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died of wounds, April 24, 1864.
- Stevens, John, Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died Aug. 27, 1864.
- Simpson, Albion L., Co. E, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; trans. to Bat. 12th Maine.
- Scott, Silas, Co. I, 5th Inf.; must. Dec. 9, 1861; disch. March 7, 1862.
- Scribner, Francis W., Co. I, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Spiller, George H., Co. I, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; killed July 23, 1864.
- Stone, Marshall B., Co. I, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded May 17, 1864.
- Small, Edgar W., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Simpson, Benjamin, Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Stevens, Ransom S., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Stevens, Rufus A., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Stover, Albion K. P., 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Jan. 4, 1864; taken prisoner in 1864.
- Stover, Samson H., 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. March 3, 1864; disch. with company.
- Stone, Melville C., 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. with company.
- Sanborn, William H., Co. E, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Sanborn, William H., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
- Thorn, John O., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; taken prisoner at Cedar Mountain; exchanged; re-enl. in Co. F, 30th Maine, Dec. 29, 1863; wounded April 13, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Thorne, William H., Co. F, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
- Thorn, Edwin, Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; taken prisoner in 1864; exchanged.
- Trumble, Elias H., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; disch. for wounds, Jan. 11, 1865.
- Wiley, John N., Co. C, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Webb, Osgood B., regimental band, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. September, 1862.
- Webb, Edward C., regimental band, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. September, 1862.
- Webb, John T., regimental band, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. September, 1862.
- Wiley, John N., wagoner, Co. C, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861.
- Weymouth, Samuel, Co. C, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861.
- Weymouth, George, Co. C, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861.
- Winn, Francis, Co. I, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded June 2, 1864; detached in Maine.
- Williams, John, Co. G, 16th Inf.; must. Nov. 2, 1864.
- Winn, John A., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company; re-enl. in Co. F, 30th Inf.; pro. to corp.; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
- Warren, Calvin, 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. May 26, 1864.
- Warren, George A., musician, 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. with company.
- Webb, Edward S., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 18, 1863; disch. with company.
- Webb, Isaiah S., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; disch. with company.
- Webb, John T., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; disch. with company.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

- Brown, Samuel H., U. S. Navy.
- Carter, Austin, 14th Mass. Inf.
- Cloudman, John, — Mass. Regt.
- Davis, Alonzo, — Mass. Regt.
- Richardson, Albion P., — N. H. Regt.
- Gibbs, John S., U. S. Army.
- Stone, Melville G., 9th Mass. Inf.

BRUNSWICK.

- Alexander, Lorenzo, Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861.
- Alexander, Asa J., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Allen, William H., Co. K, 6th Inf.; must. July 15, 1861.
- Allen, Henry, 4th Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 21, 1861.
- Alexander, William H., 4th Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 21, 1861.
- Allen, William, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; died at Pensacola, Fla., March 12, 1863.
- Allen, Charles, Co. G, 15th Inf.; must. Jan. 21, 1862.
- Allen, Charles, Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp., to sergt., and 1st sergt.; disch. 1864.
- Allen, Moses, Jr., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; died March 13, 1863.
- Adams, Alphonzo A., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Alexander, Martin, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Andrews, John, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Berry, Charles S., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Bishop, Isaac M., Jr., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Bickford, George H., trans. to Invalid Corps, 1863.
- Bickford, John F., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; died at Relay House, Md., Nov. 1, 1862.
- Bailey, James H., corp., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861.
- Bailey, Stephen J., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; pro. to corp.; taken prisoner, April 23, 1864.
- Bennett, George E., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Dec. 22, 1861; disch. June 31, 1864.
- Bennett, James H., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 22, 1864.
- Berry, Emery, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 22, 1864.
- Blasden, Andrew M., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. April 23, 1862.
- Blaisdell, James, corp., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. 1864.
- Bailey, James H., Co. E, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1861.
- Barnes, William, Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 2, 1861.
- Blaisdell, Amos, sergt., Co. H, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 12, 1864; veteran; trans. to Co. G.
- Brown, William A., musician, Co. D, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 22, 1861.
- Brown, Franklin, Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; taken on habeas corpus, Sept. 9, 1861.
- Brown, William A., musician, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Dec. 14, 1863; disch. Aug. 7, 1864.
- Benton, Joseph, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Jan. 14, 1865; dropped from rolls.
- Cushman, George W., Co. K, 19th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862.
- Crockett, Richard, 1st sergt., Co. K, 19th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. and 1st lieut., May 31, 1863.
- Corbett, James R., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Jan. 21, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
- Coffin, Thomas F., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Jan. 12, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
- Coffin, Simeon C., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Jan. 22, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. Feb. 5, 1862.
- Courson, Reuben C., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt.
- Card, Lewis H., Co. B, 3d Inf.; must. June 4, 1861.
- Cram, Nelson P., sergt., Co. K, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 2, 1861.
- Corbett, Alfred, corp., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 26, 1861; pro. to sergt.; re-enl. January, 1864.
- Corbett, Robert R., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864; disch. for disability.
- Coombs, Benjamin F., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1861; drummer; died at Brazos, Texas, Nov. 15, 1863.
- Coburn, Enoch, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; pro. to corp., 1863; re-enl. January, 1864.
- Courson, John L., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; pro. to corp.; died at Brazos, Texas, Dec. 11, 1863.
- Cooper, Calvin, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. for disability, 1864.

Coffin, John, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861.
 Clark, George H., Co. K, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Coffin, Henry B., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp.
 Colby, Cornelius, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Coombs, David E., corp., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; pro. to sergt. and 1st sergt., 1863; disch. Sept. 23, 1864.
 Corbett, George L., musician, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Cobbett, Alfred L., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Colby, John P., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.
 Coffin, Simeon, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1861.
 Coffin, James W., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Crosswell, James, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Clark, Clinton G., Co. F, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Cobb, Joseph, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died Jan. 29, 1863.
 Colby, Harrison, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Coombs, Joseph E., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Colby, Amos H., Co. H, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; died at Morganzia, La., June 24, 1864.
 Cooper, Calvin, Co. H, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. June 10, 1864.
 Colby, Cornelius, Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 20, 1864.
 Cussell, Robert, Co. D, 2d Sharpshooters; must. Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Doughty, Isaac, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; killed in battle, May 10, 1864.
 Dunlap, Charles L., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Dunning, Orlando, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; re-enl. 1862; disch. with company.
 Donney, Joseph, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; taken prisoner, July 11, 1863.
 Doughty, Oliver, corp., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. June 3, 1864.
 Doughtey, Harvey M., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl.; pro. to sergt.
 Doughtey, George E., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl.; taken prisoner, July 30, 1864.
 Dunlap, Martin, Co. B, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Dunning, Robert A., Co. K, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Dunning, Horace, Co. D, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 22, 1861.
 Dyer, George M., Co. K, 6th Inf.; must. July 15, 1861; disch. with company, Aug. 15, 1864.
 Dunning, Henry P., sergt., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; reduced by request to be acting hospital steward; disch. Jan. 19, 1865.
 Dunning, Edward H., corp., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Durgin, James T., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 4, 1862; re-enlisted; disch. for disability.
 Dennison, Benjamin L., sergt., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. April 21, 1863.
 Dana, Victor, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Dennison, John, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Drummond, Charles W., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Dunning, Alfred J., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Dolley, George M., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; died April 30, 1864.
 Dunning, Horace E., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Dana, Victor, Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Doughty, John H., Co. H, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; trans. to Co. G.
 DeCoven, Joseph S., Co. D, 2d Regt. Sharpshooters; must. Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to 17th Maine Regt.
 Eaton, Alfred I., Co. H, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; prisoner, April 20; trans. to Co. D.
 Eaton, Alfred, Co. D, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; taken prisoner April 9, 1864; exchanged.
 Eastbrook, George S., Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Eaton, Alonzo J., Co. G, 15th Inf.; must. Jan. 14, 1862; disch. Jan. 19, 1865.
 Easterbrook, George S., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Oct. 10, 1863; wounded May 20, 1864.
 Eaton, Edward R., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Eaton, George L., Co. D, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. April 10, 1864; re-enl. in 29th Veterans.
 Eaton, Alfred J., Co. F, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1864.
 French, John H., corp., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1864.
 Few, Robert, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp., Sept. 1; disch. with company.
 Fuller, Joseph, Co. F, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp., Nov. 8, 1861.
 Fuller, Alfred, Co. G, 6th Inf.; must. July 15, 1861.
 Field, Charles W., Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Foy, Edwin, Co. B, 9th Art.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. April 11, 1862.
 Foy, Edwin, Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.
 Freeman, William E., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864.
 Fuller, David, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl.; pro. to corp.
 Fuller, Alonzo M., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. Sept. 16, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. April 10, 1864.
 Fuller, Joseph D., corp., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt. and to 2d lieut.
 Fuller, Alfred A., Co. E, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Dec. 23, 1863; disch. for disability, Jan. 20, 1864.

Gerrish, Edward F., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Goud, Charles, Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Goldsmith, Charles B., veteran, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Grant, Marshall, Co. H, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; trans. to Co. G.
 Graves, Alphens M., must. Aug. 25, 1862.
 Getchell, John E., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. I; pro. to corp.; left sick at Fortress Monroe when company was discharged.
 Getchell, E. T., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 2, 1861.
 Getchell, Josiah, Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 2, 1861.
 Griffin, Charles H., 4th Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; disch. Dec. 21, 1864.
 Getchell, Joshua, corp., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861.
 Getchell, Roswell, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; died at Ship Island, May 21, 1862.
 Griffin, Timothy, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861.
 Growse, George Thomas, wagoner, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. Jan. 19, 1865.
 Getchell, Jesse H., musician, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Feb. 8, 1862.
 Goldsmith, Charles B., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Hutchinson, Albion D., sergt., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Harmon, George L., musician, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1863; disch. June 27, 1863.
 Hodsdon, Daniel R., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp., June 23.
 Hammond, George L., musician, 5th Inf.
 Hoole, Thomas G., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Hodsdon, William B., Co. D, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 22, 1861.
 Hammond, Henry W., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; pro. to corp.; pro. to sergt.; disch. Jan. 19, 1865.
 Harmon, Albert, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. for disability; died at home.
 Hyde, Robert, Co. B, 3d Inf.; must. October, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; disch. Feb. 15, 1863.
 Howes, J. F., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 2, 1861.
 Hammond, David N., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. I; disch. July 19, 1865.
 Harmon, Joseph, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. I; re-enl. Jan. 25, 1864; pro. to corp.
 Hinkinson, Algernon W., corp., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. March 13, 1863.
 Harding, Charles W., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Harmon, George A., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Harmon, John, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Haskell, George W., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Haskell, George F., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Hill, Charles H., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 House, Lorenzo D., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Hunt, Benjamin S., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Hersey, Hiram D., Co. F, 29th Inf.; never mustered.
 Hodsdon, Daniel R., corp., Co. F, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; trans. to Navy May 1, 1864.
 Harmon, George A., Co. F, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Harmon, John, Co. F, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Harmon, William C., Co. F, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Haskell, George W., Co. F, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Johnson, Charles R., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 2, 1861.
 Joyce, Lawrence S., capt., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861.
 Johnson, Samuel L., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Keay, John H., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Lunt, William H., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Lyons, John E. M., corp., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1862; died at New York.
 Lee, Charles, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. July 21, 1862.
 Lake, Osborne, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861.
 Lemont, Adam, Co. K, 3d Inf.; must. June 4, 1861.
 Lubber, John, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Jan. 1, 1862; disch. Jan. 19, 1865.
 Lewis, James H., Co. K, 19th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 Libby, A. J., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Lunt, William H., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Lube, Levi, Co. H, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; trans. to Co. G.
 Linscott, Jas. E., Co. H, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; died June 22, 1864.
 Lunt, Lewis H., sergt., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Lube, William, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.
 McAllister, William B., corp., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Moody, William C., corp., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1864.
 McClay, Thomas, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Manning, Stephen H., q.m. sergt., 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Miller, Samuel, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Merrill, James W., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 2, 1861.
 Merrill, Albert G., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 2, 1861.
 McDonald, Michael, must. Dec. 12, 1861; died at New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1863.
 Moony, Nicholas, Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; disch. May 19, 1865.
 Mitchell, Chas. R., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 24, 1862; disch. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Moody, James, Co. B, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Moody, Alonzo, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1861.
 Mulady, Jas., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Magee, Joseph, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861.
 Miller, Samuel, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861.

Mitchell, Charles B., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. Sept. 21, 1864.
 McDonough, Michael, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861.
 Moore, Geo. W., 4th Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 21, 1861.
 Morse, John, Co. B, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; detached 1864; disch. Dec. 20, 1864.
 McLain, Thomas B., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.
 Miller, William, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Nuda, Daniel H., wagoner, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Noyes, Charles J., sergt., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Neall, Enoch F., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. 1864.
 Noyes, Charles F., corp., Co. A, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861.
 Noyes, Frank, Co. A, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861.
 Owen, Jires W., Jr., sergt., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Aug. 20, 1861.
 Owen, Jeremiah, Jr., 4th Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 21, 1861.
 Prindle, William, Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Pollard, Joseph H., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Potter, William S., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; pro. to corp.; killed July 23, 1864.
 Proctor, Warren, Co. K, 19th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Perkins, Charles J., corp., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1863; pro. to sergt.
 Parker, Gustavus, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1863.
 Pollard, William P., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1863.
 Prince, Henry K., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1863.
 Pierce, Elias D., corp., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1863.
 Pollard, William P., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; died July 2, 1864.
 Pollard, Nathaniel, Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; wounded April 9, 1864; died a prisoner in April.
 Pollard, Elisha, Co. E, 30th Inf.
 Pierce, Elias D., veteran, Co. E, 30th Inf.; pro. to com. sergt.
 Richards, Joseph G., corp., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Roberts, Charles C., musician, Co. B, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Rackliffe, Nathaniel, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Robinson, John A., Co. H, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; killed in action, April 23, 1864.
 Stanwood, Franklin, Co. D, 2d Sharpshooters; must. Feb. 24, 1864; missing in battle, May 6, 1864.
 Stanwood, David A., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Swett, Eben, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Dec. 10, 1862.
 Swett, Samuel, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Stone, George E., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Stone, George E., sergt., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; wounded April 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Sawyer, George A., corp., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died Dec. 26, 1864.
 Sawyer, James, Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died March 24, 1864.
 Sawyer, James S., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died May 18, 1864.
 Strout, Joseph W., Co. H, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; trans. to Co. A.
 Smith, Henry S. B., Co. C, 32d Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; pro. to asst. surgeon, May 6, 1864.
 Strout, Charles W., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, September, 1862.
 Stone, Charles E., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Smith, Jefferson, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.
 Stimpson, Warren, Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. 1861.
 Stinchfield, Charles E., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Small, Lemuel C., corp., Co. B, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt.
 Smith, Melville, Co. K, 19th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. June 6, 1865.
 Stilkey, Andrew J., Co. A, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 10, 1865; disch. July, 1865.
 Stimson, William H., sergt., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Sawyer, George A., sergt., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Sawyer, William H., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Simpson, William R., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Snow, Melvin S., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Snow, Abizer F., musician, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Shepherd, Marcellus N., Co. D, 3d Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1863; trans. to 17th Inf., 1864.
 Smith, James, 4th Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 21, 1861.
 Smith, Jeremiah, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. for disability; died at New Orleans, Feb. 19, 1864.
 Strout, Robert P., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. July 21, 1862.
 Tarr, John, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; died at Brazos Island, Texas, Nov. 1, 1863.
 Thompson, Simon B., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861.
 Thayer, Phinney M., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; sent to Fort Pulaski, 1863.
 Thompson, Albert V., 4th Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 21, 1861.
 Toothaker, Levi, Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to corp.; detached, 1863.
 Toothaker, Seth, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Jan. 1, 1862; re-enlisted.
 Toothaker, George A., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Toothaker, William H., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Thorn, John F., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. June 15, 1865.
 Town, A. M., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; died in prison at Richmond.

Thomas, Benjamin C., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. July 31, 1865.
 Thomas, William H., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864.
 Vickery, Albert, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.
 Vickery, Charles B., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.
 Whitney, Durham, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. July 27, 1863.
 Willey, Samuel, 5th Inf.
 Williston, George, Jr., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861.
 Ward, Geo. C., Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Jan. 5, 1862; died in Louisiana, March 21, 1864.
 Ward, Albion, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. Jan. 19, 1865.
 Ward, Joel, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. Jan. 19, 1865.
 Wentworth, Alfred, Co. K, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Welch, Milton W., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; killed May 18, 1864.
 Whitney, William H., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; wounded Sept. 30, 1864; disch. June 7, 1865.
 Wentworth, Franklin, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Winslow, Stephen, Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 White, David C., Co. E, 1st H. Art.; must. Aug. 27, 1863, from 19th Maine Regt.
 Williston, George, Jr., 7th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. with company, June 1, 1865.
 York, Charles D., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 York, Abizer, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 1, 1864.
 York, Charles, L., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Craig, Winchester D., 11th Mass. Inf.
 Cobb, Dexter, 24th Mass. Inf.
 Craig, Joseph, 5th N. H. Regt.
 Field, Albert U., Co. B, — N. Y. Mounted Riflemen.
 Field, George P., U. S. Engineers.
 Haskell, Isaac L., 22d Mass. Inf.
 Knowlton, C., 22d Mass. Inf.
 Scott, Edwin, — Mass. Regt.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE ROLL OF HONOR.

Luther V. Bell, class 1823, brigade surgeon and medical director in Gen. Hooker's division; died at Budd's Ferry, February, 1862.
 Franklin Pierce, Hillsborough, N. H., class 1824; member of Congress, 1833; U. S. senator, 1837; attorney-general of the United States, 1845; general in the Mexican war; President of the United States, 1852-56.
 Sanford A. Kingsbury, class 1828, chaplain of an Illinois regiment.
 James Means, class 1833, superintendent of contrabands under Gen. Foster; died of typhoid fever while making provision for his charge.
 William Flye, class 1835, prof. of mathematics, U. S. Navy, 1838-51; lieutenant, commanding the "R. B. Forbes;" trans. to the "Monitor" after her battle with the "Merrimac;" lieutenant, commanding the "Underwriter," "Kensington," "Benton" (iron-clad), and 5th Div. Mississippi Squadron; commander of the "Lexington" in 1866; honorably discharged, with thanks of the department.
 Luke Hill, class 1835, asst. surg.; died from disease contracted in the army.
 Alonzo Garcelon, class 1836, M.D., hosp. and div. surg.; served three years and six months.
 Jonathan Donnell, class 1836, surg., 15th Maine Regt.
 J. W. T. Gardiner, class 1836; West Point; maj. 2d U. S. Dragoons; acting asst. provost-marshal of Maine; brevet col., U. S. A.
 Thomas F. Perley, Bridgton, class 1837, med. inspector-general, U. S. A.
 Gideon S. Palmer, class 1838, brigade surg.; div. med. director; med. director, hospital, Annapolis.
 Alfred Fletcher, class 1839, capt. 24th Maine Regt.
 Frederick Robie, Gorham, class 1841; M.D., Med. College, Phila.; served during the war as paymaster; brevet lieutenant-col.
 Chas. M. Blake, class 1842, capt., U. S. Col. Troops; hosp. and regimental chaplain.
 Edmund A. Chadwick, class 1842, acting asst. paymaster, U. S. Navy.
 William L. Hyde, class 1842, capt., 112th N. Y. Vols.
 J. W. Page, class 1842, M.D., University of Maryland, 1848; sanitary inspector during the war.
 Abernethy Grover, class 1843, chaplain and maj., 13th Maine Regt.; provost-marshal at Donaldsville.
 William H. Farnham, class 1844, private, 3d California Inf.; three years.
 David R. Hastings, class 1844, maj., 12th Maine Regt.; resigned.
 George Freeman Noyes, class 1844, capt. on staff of Gen. Doubleday; pro. to col.; author of "The Bivouac and the Battle-field," 1864.
 William Wirt Virgin, class 1844, lawyer, Portland; col., 23d Maine Regt., for nine months' service.
 Lewis L. Record, class 1845, Universalist clergyman; chaplain, 22d Massachusetts Regt., May to October, 1864.
 O'Neil W. Robinson, class 1845, lawyer, Bethel; capt., 4th Maine Battery; chief of Art., 3d Corps; pro. to maj.; died July, 1864.
 William B. Snell, class 1845, lawyer, Fairfield; capt., 13th Maine Regt.; honorably disch. November, 1864.
 Frederic A. Dean, class 1846, 1st California Cav.; lieutenant in 30th Maine Regt.; must. out August, 1865.

Frederic D. Sewall, class 1846, lawyer, Bath; asst. adj.-gen., 1861; col., 19th Maine Regt., July, 1862; disch. for disability, February, 1862; maj., Vet. Res. Corps., June, 1863; col., 3d Regt.; brevet brig.-gen., July, 1865; inspector under Gen. Howard, Freedman's Bureau.

Thomas H. Talbot, class 1846, lawyer, Portland; lieutenant-col., 18th Maine Regt. Charles R. P. Dunlaps, class 1846, Brunswick; acting asst. surg., U. S. Vols. Charles B. Merrill, class 1847, lawyer, Portland; lieutenant-col., 17th Maine Regt.; honorably disch. October, 1864.

Isaac W. Case, class 1848, capt., Co. H, 22d Maine Regt.; served under Gen. Banks at Port Hudson.

Geo. W. Dyer, class of 1848 (did not finish his course), paymaster, rank of maj. Andrew J. Fitch, class 1848, Portland; M.D., 1851; surg., 79th N. Y. Vols.

William F. Goodwin, class 1848, studied law and graduated LL.B., Harvard, 1854; 1st lieutenant, 16th Inf., U. S. A., June, 1861; judge-advocate; acting adj. of the regt.; wounded at Chickamauga; brevetted capt. and placed on the list of retired officers, January, 1865.

Thomas H. Marshall, class 1848, maj., 4th Maine Regt.; pro. to lieutenant-col. and then to col. of the 7th Maine Regt.

Zabiel Boylston Adams, class 1849, surg., 32d Massachusetts Regt., May, 1862; 1st lieutenant, November, 1863; capt., December, 1863, 36th Massachusetts Regt.; pro. to maj. June 14, 1863.

Augustus I. Burbank, class 1849, capt., 1st Maine Cav.; resigned after a few months.

William Holston, class 1849, Standish; maj. and lieutenant-col., 17th Maine Regt.

Robert R. Thompson, class 1849, 1st lieutenant, 13th New Hampshire Regt.; killed in action at Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Freeland S. Holmes, class 1850, surg., 6th Maine Regt.; died of diphtheria, June, 1863.

Oliver O. Howard, class 1850, graduated West Point, 1854; lieutenant of ordnance; wounded at Fair Oaks, losing his right arm; pro. to maj.-gen. November, 1862; appointed chief of the Freedman's Bureau at the close of the war.

John S. Sewell, class 1850, chaplain in 8th Mass. Vols.

Daniel L. Eaton, class 1851, lawyer, Portland; paymaster on Gen. Heintzelman's staff, rank of maj., also at Washington: brevetted lieutenant-col. U. S. Army.

Augustus C. Hamlin, class 1851, M.D., Harvard, 1855; assist.-surg., 2d Regt.; brig. and div. surg. and medical inspector, rank of lieutenant-col.; brevetted col.; author of "Martyria," a work on Andersonville prison.

Hiram Hayes, class 1851, chief q.m. 4th Corps, rank of lieutenant-col.

William H. Owen, class 1851; served as 1st lieutenant, 3d Maine; assist. q.m., capt., lieutenant-col., and col.; chief q.m. 5th Army Corps.

Charles W. Roberts, class 1851, lieutenant-col., 2d Maine; pro. to col.; commanded a brigade, 5th Army Corps; brevetted brig.-gen.

Joshua L. Chamberlain, class 1852, prof. of rhetoric and oratory, Bowdoin College, 1856; lieutenant-col. and col., 20th Maine; pro. to brig.-gen. on the field by Gen. Grant in front of Petersburg; wounded; president of court-martial; brevetted maj.-gen.; led the advance in the last action, and was designated to receive the formal surrender of Gen. Lee.

James D. Fessenden, class 1852, lawyer, Portland; capt., 2d Regt. U. S. Sharpshooters; col. U. S. Col. Troops; col. on maj.-gen. Hunter's staff; on Hooker's staff in campaign of Atlanta; commanded a brigade under Gen. Sheridan; brevetted maj.-gen. "for gallant and distinguished services."

N. C. Goodenow, class 1852, capt., 16th Ill. Cav.; on Gen. Stoneman's staff in army under Gen. Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta; lieutenant-col.; served three years.

Henry Stone, class 1852, graduated at Harvard Divinity School; lieutenant in Wisconsin regt.; assist. adjt.-gen. in provost-marshal's office, Washington, rank of capt.

Ephraim C. Cummings, class 1853, chaplain 15th Vt. Regt.

George S. Kimball, class 1853; lieutenant, 1st Maine Cav.; killed in charge at Aldie, Va., June, 1863.

Joseph McKeen, class 1853, M.D., Brunswick; served as vol. surg.

William McArthur, class 1853, capt., 8th Maine; provost-marshal, Hilton Head, S. C.; pro. to maj., lieutenant-col., and col.; wounded at Cold Harbor; brevetted brig.-gen., March, 1865.

George W. Bartlett, class 1854, chaplain of 14th Maine Regt.

Charles P. Chandler, class 1854, lawyer, Boston; maj., 1st Mass. Regt.; killed at battle of Malvern Hill.

John A. Douglass, class 1854, M.D., College of P. and G., N. Y., 1861; surg., 11th Mass. Regt., 1863; disch. October, 1864.

Jeremiah H. Gilman, class 1854, left college in sophomore year; capt., 14th U. S. Inf.; inspector of artillery on staff of Gen. Buell and Gen. Rosecrans; brevetted maj. U. S. Army.

Henry Clay Wood, class 1854, 2d lieutenant, 1st Inf., U. S. Army; served on frontier of Texas and Indian Territory; pro. 1st lieutenant; wounded at Wilson's Creek, Mo.; pro. to capt.; pro. to maj. and assist. adjt.-gen. U. S. A., June, 1864; pro. to lieutenant-col., March, 1865; brevetted col., March, 1865, "for gallant, faithful, and meritorious services in the adjt.-gen.'s dept. during the war."

Samuel B. Crocker, class 1855, q.m. sergt., 23d Maine Regt.

Stephen M. Eaton, class 1855, Portland; 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, and capt. in Signal Service, U. S. Army; on staff of Maj.-Gen. Canby.

Benjamin B. Foster, class 1855, lawyer, Lincoln; maj.; assist. adjt.-gen. on Gen. Peck's staff; capt., N. C. loyal regt.

Thomas A. Henderson, class 1855, graduated LL.B., Harvard, 1861; adjt., 7th N. H. Regt.; maj., lieutenant-col., and provost-marshal of Florida; mortally wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., August, 1864.

O. Brown Hewett, class 1855, 1st lieutenant, 2d Nebraska Cav., nine months' service.

Charles E. Shaw, class 1855, Portland; lieutenant-col., 25th Maine Regt.

Thomas L. Andrews, class 1856, chap. 12th N. H. Regt.; studied theology at Union Theological School, N. Y.

Isaac D. Balch, class 1856, enl. in Mass. Regt.

Frank C. Davis, class 1856, lieutenant, 3d Pa. Cav.

Rowland Bailey Howard, class 1856, served in U. S. Chris. Com.

Enos T. Luce, class 1856, lieutenant-col., 23d Maine Regt.

James F. Miller, class 1856, lawyer, Portland; aid-de-camp to Governor Washburn, 1861; commanded for a time the 7th Maine Regt. at Baltimore; assist. adjt.-gen., with rank of capt., 1862; assist. adjt.-gen. and acting Sec. of State of Louisiana under Gen. Shepley; acting mayor of New Orleans, 1863; resigned July, 1864.

Edwin B. Palmer, 1856, chaplain of 19th Maine Regt.

Moses M. Robinson, 1856, capt., 12th Maine Regt.; some time on detached service in the State.

William H. Smyth, 1856, Brunswick; engineer in Kansas; member first Kansas Legislature; 1st lieutenant, 16th Regt., U. S. Army; distinguished himself in the advance on Murfreesboro'; taken prisoner at Chickamauga; pro. to capt.; brevetted major "for meritorious services at Chickamauga."

Edward W. Thompson, 1856, capt., 5th Maine Regt. (See 5th Maine Regiment.)

George A. Wheeler, 1856, M.D., 1859, surgeon U. S. Vols.; in charge of hosp. 9th Army Corps; brevetted lieutenant-col.

Isaac H. Wing, 1856, studied law; served as 1st lieutenant of Wisconsin Regt.

William H. Anderson, 1857, asst. paymaster, U. S. Navy.

Samuel C. Belcher, 1857, capt., 16th Maine, June, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; discharged on account of wound received in action near Spottsylvania Court-House, May, 1864; pro. to major, June 22.

Louis H. Barstow, 1857, served as chaplain of the 14th Vt. Regt.

Edward T. Chapman, 1857, entered the Navy as asst. paymaster on the gunboat "Commodore Jones," and was killed when she was blown up by a torpedo in James River, in 1864.

John N. Fuller, 1857, served in the 11th Ill. Regt.

Henry S. Hagar, 1857, was 1st lieutenant 7th Maine Regt., then adjt.; resigned.

John B. Haselton, 1857, asst. paymaster, U. S. Navy.

Charles Hamlin, 1857, major, 18th Maine Regt.; reorganized into the 1st H. Art., rank, July, 1862, asst. adjt.-gen., U. S. Vols., on staff of Maj.-Gen. Berry, 3d Army Corps; asst. inspector of artillery; lieutenant-col., by brevet; brevet brig.-gen.; commended by Maj.-Gen. Humphrey, for services at Gettysburg.

John B. Hubbard, 1857, 1st lieutenant, 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; served under Banks; appointed asst. adjt.-gen., reserve brigade, under Gen. Weitzel; fell leading a storming-party at Port Hudson, May, 1863.

Thomas H. Hubbard, 1857, adjt., 25th Maine Regt.; lieutenant-col., 30th Maine Regt.; pro. to col.; brevetted brig.-gen.

Thomas F. Moses, 1857, M.D. at Jefferson Medical College, 1860; asst. surgeon in transport and hospital service, U. S. Vols.

Nathaniel A. Robbins, 1857, private, 4th Maine Regt.; q.m. sergt., December, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant, April, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; eleven months in Southern prisons.

Gustavus A. Stanley, 1857, com. sergt., 8th Ill. cav.; capt., 28th Maine Regt., October, 1862; capt., 2d Maine Cav., December, 1863; served under Gen. Banks, Department of the Gulf.

Lyman S. Strickland, 1857, 1st lieutenant, 16th U. S. Inf.; pro. to capt.; resigned.

James C. Strout, 1857, private, 32d Mass. Regt.

George A. Bright, 1858, left during his course; M.D., Harvard, 1860; asst. surgeon, U. S. Navy.

Samuel Brown, 1858, capt., 16th Conn. Regt.; killed in action at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 22, 1862.

Daniel C. Burleigh, 1858, asst. surgeon, U. S. Navy.

Sewall C. Charles, 1858, graduated with first honors; studied law; enl. private, 12th Maine Regt.; died of consumption.

Jonathan P. Cilley, 1858, capt., 1st Maine Cav.; maj., April, 1862; lieutenant-col., 1864; wounded at Winchester; taken prisoner; paroled; wounded at White House Landing; brevetted col. and brig.-gen. for distinguished services at Five Forks and Appomattox Court-House.

Franklin M. Drew, 1858, studied law; private, 15th Maine Regt.; capt., December, 1861; maj., September, 1862; served in Louisiana and Florida; pres. court-martial, N. Y.; brevetted lieutenant-col. and col.

Francis Fessenden, 1858, Portland; studied law; began practice in New York; capt., 19th U. S. Inf.; joined, with the regt., Gen. Buell's army, Tenn., January, 1862; wounded in action at Shiloh, April, 1862; col. 25th Maine Regt., September, 1862; col. 30th Maine Regt.; served in Department of the Gulf; lost a limb in battle on Cane River, La.; pro. to brig.-gen. vols.; brevetted maj., U. S. Army, for gallantry at Shiloh; then lieutenant-col., U. S. Army, for gallantry at Mounett's Bluff, November, pro. to maj.-gen. of vols., and brevetted col., U. S. Army, for meritorious services during the war; was member of the "Wirz" court-martial, Washington; brevetted maj.-gen., U. S. Army; afterwards made asst. commissioner Freedman's Bureau, State of Maryland. He earned the reputation of a thorough and gallant officer.

George F. Granger, 1858, left before completing his course; 1st lieutenant; capt., 9th Maine Regt.; maj., July, 1863; wounded at Drury's Bluff; pro. to lieutenant-col., then col., September, 1864; brevetted brig.-gen., 1865.

Leander Hill, 1858, lawyer, Rockland; capt., 20th Maine Regt.; disch. for disab.

Charles K. Hutchins, 1858, capt., 16th Maine Regt.; killed in action at Fredericksburg, December, 1862.

- William H. Savage, 1858, capt., 17th Maine Regt.; resigned on account of impaired health; re-enl. as 2d lieutenant, 7th Maine Regt.; pro. to 1st lieutenant, 1st Vet. Vols.; brev. capt. for gallant conduct before Petersburg, April, 1865.
- Ellis Spear, 1858, capt., 20th Maine Regt.; pro. to maj.; wounded at North Anna; brev. lieutenant-col. for meritorious services near Poplar Grove Church, when placed in command of a brigade, and col., for gallantry at Quaker Road, March, 1865; chief of staff under Gen. Chamberlain; brev. brig.-gen.
- James K. Tallman, 1858, 2d lieutenant, 3d Maine Regt.; quartermaster; brigade q.m., rank of capt.
- Henry G. Thomas, 1858, Portland; graduate Amherst College, 1859; capt., 5th Maine Regt.; capt., 11th U. S. Inf.; col. commanding brig. U. S. Colored Troops, Ferroe's Div., 9th Corps; brig.-gen.; brev. maj.-gen. vols.; brev. col., U. S. Army.
- Andrew J. Thompson, 1858; M.D., Harvard, 1862; surg., 8th N. H. Regt.; medical director on Maj.-Gen. Davidson's staff.
- John D. Anderson, 1859, Gray; 1st lieutenant, Wisconsin Battery.
- Charles H. Butterfield, 1859, maj. and lieutenant-col., 91st Ind. Regt.
- John C. Chamberlain, 1859, chaplain, 14th Maine Regt.; served on Christian Commission.
- Henry M. Folsom, 1859, did not finish his course; 2d lieutenant, 7th Maine Regt.; resigned.
- Charles H. Howard, 1859, lieutenant, 3d Maine Regt.; aid-de-camp to Gen. Howard; pro. to capt.; brev. maj. and lieutenant-col.; col., U. S. Col. Troops; brev. brig.-gen.; asst. com., Freedmen's Bureau.
- Charles Winthrop Lowell, 1859, capt., 80th U. S. Col. Troops; pro. to maj.; brev. lieutenant-col. vols. "for faithful and meritorious services during the war;" provost-marshal, Louisiana.
- George W. Merrill, New Gloucester, 1859; capt., U. S. Col. Troops; maj., 60th Illinois Regt.
- Alfred Mitchell, Yarmouth, 1859; M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1865; asst. surg., 9th Maine Regt.
- Edward M. Rand, Portland, 1859; studied law; adj., 27th Maine Regt.
- Howard M. Rand, 1859, asst. surg., 64th N. Y. Regt.; appointed asst. surg., U. S. Navy, March, 1864.
- Francis W. Sabine, 1859, 1st lieutenant and 2d lieutenant, 11th Maine Regt.; pro. to capt. for gallant conduct; wounded at Deep Bottom; died September, 1864.
- Caleb Saunders, 1859, studied law; enl. as private, 6th Mass. Inf.; 1st lieutenant, 14th Mass. H. Art.
- George Webster, 1859, 1st and 2d lieutenant and capt., 12th Maine Regt.; pro. to maj., 77th U. S. Col. Troops.
- Albert P. Whittemore, 1859, private in Gen. Rosecrans' department; died at Vicksburg.
- Henry P. Worcester, 1859, lieutenant and capt., 3d Maine Regt.; wounded in battle of Wilderness, May, 1864.
- John F. Appleton, 1860, capt., 12th Maine Regt.; distinguished at the siege of Port Hudson; col., U. S. Col. Troops, June, 1863; brev. brig.-gen.
- Nicholas E. Boyd, Portland; enl. as private, 25th Maine Regt., August, 1862; detached on U. S. Coast Survey near Washington; rejoined his regiment.
- Albert W. Bradbury, 2d lieutenant, 1st Bat., 1st Mounted Art.; pro. to maj., 1st Maine Lt. Art., September, 1864; chief of art. on staff of Maj.-Gens. Emory and Torbert; brev. lieutenant-col. "for conspicuous gallantry at Winchester and Cedar Creek;" brev. col.
- Harlan P. Brown, 2d lieutenant, 7th Maine Regt.; pro. to capt.; killed while cheering on his men at Antietam.
- John M. Brown, Portland; read law; adjt., 25th Maine Regt.; asst. adj.-gen. on staff of Gen. Ames, rank of capt.; pro. to lieutenant-col., 32d Maine Regt.; brev. col. for gallant conduct at Gettysburg; brev. brig.-gen.
- Alvan F. Burnham, Yarmouth; M.D., 1864; 2d lieutenant, 25th Maine Regt.; asst. surg., Mass. Cav.
- Horace H. Burbank, private, 27th Maine Regt.; q.m. sergt., December, 1862; capt., 32d Maine Regt., July, 1863; taken pris. in front of Petersburg; escaped and joined his regiment; capt., 31st Maine Regt., by consolidation.
- George Cary, 1st lieutenant, 1st Maine Cav.; detailed to command Gen. Ord's escort; pro. to capt., December, 1862; resigned on account of ill health.
- Fuller G. Clifford, private, 28th Maine Regt.; served one year.
- Simon A. Evans, M.D., 1865, hospital steward, 13th Maine Regt.; asst. surg., 14th Maine Regt., March, 1863.
- Seth C. Farrington, began the study of law; must. in November, 1863, capt., 12th Maine Regt.; judge-advocate on the staff of Gen. Reynolds, with rank of maj.; brev. lieutenant-col.
- Woodbury G. Frost, Brunswick; appointed acting asst. surgeon, U. S. Navy, June, 1864.
- Charles W. Gardiner, corp., 3d Maine Regt.; became captain; was on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Ullman, New Orleans; engineer-in-chief at Port Hudson; provost-marshal district St. Bernard and Plaquemine; wounded in action at Fair Oaks; taken prisoner at 2d Bull Run, and exchanged, November, 1862.
- William A. Garnsey, did not complete his college course; sergt., 12th Maine Regt.; capt., 2d Louisiana Regt.
- David Hale, Bridgton, lawyer; served a few months in the 23d Maine; disch. on account of ill health.
- Wm. D. Haley, 2d lieutenant, 3d Maine Regt.; subsequently q.m.; res. August, 1861.
- Edwin A. Harlow, graduate Bangor Theol. Seminary; settled as minister in Kansas; served in Kansas 4th Militia Regt., to repel the invasion of Missouri by Gen. Price.
- William L. Haskell, 1st lieutenant, 7th Maine Regt.; acting adjutant in the battle of Antietam, where he was wounded; died Oct. 18, 1862.
- Granville P. Hawes, 1st lieutenant, 128th N. Y. Regt.; commissary of staff of Gen. Emory, 8th Corps; attached to the staff of Maj.-Gen. Grover, after the siege of Port Hudson, then reported to Maj.-Gen. Herron, Texas; res. in spring of 1865.
- Frederic A. Kendall, private in 11th Indiana Zouaves; 2d lieutenant, 4th N. H. Regt.; pro. to 1st lieutenant and capt.; in 1865, A. C. M., staff of Brig.-Gen. R. H. Jackson, 25th Corps, Texas expedition.
- James Henry Hobbs Hewett, private, 8th Maine Regt.; promoted successively to q.m. sergt., 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, adjt., capt.; wounded in action at Rice's Station, Va.; disch. for disability.
- Ezekiel R. Mayo, 1st lieutenant, 3d Maine Bat.; assigned to cav. brigade of Gen. Bayard; in the force of Gen. Fremont; pro. to capt., 3d Maine Bat., June, 1863; in 9th Army Corps, under Burnside.
- Charles S. McCobb, hosp. steward, 4th Maine Regt.; taken prisoner at 1st Bull Run; paroled from Libby prison; 2d lieutenant, January, 1863; shot through the lungs at Gettysburg, and died in two hours.
- James W. North, graduated M.D., 1864; asst. surg., 107th U. S. Col. Troops, at Louisville, Ky.; honorably disch. June, 1865.
- Walter S. Poor, private, 10th N. Y. Regt., 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, capt. in 1st N. Y. Rifles, and to lieutenant-col. N. C. Loyal Vols.; provost-marshal of Beaufort; lieutenant-col. U. S. Col. Art.
- Thomas B. Reed, Portland; appointed acting asst. paymaster, U. S. Navy, April, 1864.
- Abram N. Rowe, N. Yarmouth; nine months in 25th Maine Regt.; 1st and 2d lieutenant, 30th Maine Regt.; died of typhoid fever at Winchester, Va.
- Adelbert B. Twitchell, q.m. sergt., 5th Maine Regt.; 2d lieutenant, 5th Bat., 1st Mounted Art.; wounded in action at Chancellorsville, May, 1863; com-capt.; authorized to raise 7th Maine Bat.; brevetted maj. for meritorious services before Petersburg.
- Francis W. Webster, private, 18th Maine Regt.; detailed clerk of military commission, Washington; capt. 3d U. S. Col. Troops; military governor of Florida.
- 1861.—Wendall A. Anderson, Gray; medical cadet, U. S. Army; surg. 3d Maryland Regt.
- Edward L. Appleton, 1st lieutenant, U. S. Art.; did not complete college course.
- Nelson P. Cram, Bridgton; entered 11th Maine Regt., immediately after graduating, as sergt.; died October, 1862, of disease of the lungs, caused by measles taken in camp at Washington.
- William W. Eaton, Brunswick; M.D., New York, 1864; enl. 16th Maine Regt.; hosp. steward, February, 1863; asst. surg., then surg., December, 1863.
- Edwin Emery, principal of high school, Gardiner and Belfast; enl. 17th Maine as substitute for a friend; color-sergt., April, 1864; twice wounded in Wilderness; com. 2d lieutenant.
- Loris Farr, sergt., 19th Maine Regt.; pro. to 2d lieutenant, to 1st lieutenant, and capt.; wounded at Cold Harbor; res. from effects of wounds.
- Samuel Fessenden, Portland, began study of law; 2d lieutenant, 2d Bat., 1st Mounted Art.; pro. to 1st lieutenant; aid-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Tower, July, 1863; severely wounded at 2d Bull Run, August 30; died next morning. (See Adj.-Gen.'s Report, 1863.)
- Albion Howe, 2d lieutenant, 14th N. Y. H. Art., 9th Army Corps; aid-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Howe; inspector of artillery, U. S. Army; maj., 14th N. Y. Art.; brevetted lieutenant-col.
- Charles O. Hunt, Gorham, 5th Maine Bat., q.m. sergt.; pro. to 2d lieutenant, May 1863; wounded at Gettysburg; taken prisoner, June 18; pro. to 1st lieutenant.
- Thomas W. Hyde, capt.; pro. to maj., 7th Maine Regt.; won distinction in Peninsula campaign; inspector-general under Gen. Smith, 1863; on staff of Gen. Sedgwick, aid-de-camp and provost-marshal; on staff of Gen. Wright, in successive campaigns to Petersburg and Shenandoah; lieutenant-col. December, 1863; col., 1st Maine Vet. Vols.; commanded 3d Brigade, 2d Div., 6th Army Corps, during last year of war; military governor at Danville, Va.; brevetted brig.-gen. July, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry before Petersburg."
- Samuel Landon, asst. paymaster, U. S. Navy, on sloop-of-war "Vincennes," on "Wamutta," off South Carolina and Georgia, and Gulf Squadron, 1863; died at home, of consumption, August, 1865.
- George B. Keniston, 1st lieutenant, 5th Maine Regt.; taken prisoner at 1st Bull Run; rejoined his regt. February, 1863; disch. for disability; returned to Washington, November, 1863, and commissioned capt., 2d U. S. Col. Troops.
- Edward P. Loring, 1st lieutenant, 13th Maine Regt.; August, 1863, pro. to capt., 1st Louisiana H. Art. (colored); pro. to maj., U. S. Col. Troops; brevet lieutenant-col.
- Augustus N. Lufkin, enl. 2d Maine Regt.; served two years; trans. to 20th Maine Regt., corp.; commissioned capt., regt. colored troops; served in Army of the Potomac, James, and Texas expedition.
- Stephen H. Manning, q.m., 1st Maine Regt.; 1st lieutenant and regt. q.m., 5th Maine Regt., August, 1862, 1st Div., 6th Corps; capt. and asst. q.m.; division q.m.; chief q.m. of the corps; brev. maj., October, 1864; brev. lieutenant-col. "for faithful and meritorious services during the war;" lieutenant-col. and chief q.m., 6th Army Corps; chief q.m., Provisional Corps, Army of the Potomac; August, 1865, col. and chief q.m., brevet brig.-gen.
- Wm. W. Morrell, began study of law; 2d lieutenant, August, 1862; 1st lieutenant, January, 1863; pro. to capt., October 29; shot through the breast and instantly killed while leading his company at Spotsylvania, 1864.
- Alpheus S. Packard, Jr., Brunswick; M.D., 1864; Cambridge scientific department, under Prof. Agassiz, two years; asst. surg., 1st Maine Vols., 6th Corps, in Grant's last campaign.

Chas. B. Rounds, entered 30th Maine Regt., July, 1863; lieutenant, 22d Maine Regt.; wounded in action; promoted to captain, June, 1865.

Edward Simonton, 33d Massachusetts Regt., 1862; entered 20th Maine Regt.; 1st sergeant, 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, finally captain, 1st U. S. Col. Troops; wounded in first assault on Petersburg; brevet major and lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war;" appointed 2d lieutenant, 4th U. S. Inf., and then 1st lieutenant.

H. S. B. Smith, Bridgton; private, 32d Maine Regt.; commissioned assistant surgeon, April 19, 1864.

George E. Stubbs, M.D., Harvard, 1863; assistant surgeon, U. S. Vols., 1864; brevet captain, U. S. Vols., January, 1866, "for faithful and meritorious services."

Joseph B. Upham, 3d assistant engineer, U. S. Navy, November, 1862; promoted to 2d assistant engineer, July, 1866.

Sylvanus D. Waterman, 3d Massachusetts Regt.; nine months on duty in North Carolina.

1862.—Frederic H. Beecher, 16th Maine Regt., 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant; wounded severely at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg; promoted to captain, but compelled to leave by his injuries; afterwards 1st lieutenant, Vet. Res., and 2d lieutenant, U. S. Inf.

Merville A. Cochrane, captain, 16th U. S. Inf.; seventeen months in rebel prison, escaping twice, and retaken; rejoined his regiment, March, 1865; brevet major.

William E. Donnell, Portland; adjutant, 20th Maine Regt., September, 1863; brevet captain, July, 1864, "for gallant and distinguished services at battle of North Anna," etc.; wounded at Bethesda Church; brevet major U. S. Vols.; aid-de-camp, provost-marshal, and chief of ordnance to Gen. Chamberlain, 1st Div., 5th Corps.

George W. Edwards, entered service August, 1862, 2d lieutenant; promoted to 1st lieutenant; judge-advocate brigade court-martial; killed in action at Fredericksburg, December, 1862, gallantly leading his men in a bayonet charge.

James D. Erskine, mustered in June, 1861, 1st lieutenant, 4th Maine Regt.; captain, Nov. 1, 1861; compelled to leave after nearly a year's service on account of sickness; died at home January, 1863.

Almon Goodwin, Baldwin; 2d lieutenant, 19th Maine Regt.; resigned on account of severe illness; honorably discharged.

Thomas H. Green, captain; on staff of Gen. Prince, assistant adjutant-general; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, in attempting to rescue his commander, Gen. Prince.

William A. Hobbie, 16th Iowa Regt.; in Army of the Tennessee under Gen. Sherman.

Henry H. Hunt, Gorham; enlisted 5th Maine Bat. Aug. 21, 1862; confined with severe illness in hospital two months; 1863, appointed hospital steward, Artillery Brigade, 1st Army Corps, in action at Gettysburg; rejoined 5th Battery as private; served in Grant's campaign from the Rapidan to the James, and in Shenandoah Valley.

Frederic N. Huston, 2d lieutenant, 21st Maine Regt., September, 1862; 1st lieutenant, June, 1863; captain at siege of Port Hudson, La.

Willard M. Jenkins, 1st lieutenant, 17th Maine Regt.; died of bilious fever at Pools-ville, Md., November, 1862.

Augustus N. Linscott, captain, 21st Maine; nine months' regiment.

Charles P. Mattocks, Baldwin (now lawyer in Portland); mustered August, 1862; 1st lieutenant, 17th Maine Regt.; promoted to captain, December, 1862; especially commended for gallant conduct at Chancellorsville; promoted to major, December 1863; commanded the 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; colonel, lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Regt., a position reserved for him till January, 1865, but never filled by him, as he had been taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness; in different prisons ten months; brevet colonel U. S. Vols.; a double brevet for services at Amelia Springs, brevet brigadier-general.

George E. Moulton, Westbrook; did not complete his college course; mustered 2d lieutenant, 13th Maine Regt., November, 1861; served in Louisiana, Texas, and Virginia; colonel, successively 1st lieutenant and captain; transferred to 50th Maine Regt. as captain; judge-advocate in Winchester, Va.

Joseph Noble, left college before completing his course; mustered 2d lieutenant, 9th Maine; promoted to 1st lieutenant and captain; served in Southern Department and in Virginia; colonel, major, June, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, October, 1864.

John M. Pease, pursued theological course in New Hampton, N. H.; enlisted in 25th Maine Regt. for nine months.

John E. Pierce, enlisted in 39th Wisconsin Regt., as orderly sergeant, one-hundred-day Vols., then in 1st Wisconsin H. Art., and served till close of war.

Howard L. Prince, Cumberland, quartermaster sergeant, 20th Maine Regt.; lieutenant, February, 1864; wounded in action, Spottsylvania C.-H.; aid-de-camp on Brig.-Gen. Bartlett's staff; brevet captain U. S. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at battle of Peeble's Farm, Sept. 1864; judge-advocate on Gen. Chamberlain's staff, 1st Div., 5th Corps, March, 1865; served from Antietam through the war.

Isaac W. Starbird, captain, 19th Maine Regt.; brigade inspector, 1864, on staff of Gen. Mott, 1st Brig., 4th Div., 2d Army Corps; October, 1864, promoted to major; November 8, promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, November 16; wounded severely at High Bridge; brevet brigadier-general for good services, April, 1865.

F. A. Stevens, captain, 13th Maine Regt.; served on Mississippi and Red Rivers.

Josiah A. Temple, began study of law; enlisted 17th Maine Regt., August, 1863; wounded at Mine Run; after some months in hospital rejoined his regiment; continued till discharged for disability, June, 1865.

Almon L. Varney, Windham; mustered 1st lieutenant, 13th Maine Regt., December, 1861; promoted to captain, August, 1862; served under Gen. Butler; appointed by the President lieutenant in Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army, February, 1865.

Henry Warren, left college near close of junior year; mustered 1st lieutenant, 7th Maine Regt., August, 1861; twice wounded on the first day of battle of Wilderness; promoted to captain; instantly killed on last day of the battle, May, 1864.

William W. Webster, did not prosecute his college course; enlisted in California Regt.

Marcus Wight, enlisted in 29th Maine Regt.; served in Louisiana; colonel, lieutenant, 4th U. S. Cav., U. S. Col. Troops.

Arthur B. Arey, 1863, U. S. Navy; did not prosecute his college course.

Delon A. Abbott, did not prosecute his college course; hospital steward, August, 1862; promoted to assistant surgeon, 9th Maine Regt.

John Le B. Andrews, enlisted in 9th Maine Regt.; did not complete his college course.

Charles U. Bell, enlisted in 42d Mass., one-hundred-day men.

George E. Brown, mustered sergeant, 22d Maine Regt., October, 1862; promoted to 1st lieutenant; served on the Mississippi, in Gen. Grover's Div.; volunteered with Capt. Case (class of 1848) and five men to form a storming-party at Port Hudson.

John W. Dixbury, attached to the Telegraph Corps, Gen. Foster's Department.

James M. Howe, left college in junior year; mustered September, 1862; colonel, 2d lieutenant, 23d Maine Regt.

Hamilton S. Lowell, Windham; left college in sophomore year; colonel, 2d lieutenant, promoted to 1st lieutenant; captain, 12th Maine Regt.; wounded in battle at Winchester, Va.

George M. Pease, Bridgton; private, 7th Maine Bat.

Daniel M. Phillips, Gorham; did not finish his college course; colonel, 1st lieutenant, 12th Maine Regt., then captain; killed in action at Winchester, Va.

Adoniram J. Pickard, colonel, 1st lieutenant, 2d Maine Cav.

Evans S. Pillsbury, did not complete his college course; mustered Oct. 1861; promoted to 1st lieutenant, 1st Maine Cav.; discharged for disability.

Horace L. Piper, did not complete his college course; 1st lieutenant, U. S. Col. Troops.

James W. Poor, did not complete his college course; sergeant and 1st lieutenant, Maine Cav.

Frank C. Remick, enlisted as private one hundred days.

John H. Roberts, did not complete his college course; enlisted as private, 15th N. H. Regt.

Andrew R. G. Smith, Bridgton; hospital steward, 2d Maine Cav.; assistant surgeon.

S. P. Newman Smyth, Brunswick; began a theological course at Bangor; appointed assistant librarian and instructor, Normal Academy, Newport, R. I.; left to join the army; 1st lieutenant, 16th Maine Regt., 5th Corps; commanded his company in advance on the Weldon Railroad and at Hatcher's Run; acting quartermaster of the regiment.

Edward L. Sturtevant, mustered October, 1862; 1st lieutenant, 24th Maine Regt.; promoted to captain.

1864.—Charles Bennett, Bridgton; sergeant, 23d Maine Regt.; left college, then returned and finished his college course; 2d lieutenant; 1st lieutenant, 19th Maine Regt.; participated in the operations near Petersburg.

Samuel S. Caswell, mustered Aug. 1863, 1st N. H. H. Art.; returned and finished his college course; promoted to 1st lieutenant, 18th N. H. Vols., November, 1864; adjutant of the same.

Owen W. Davis, served in Rhode Island Cav. (three months).

John Deering, enlisted in 13th Maine Regt., Jan. 1862; did not complete his college course; discharged for disability, in August.

Enoch M. Deering, Harrison; did not complete his college course; mustered December, 1861; died at home, June, 1862.

Frederick R. Estabrook, did not prosecute his college course; assistant surgeon, 24th Maine Regt., 1862; died in the service, Feb. 24, 1863.

Enoch Foster, mustered December, 1861; colonel, 2d lieutenant; promoted to 1st lieutenant, 13th Maine Regt.; resigned.

Sandford O. Frye, acting assistant paymaster's clerk U. S. monitor "Montauk;" died of fever at Hilton Head, Dec. 1864.

William M. Gerrish, Portland; sergeant, 19th Maine Regt.; promoted to 2d lieutenant, acting adjutant; died of congestion of the brain, February, 1865.

Calvin L. Hayes, sergeant-major, 27th Maine Regt.; adjutant, 32d Maine Regt., September, 1862.

Myron M. Hovey, acting assistant paymaster U. S. Navy.

Henry N. W. Hoyt, Portland; served three months in Rhode Island Cav.

James H. Maxwell, Portland; enlisted as private in 20th Maine Regt.; in Gen. Grant's last campaign; died at Washington, April, 1865.

Charles A. Robbins, Brunswick; acting assistant paymaster U. S. Navy, on monitor "Montauk."

Joseph N. Whitney, Raymond; left in the midst of his college course; enlisted for three months in Rhode Island Cav., 2d lieutenant; taken prisoner in the Louisiana campaign, and confined in rebel prisons twenty-two months.

John G. Wight, Gorham; left at end of sophomore year; returned and finished his college course; U. S. Navy one year.

1865.—William H. H. Andrews, did not complete his course; quartermaster sergeant, September, 1862; promoted to quartermaster.

Edwin C. Barrows, sergeant, 2d Maine Cav.; did not complete college course.

Prince A. Gatchel, mustered August, 1862, 1st Maine H. Art. (course uncompleted); sergeant on recruiting service in Maine; promoted to 2d lieutenant, to 1st lieutenant, and captain.

E. S. Keyes, captain, 32d Maine Regt.; brevet major; college course uncompleted.

Harlan P. Knight, left college at end of freshman year; enlisted in a New Hampshire regiment; killed at Fredericksburg, December, 1862.

Leander O. Merriman, left college in junior year; finished course in next class; sergeant-major, 31st Maine; wounded.

Edwin S. Rogers, left in junior year; 2d lieutenant, Co. E, 31st Maine Regt.; fell in battle of Cold Harbor, June, 1861.

Horatio F. Smith, Gorham, 1st sergeant, 31st Maine Regt.; died at home of disease contracted in the army, August, 1864.

Arthur T. Stearns, left at end of freshman year; sergt., 23d Maine Regt.
 1866.—James A. Bedell, did not prosecute his college course; at once entered the army and died in the service.
 Joseph L. Bennett, Bridgton; left college at the beginning of sophomore year; corp., 23d Maine Maine Regt.; private, 7th Maine Bat., Army of the Potomac.
 Hiram K. Colby, left college at close of sophomore year, and returned at end of his year's service; entered service as 2d sergt., 16th Maine Regt.
 Ezekiel H. Cook, left college at end of sophomore year; returned at the end of his service to finish his course; q.m.-sergt., 1st Maine Bat.
 Pliny F. Drew, did not prosecute his course; joined the army, and died in the service.
 Edward E. Jones, left in the midst of his college course; private in 3d Maine Regt.
 George T. Sumner, entered service immediately after matriculation; returned and resumed his course; sergt., 26th Maine Regt.; disch. for disability, March, 1863.
 Melvin C. Wadsworth, examined two days before his class, was admitted to college, and immediately left to join the regiment; 2d lieut., April, 1863.
 1867.—Melvin F. Arey, admitted, and after a year's service, returned and fell back a year in his course; private and corp., 22d Maine Regt.
 Thomas William Lord, did not prosecute his course; must. August, 1862; 3d sergt.; pro. to 2d lieut.; severely wounded at Chancellorsville, May, 1864; adjutant in Vermont Res. Corps, on Gen. Howard's staff, with rank of lieutenant.
 William P. Mudgett, 2d lieut., 11th Maine Regt.; resigned.
 Stanley Adelbert Plummer, one year in "unassigned infantry."
 1868.—George M. Budge, Bridgton; five-major, 7th Maine Regt.
 J. S. Burns, q.m.-dept., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.
 S. Fogg, Jr., 2d lieut., U. S. Col. Troops.
 1869.—Oscar Fitz-Allen Greene, 1st Maine Cav., Army of the Potomac, three years.
 James Hunter Kennedy, sergt., 24th Maine Regt.; under Gen. Banks, department of the Gulf, one year.
 1870.—De Alva Stanwood Alexander, served three years in 128th Ohio Regt., Army of the Ohio.
 William Edward Frost, corp., 23d Maine Regt.
 Orville Boardman Grant, marine, U. S. Navy, one year.
 James Arthur Roberts, 7th Maine Bat., Army of the Potomac.

CAPE ELIZABETH.

Alexander, Reuben, sergt. Co. B, 10th Inf.; must. Sept. 28, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain; pro. to 2d lieut.
 Antoine, Jas. W., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 5, 1864.
 Antoine, Edwin E., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded Nov. 27, 1863; wounded May 12; died May 14, 1864.
 Alexander, Reuben, Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
 Boynton, Freeman N., Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
 Barry, Thomas, Co. A, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Boston, Henry, Co. H, 19th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1863; wounded May 6; disch. Dec. 16, 1864.
 Berry, Thomas E., corp., 2d Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 14, 1861.
 Pillsbury, Tobias (2d), Co. A, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
 Barbee, E. J., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Brahart, Peter, 5th Inf.
 Brown, Hibbard, Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Buck, James, Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. May 29, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Brown, John N., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Burbank, George E., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 2; disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Barker, James, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Feb. 4, 1863.
 Brackett, Joshua, corp., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Burbank, Gideon, corp., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Brown, George E., sergt., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Barry, James, Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Brastow, Hetherly, Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1861.
 Cash, Charles E., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Clark, Samuel, Co. G, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; died at Fort Jackson, Aug. 20, 1862.
 Cash, Andrew J., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Cobb, Isaac, Jr., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Crockett, John, Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Curran, Patrick, Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Cushman, Charles O., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; taken prisoner; exchanged; disch. May 29, 1865.
 Cash, Andrew J., 5th Inf.
 Chamberlain, Charles B., Co. A, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.

Dyer, Walter, 2d Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 14, 1861.
 Davis, Benjamin F., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Darling, Joseph T., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; prisoner June 30, 1864.
 Dyer, Alvin S., corp., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt., 1863; pro. to lieut., March, 1865.
 Dyer, Charles A., musician, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; taken prisoner May 3, 1863; exchanged.
 Doughty, George W., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded Nov. 27, 1863.
 Duncan, Charles C., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. December, 1862.
 Dyer, George S., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 3; died Aug. 16, 1863.
 Day, Thomas, Co. C, 29th Inf.; must. Nov. 17, 1863; missing Aug. 12, 1864.
 Damren, Charles M., Co. C, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1863.
 Dyer, Edmund W., Co. A, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Ellingwood, John N., corp. Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Fowler, Sewall T., Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
 Fogg, George B., Co. H, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861.
 Fields, Horace L., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861.
 Fowler, Royal, Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. July 21, 1861.
 Fowler, Charles, Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. July, 1861.
 Gunn, James, Co. D, 14th Inf.; must. Feb. 23, 1865.
 Gearrey, Patrick, Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Guilford, George S., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Griffin, Joseph D., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company; re-enl. April 21, 1864, in 31st Inf.
 Graffius, Joshua P., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gridley, Joseph W., Co. H, 19th Inf.; must. Aug. 17, 1863; wounded May 24, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Guilford, John S., Co. C, 29th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1863.
 Graffius, John P., 1st District of Columbia Cavalry; must. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Haskell, Edward O., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hodgdon, Burbank, Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company; re-enl. 1863.
 Hunnewell, Sumner, Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Henley, Harmon T., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1862; pro. to corp.; missing in battle, Oct. 12, 1864.
 Harmon, Arthur A., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Heatley, Joseph H., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862, taken prisoner May 3, 1864; exchanged.
 Harmon, Charles L., 29th Inf.; must. April 25, 1865.
 Higgins, Rufus W., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain.
 Hatch, Woodbury D., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Nov. 11, 1861; pro. to corp.
 Hatch, Christopher C., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Hartman, Charles, Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; detached on gunboat.
 Hayes, Thomas, Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. April, 1862.
 Hayes, James E., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; detached to gunboat; disch. with company.
 Jordan, John W., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. July 21, 1861.
 Jordan, Simeon F., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 22, 1863.
 Jordan, William T., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1873.
 Jordan, Alonzo, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Jordan, And. B., Co. A, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
 Jordan, Geo. S., Co. A, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
 Jordan, Chas. S., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
 Jordan, Jas. W., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
 Jordan, Wm. H., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
 Jordan, William, Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Jordan, Eben, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Jordan, Oliver E., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; wounded July 2, 1863; missing in battle, May 12, 1864.
 Jordan, Andrew W., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded Nov. 27, 1863; died.
 Jordan, Lewis E., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died June 6, 1863.
 Jordan, Simon, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. May 11, 1865.
 Jordan, John W., Co. B, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; pro. to sergt.; trans. Jordan, Alonzo, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Jan. 2, 1864; wounded September 19.
 Jordan, Sylvester F., Co. B, Coast Guard H. Art.; must. Oct. 29, 1861; pro. to corp.
 Jansen, Peter, Co. B, 3d Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1863; disch. 1864 to enter U. S. Navy.
 Kenney, Charles B., musician, Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Kenney, Charles B., 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Knight, Noah B., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
 Lovett, William, Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Lovitt, James, Co. A, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
 Lovitt, Wm., Co. A, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
 Lee, John F., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Nov. 11, 1861.
 Libby, Sumner C., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. March 15, 1864; died in rebel prison Dec. 30, 1864.

Lopez, Antonio, Co. G, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 2, 1865.
 Lee, John T., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Nov. 11, 1861.
 Lombard, John T., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded Nov. 17, 1863; trans. to Navy, May, 1864.
 Libby, George D., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Libby, James S., Co. C, 6th Inf.; must. July 15, 1861.
 Moore, George, 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 3, 1864.
 Murray, Enoch, 2d Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 28, 1861.
 Mason, James G., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 McKenney, Moses N., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
 Milliken, Samuel, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died of wounds, April 6, 1865.
 Moody, Johns S., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 McKenney, Henry H., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Miller, William P., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Miller, Jacob W., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Miller, Henry P., corp., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Mann, Sewell T., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Murray, Thomas, Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Noble, Chas. W., Co. D, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 O'Brien, James, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Feb. 23, 1865.
 O'Neil, James, Co. A, 3d Cav.; must. Aug. 30, 1863.
 Oakes, John, Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Nov. 11, 1861; pro. to corp.
 Osborne, Woodbridge G., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. April 18, 1863.
 O'Brien, James, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Feb. 23, 1865.
 Palmer, John F., Co. H, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. July 8, 1862.
 Pettengill, William H., Co. H, 6th Inf.; must. July 15, 1861; pro. to corp.
 Palmer, Eugene S., musician, Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Palmer, Albert S., Co. G, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Pillsbury, John A., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Phelps, Abner K., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Pillsbury, Tobias, corp., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 3; disch. Dec. 7, 1863.
 Parrott, Levi S., Co. C, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1863.
 Phelps, Abner K., veteran, Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864.
 Robinson, William H., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. March 9, 1862.
 Roberts, Edwin, corp., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Rand, Bradbury, Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Royer, Walter J., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Roberts, Major F., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Jan. 2, 1863.
 Roberts, William F., wagoner, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Stewart, Clark, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Shaw, Edward, Co. B, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Sawyer, Nathan L., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Sawyer, Melville F., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Staples, Clement E., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Staples, Augustus S., sergt., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Smith, George M., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company; re-enl. 1st District of Columbia Cav., Feb. 20, 1864.
 Sweetsir, Benjamin F., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Staples, Hiram, 2d corp., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Small, George F., corp., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt.; wounded July 2, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt., 1864.
 Stacey, Geo. W., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1863.
 Stevens, George, 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Smith, George M., 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Jan. 26, 1864.
 Stanton, Alphonzo, Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864.
 Stewart, Clark, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Jan. 29, 1864; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
 Staples, William D., Co. B, Coast Guards H. Art.; must. Oct. 29, 1861.
 Staples, Ashbey, 2d Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 3, 1864.
 Shaw, Edward B., Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
 Tyrell, William B., Co. A, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
 Tibbets, Charles A., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Tibbets, I. Franklin, Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; taken prisoner, 1862; exchanged.
 Taylor, Charles R., Co. F, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
 Taylor, James H., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company, Jan. 27, 1864.
 Terring, Walter, Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Thompson, Elisha R., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Vailincourt, Celestin, 29th Co. Inf.; must. April 25, 1865.

Walls, Franklin, Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Woodbury, Edward L., sergt., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Woodbury, Joseph H., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Webster, John L. S., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Webster, Joseph H., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wright, John S., wagoner, Co. I; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Waterhouse, John L., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; trans. 1863.
 Williams, John (2d), Co. H, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 21, 1865.
 Woodbury, Edward L., Co. B, Coast Guards H. Art.; must. Oct. 29, 1861.
 Waterhouse, I. D., sergt., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; reduced by his own request, 1862.
 Waterhouse, C. H., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; pro. to corp.
 Waterhouse, Charles H., sergt., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Dec. 26, 1862.
 Wheeler, William, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Sept. 12, 1863.
 Willard, Henry E., Co. A, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
 York, Jas. B., Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; company disch. Aug. 5, 1861.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Anthon, John, 13th Illinois Inf.
 Bolton, Charles D., U. S. Navy.
 Chambers, William, U. S. Navy.
 Dyer, William, Washington, D. C. Cav.
 Farren, Anthony, U. S. Navy.
 Hayes, James E., U. S. Navy.
 Hartman, Stephen, 17th U. S. Inf.
 Johnson, Lovier N., 99th Pennsylvania Inf.
 Knight, Noah B., 17th U. S. Inf.
 Lindsay, William H., 54th Pennsylvania Inf.
 Pool, William, U. S. Navy.
 Tinker, John, U. S. Navy.
 York, James, 33d Pennsylvania Inf.

CASCO.

Archibald, Amos C., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 30, 1864.
 Brown, George L., Co. E, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Berry, Jeremiah, Co. C, 18th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died at Washington, Jan. 4, 1863.
 Brackett, Charles E., Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1863.
 Dyer, Addison F., 27th Inf.; must. April 11, 1864.
 Dyer, John, Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. March 10, 1863.
 David, Thomas J., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; died Nov. 24, 1863.
 Davis, Eben, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. at New Orleans, July 15, 1862.
 Emery, Charles C., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Edwards, Abial H., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Quimby, Charles H., Co. I, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Graffam, Henry, Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded May 5, 1864.
 Holden, Samuel M., Co. B, 1st Cav.; must. October, 1861.
 Hall, Jordan M., sergt., Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt. and 2d lieutenant, Co. F.
 Hols, John, Heut., Co. C, 29th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1865; disch. Feb. 7, 1866.
 Lord, John, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. March 24, 1865.
 Maxfield, Levi C., Co. C, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; disch. with company.
 Meserve, Alonzo, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; died at Ship Island, May 24, 1862.
 Maxfield, John T., Co. G, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861.
 McLellan, John corp., Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant, May 1, 1863.
 McLellan, William, Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. Nov. 9, 1861.
 Meserve, John, Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. Nov. 9, 1861.
 Noble, George W., Co. F, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Pinkham, William L., musician, Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861.
 Pinkham, Albert M., 27th unassigned company of Inf.; must. April 6, 1865.
 Ring, Cyrus L., Co. H, 19th Inf.; must. Dec. 30, 1863; missing in battle, Aug. 25, 1864.
 Ring, Seth C., 28th Co. Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.
 Spiller, Alpheus, 27th Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.
 Symonds, Orasmus, Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Spiller, Orvin B., Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. March 10, 1863.
 Spiller, Josiah G. M., sergt., Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; reduced, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
 Skinner, George F., Co. H, 6th Inf.; must. July 15, 1861.
 Spiller, Joshua S., Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. Nov. 9, 1861.
 Stewart, Talbot G., corp., Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; reduced; detached.
 Thurston, Jacob, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Tubbs, Harlan B., Co. C, 13th Inf.; must. Jan. 19, 1864; disch. from hospital, June 12, 1865.

Whitney, James, Co. E, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Welch, William A., Co. H, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Wight, Hezekiah C., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Whitney, James, sergt., Co. B, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 8, 1861.
 Welch, William A., sergt., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; reduced, 1862; disch. Jan. 19, 1865.
 Welch, Robert B., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; pro. to corp., 1863; re-enl. Jan. 25, 1864; pro. to sergt.
 Winslow, Josiah, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Welch, Stephen S., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. with company.
 Witham, Henry, Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 3.
 Winstow, Vernon F., Co. E, 19th Inf.; must. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art.
 Wight, Marcus G., Co. C, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died Feb. 15, 1863, on passage to New Orleans.
 Whitney, William, Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; wounded at Antietam; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans in 1864.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Hall, Charles E., 7th Mass. Inf.
 Pinkham, Alphonzo H., 6th Mass. Inf.
 Pinkham, Fernando P., 6th Mass. Inf.

CUMBERLAND.

Adkins, Moses, Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Barston, Jeremiah R., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; missing May 12, 1864.
 Blanchard, Solomon L., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1864.
 Blanchard, Homer E., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Dec. 1, 1862.
 Blanchard, Joseph H., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died Dec. 7, 1862.
 Blanchard, David L., regimental band; must. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. in September, 1862, under order mustering out regimental bands; re-enlisted.
 Coffin, Rufus, Co. G, 13th Inf.; must. Jan. 16, 1862; pro. to corp.; trans. Jan. 6, 1865.
 Clough, Simon L., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Doughty, George H., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Doughty, George H., corp., Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
 Eaton, Cyrus H., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Farwell, Francis O., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Farwell, Simon L., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Greeley, Horatio, corp., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Greeley, Charles, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 5, 1864.
 Gould, Samuel, Co. G, 2d Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; disch. Jan. 17, 1862.
 Greeley, Horace B., sergt., Co. G, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
 Hanley, Thomas, Co. A, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Hall, William T., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Heron, Daniel, Co. A, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 8, 1865; disch. June 6, 1865.
 Hanby, Thomas, sergt., Co. E, 29th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1863.
 Latham, Seward M., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to 1st Maine Vets., 1864; pro. to corp.
 Latham, James F., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.
 Leighton, Elias F., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Leighton, Moses W., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Leighton, Patrick H., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Meserve, Vincent, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1863; disch. March 27, 1864.
 Morrison, John T., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Mountfort, Hollis R., sergt., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to 2d lieutenant.
 Merrill, William H. C., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Merrill, Josiah, Jr., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Mountfort, Daniel H., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Mountfort, James W., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Mountfort, Otis A., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Prince, Frederick C., 1st sergt., Co. C, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 3, 1863.
 Prince, William B., Co. B, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 20, 1864; died.
 Prince, Howard L., Co. A, 20th Inf.; joined as capt., Aug. 29, 1862; wounded May 8, 1864.
 Phalon, William, Co. A, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1865.
 Rideout, Reuben, Co. B, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died at Washington, Oct. 17, 1862.
 Rideout, Joseph M., Co. B, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 5, 1864; died.
 Rines, Charles F., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Smith, William, Co. A, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1865.
 Stubbs, Daniel M., 5th Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 4, 1861.
 Sanborn, James, Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Sanborn, Josiah, Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Shaw, Elias B., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Thompson, George L., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Taylor, Warren, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Oct. 14, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wilson, Edward H., sergt.-maj., must. December, 1861.
 Wyman, Charles W., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Blanchard, Ferdinand C., 1st Missouri L. Art.
 Blanchard, Horatio F., U. S. Navy.
 Blanchard, Charles A., U. S. Navy.
 Berry, James H., officer in U. S. Navy.
 Farwell, Frederick, 6th Massachusetts Inf.
 Greely, Eliphalet, 47th Massachusetts Inf.
 Gales, John, U. S. Gulf Squadron.
 Johnson, John, U. S. Gulf Squadron.
 Kenton, Robert H., U. S. Navy.
 Pote, Ortherial M., U. S. Navy.
 Soule, William S., 13th Massachusetts Inf.
 Sweetser, Henry, U. S. Navy.

FALMOUTH.

Abbott, John S., sergt., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; color-sergt. of the regt., 1862.
 Allen, Daniel A., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Allen, George, Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Allen, Leander, Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Allen, Rodman, Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Brown, Ezekiel, Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Burrill, Henry T., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Buxton, Stillman, 2d Inf.; must. July 21, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 20th Inf., 1863; disch. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Baxter, Elijah, Co. H, 13th Inf.; must. Oct. 7, 1863.
 Field, Ephraim B., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Oct. 14, 1862.
 Foster, George G., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Fletcher, George C., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Gammon, Mark, Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Gallison, Charles, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Haskell, Joshua, Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hodgdon, Moses S., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Huston, Wm. M., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Knight, Edwin P., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Knight, Joseph F., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; missing in battle.
 Knight, Osmond W., Co. E, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Libby, George H., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; died at Ship Island, March 16, 1862.
 Libby, Fernald, Co. C, 12th Inf. Coast Guards; must. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Sept. 9, 1862.
 Lambert, John W., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Leighton, Mark L., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Libby, Darius S., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; missing in battle, May 6, 1864.
 Marston, James E., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Merrill, Harlan P., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Merrill, Horatio, Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Merrill, William P., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Merrill, William P., corp., Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Mitchell, James E., sergt., Co. C, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1863; disch. with company, June 21, 1865.
 Merrill, William A., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 31st Inf., in 1864.
 Morton, John F., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Osborne, Andrew P., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Osborne, James H., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Pease, John M., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Purinton, William G. W., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 29, 1863.
 Pettengill, William H. H., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Pratt, Aretus E., corp., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Roberts, Charles H., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Ramsdell, Eben H., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Robinson, Luther, Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Roberts, Charles H., Co. I; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. June 10, 1862.
 Scott, Alonzo H., Co. I; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Swett, Alonzo F., Co. I; must. Oct. 4, 1861; re-enl. in Co. C, 29th Inf.
 Snellidge, Augustus, Co. D.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.

Saunders, Stillman H., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861.
 Soule, Henry, Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861.
 Saunders, Samuel, Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Shapley, Levi, Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 20, 1861.
 Wilson, Nathaniel B., musician, Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Walker, Emery O., corp., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Woodbury, Ebenezer, Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wiswell, Charles A. D., Co. H., 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Waite, John A., Co. E, 8th Inf.; must. July 13, 1863; died at Fortress Monroe, Aug. 30, 1864.
 Wilson, George W., Co. C, 37th Inf.; missing May 27, 1864.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Fletcher, Charles H., 15th Mass. Inf.
 Field, Alden, U. S. Army.
 Leighton, James G., Mass. Sharpshooters.
 Libby, Fernald, U. S. Army.
 Merrill, Alexander P., U. S. Navy.
 Merrill, Charles J., U. S. Engineers.
 Merrill, Paul E., U. S. Engineers.
 Marston, Andrew J., U. S. Engineers.
 Pool, Charles B., Mass. Cav.

FREEPORT.

Andrews, Edward P. S., corp., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Adderton, William, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died at Georgetown, D. C., April 20, 1863.
 Anderson, Andrew, Co. A, 12th Inf.; must. Feb. 10, 1865.
 Allen, Albion, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company, June 4, 1865.
 Andrews, Tristram, Co. D, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Banks, James H., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; pro. to corp. 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; arm amputated; disch. for disability.
 Bragdon, Joseph, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. April 21, 1864.
 Bailey, Maciah A., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Feb. 2, 1864; trans. from Co. K; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Bennett, Wm. F., Co. B, 30th Inf.; must. March 24, 1865; disch. with company.
 Brewer, Henry C., 1st sergt., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Brewer, Anderson J., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; died at Antietam, Md., Oct. 28, 1862.
 Brewer, Isaac D., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. June 19, 1863.
 Brewer, Charles H., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 21, 1861; wounded Sept. 14, 1862; pro. to corp.
 Coffin, John W., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. March 1, 1865.
 Cushing, James E., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; pro. to corp.
 Coffin, Ansel B., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. Jan. 6, 1864.
 Coffin, Otis L., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enlisted; transferred, 1864.
 Chase, Charles M., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp., to sergt., and chief musician, 1864.
 Cross, Eugene F., Co. D, 14th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865.
 Day, James H., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to battalion 1st Maine Regt.
 Dennison, Emerson, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; died at Ft. St. Philip, Aug. 28, 1862.
 Dennison, George W., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. Jan. 19, 1863.
 Donihue, George L., Co. I, 13th Inf.; must. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. from battalion, 10th Maine Regt., 1864.
 Field, Ruel N., corp., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt.; trans. to Ambulance Corps, 1862.
 Field, Albion, Co. B, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 18, 1863; died April 20, 1864.
 Grant, Enoch F., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. 1864.
 Grant, Walter S., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; died March 1, 1864.
 Gould, Floris E., Co. G, 32d Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 31st Maine Regt., Dec. 1, 1864.
 Greenwood, Joseph, Co. E, 11th Inf.; must. Dec. 1, 1864; disch. May 25, 1865.
 Griffin, James H., Co. B, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 18, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 1864.
 Grant, Daniel W., Co. D, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to 1st H. Art., in 1864.
 Gurney, Thomas J., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 21, 1861; wounded at battle of Gaines' Mills; died.
 Greene, James W., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; pro. to corp. 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to battalion 1st Maine Regt.
 Grant, Joseph A., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Grant, Marshall, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Gregg, William, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Holbrook, James H., corp., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Hill, Wellington, Co. H, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. with company.

Haskell, John L., 1st Army Corps; must. March 31, 1865.
 Hall, Levi, 1st Army Corps; must. March 31, 1865.
 Hanson, Thomas, 1st Army Corps; must. March 31, 1865.
 Haskell, Augustus M., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; pro. to corp.; detached, 1863.
 Johnson, George W., Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. June 5, 1862.
 Johnson, Albert A., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. April 11, 1864.
 Johnson, Cyrus, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 2, 1863; missing Sept. 15, 1863.
 Jordan, Eleazer W., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861.
 Jordan, David J., Co. B, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Kendall, John C., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Sept. 1, 1864; joined as capt.; disch. by order, Jan. 4, 1865.
 Libby, Greenleaf R., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; pro. to corp., 1862; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to battalion 12th Maine Regt.
 Lincoln, Clinton, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Feb. 13, 1863.
 Lane, Peter, Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; detached at headquarters, 2d Div., 19th Army Corps.
 Libby, Greenleaf R., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; pro. to sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to battalion 12th Maine Regt.
 Means, John P., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Dec. 9, 1861.
 Merrill, Moses, Jr., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded Oct. 19, 1864; trans. to battalion, 1st Maine Regt.
 Mitchell, Alonzo, Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 21, 1861; pro. to sergt., Jan. 16, 1862.
 Mitchell, James E., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 2, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Merrill, Wm. F., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 McFarland, Robert, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. with company.
 McFarland, Robert H., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. in Maine.
 Mann, John D., sergt., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Mitchell, Mark M., corp., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 McFarland, Wm., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Means, William N., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Means, Daniel M., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Merrill, Gilman, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Metcalf, George W., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Metcalf, Ansel L., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Mitchell, Parmenas, Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Merrill, Henry F., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; taken prisoner; exchanged; disch. for disability, 1864.
 Moulton, Frederick, Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 18, 1865; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Mutter, Alonzo, Co. D, 29th Inf.; must. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Nason, Lewis, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Nevons, Hiram, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Palmer, Darius L., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861.
 Patterson, Eben M., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Bat. 12th Maine.
 Prescott, Charles E., Bat. L, 1st H. Art.; must. Jan. 1, 1864; died of wounds, June 18, 1864.
 Pinkham, George L., Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Berlin, Md., Oct. 14, 1862.
 Pollister, Joseph M., Dist. of Columbia, Cav.; must. March 4, 1864.
 Pike, James Henry, Co. D, 1st Bat. Inf.; must. April 5, 1865.
 Plummer, John H., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Feb. 2, 1864; died Aug. 13, 1864.
 Pratt, Thomas C., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Pratt, Thomas O., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; wounded April 9, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. as supernumerary corp.
 Randall, Alonzo, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; wounded April 9, 1864.
 Reed, Frank S., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; wounded April 9, 1864.
 Rogers, Albert, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; wounded April 9, 1864.
 Rogers, Eli H., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; wounded April 9, 1864.
 Rogers, Seth O., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; veteran.
 Randall, Albert, Co. D, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Roberts, W. H. H., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; detached 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1863; wounded Sept. 19, 1864; trans. to battalion 1st Maine.
 Soule, Edwin A., musician, Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Bat. 1st Maine.
 Sherman, Robert W., sergt., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Smalley, James M., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Soule, George W., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Soule, Benjamin F., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Soule, Enoch C., Co. B, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 18, 1863; disch. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Stack, William, Co. F, 15th Inf.; must. March 24, 1865; pro. corp.
 Sawyer, Joshua L., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; died Sept. 1, 1864.
 Soule, Charles H., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; pro. to sergt.; re-enl. 1864; transferred.
 Staples, George H., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. with company.
 Talbot, Josiah, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Tenney, George F., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Dec. 5, 1862.
 Tedford, John S., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Feb. 23, 1863.
 Townsend, Joseph H., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Townsend, Reuben, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Townsend, Walter S., Co. B, 30th Inf., must. Dec. 18, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 1864.
 Townsend, Granville M., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 18, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 1864.
 True, Luther, Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; died from wounds, Aug. 9, 1864.
 Thomas, William H., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Bat. 1st Maine.
 True, Reuben E., Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; missing, Aug. 24, 1862.
 Wyman, Joseph D., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; died July 29, 1864.
 Wilson, Stillman, Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. 1863.
 Wyman, Spencer M., corp., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt. and 2d lieutenant.
 Ward, Albion, corp., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Walker, Timothy S., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Walker, Albert, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Ward, Harrison, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Feb. 17, 1862.
 Ward, Henry, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Feb. 27, 1862.
 Ward, Joseph O., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wilson, Elias S., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Webber, Asa W., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 30, 1863; died May 8, 1864.
 Webber, Charles B., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; died in rebel prison, Oct. 1864.
 Woods, Edward W., Dist. of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Welch, Isaac C., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Jan. 25, 1864; pro. to corp.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Brewer, Joel, U. S. Navy.
 Chadsey, George, U. S. Navy.
 Chadsey, William, U. S. Navy.
 Dillingham, John M., U. S. Navy.
 Field, George, — Mass.
 Farwell, Joseph, Jr., U. S. Army.
 Hyde, John A., U. S. Navy.
 Rogers, William P., U. S. Navy.
 Rogers, John J., U. S. Navy.
 Stockbridge, Cushing M., U. S. Navy.
 Rogers, Seth O., New York Fire Zouaves.
 Tripp, Charles, 17th U. S. Inf.

GORHAM.

Andrews, Abram S., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; taken prisoner July 1, 1863; died in prison, Nov. 2, 1863.
 Bradbury, Charles H., Co. K, 3d Inf.; must. June 4, 1861.
 Beck, George D., sergt., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Boyd, William H., musician, Co. A; must. June 24, 1861.
 Burnell, James B., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 23, 1861.
 Bangs, Edwin G., Co. G; must. Dec. 25, 1861.
 Brackett, Hiram E., Co. A, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. May 8, 1865.
 Bond, Benjamin F., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Bailey, John P., wagoner, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; re-enl. February, 1864; transferred.
 Boyd, William H., musician, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863, as veteran; trans. to 1st Maine Regt.
 Buck, Theodore E., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864.
 Blair, Samuel E., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. with company.
 Brown, James B., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Aug. 1, 1863.
 Brown, Freeman, Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 5, 1863.
 Bragdon, Wm. H., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Baker, Andrew, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Croak, John, Co. G, 14th Inf.; must. Jan. 8, 1862.
 Cannell, Heman, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. May 10, 1863.
 Cannell, Lot, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; taken prisoner; exchanged; on provost duty at Baltimore, Md., in 1863; re-enlisted.
 Cannell, William, corp., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; taken prisoner; killed July 1, 1863.
 Colley, William W., sergt., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Cannell, Barnabas, Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Cannell, John W., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Copp, James F., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Cilley, Oliver, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.
 Connell, Samuel A., Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 14, 1865.
 Carter, Demius F., Co. C, 29th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1865.
 Cloudman, Edwin H., Co. B, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 30, 1864; disch. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Chapman, R. G., corp., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. B.
 Colby, Joseph, Jr., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 20, 1861.
 Douglass, Elisha, corp., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Dingley, Samuel, corp., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt., March 1, 1863.
 Davis, Daniel W., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Douglass, Edw. K., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Darling, Geo. L., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; taken pris., Oct. 19, 1864; exchanged; re-enlisted; trans. to 1st Maine Vet. Inf.

Duffey, Peter, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; died of wounds, June 20, 1864.
 Devine, Alphonzo, Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1864.
 Day, George L., Co. K, 29th Inf.; must. Feb. 17, 1865.
 Day, Albert F., Co. K, 29th Inf.; must. Feb. 21, 1864.
 Eatou, Charles P., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; detached to Signal Corps, 1863.
 Edwards, Charles M., corp., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 1, 1861; disch. with company.
 Elder, Alonzo S., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; died of wounds, Nov. 9, 1863.
 Edwards, Richmond, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp., July 30.
 Elwell, Charles H., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 29, 1861.
 Files, Joseph, Jr., corp., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Files, Albion P., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Farwell, Walter H., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.
 Frink, Isaac M., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Files, Wm. H. P., Co. C, 32d Inf.; must. May 23, 1864; trans. to 31st Me. Regt.
 Graffam, Albert, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Jan. 12, 1864; pro. to corp.; taken prisoner, 1864; disch. Aug. 8, 1865.
 Gilbert, Albert, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1864, in 1st Maine Vet. Inf.
 Gilbert, Emery, Co. D, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 8, 1863; detached to band.
 Gilman, John F., must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Gilman, Edward G., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Green, William F., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862, as teamster.
 Gilbert, Albert, Co. A, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Feb. 14, 1864; wounded May 10, 1864.
 Gilpatrick, William, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; taken prisoner; exchanged; disch. with company.
 Heald, Josiah, capt., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Haskell, John L., sergt., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Hasty, Thomas J., Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. Nov. 4, 1863; disch. with company.
 Hasty, William, Co. D, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Hunt, Charles O., q.m. sergt., 4th Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 21, 1861.
 Hall, Levi, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.
 Harmon, James F., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; trans. to 1st Vet. Inf.
 Haskell, John H., sergt., 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company, July 27, 1864.
 Harmon, Sherley, Jr., Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Jan. 2, 1864.
 Harmon, Joseph A., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; taken prisoner; exchanged, 1863.
 Harding, George, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Feb. 1, 1863.
 Howard, Elias R., corp., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.
 Hale, Enos B., corp., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Hale, Washington, Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; re-enl. as veteran.
 Hunt, George A., sergt., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to 2d lieutenant, March 1, 1863.
 Harding, Edward, corp., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Hanson, Theodore H., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1863.
 Irish, Melville, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Johnson, A. H., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to Navy.
 Johnson, William H., sergt., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Johnson, George W., corp., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Johnson, Albion, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. with company.
 Johnson, Daniel, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Kelley, William, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; died in rebel prison.
 Kemp, Charles E., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Knowlton, Charles T., Co. C, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Kellogg, Charles F., Co. L, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861.
 Libby, Frank B., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Lucas, J. C., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 2, 1861.
 Lombard, Blanchard, Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 20, 1861.
 Larry, Daniel P., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to regimental band.
 Libby, Alphonzo E., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to regimental band.
 Lowe, William L., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Lowell, Oliver A., Co. D, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to capt.; killed at Gettysburg.
 Libby, Stephen P., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Libby, Asa, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Libby, Tyng, Co. A, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1861; re-enlisted.
 Ladd, Noah, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Libby, Cyrus H., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.
 Lord, Frank, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Mosher, Marshall N., Co. C, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Moulton, Charles I., 6th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Moulton, Matthias, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 29th Inf., May 31, 1864.
 Moulton, Matthias, Co. B, 1st Bat. 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1861; trans. to Co. H.
 McPhee, John, corp., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to sergt.; taken prisoner, July 1, 1863; exchanged; killed in battle, April 1, 1865.
 Marr, William W., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Martin, Joseph P., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 23, 1861; pro. to corp., 1865.
 Meseray, John, Co. K, 3d Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1863; trans. to Navy, April 15, 1864.

Merritt, George H., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to Navy, March 21, 1862.

Mayberry, Randall F., Co. G, 10th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. December, 1864, with company.

Martin, Marshall, Co. C, 32d Inf., veteran; taken prisoner, Sept. 30, 1864; trans. to 31st Maine Regt.

Nims, Edmund A., Co. D, 1st Bat. Inf.; must. April 5, 1865.

Newell, Henry H., Co. A; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp., July 26; died Nov. 28, 1861.

Paul, Frank, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1863; killed May 10, 1864.

Patrick, Charles H., sergt., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 1, 1861; died in Washington hospital, June, 1864.

Pike, William Q., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Jan. 2, 1863.

Parkhurst, Alpheus C., corp., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. 1863.

Powers, William, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Jan. 11, 1863.

Phillips, Ivory, corp., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Phinney, James (2d), wagoner, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.

Phinney, Frank, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Oct. 14, 1863.

Parker, Winfield S., 30th Inf.; must. April 14, 1865; disch. May 19, 1865.

Plummer, Russell C., Co. B, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 30, 1864.

Pike, William I., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861.

Phinney, Edward B., Co. A; must. June 24, 1861.

Plummer, Robert, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp., July 30.

Quigley, Michael, Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Oct. 27, 1864; disch. May 17, 1865.

Reed, George S., Co. A; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp., July 26.

Rolfe, Emery, Co. A; must. June 24, 1861.

Rich, Thomas H., Co. G, 14th Inf.; must. Jan. 8, 1862; detached to Signal Corps, 1863.

Roberts, John H., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded Nov. 27, 1863.

Roberts, Daniel L., corp., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861.

Rolfe, Daniel P., sergt., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. Sept. 29, 1863.

Riggs, Charles F., 6th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Oct. 5, 1864.

Rounds, Wm. H., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. June 24, 1864; disch. with company.

Rice, Arthur, Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861.

Spaulding, William H., 1st Mounted Art.; must. 1861.

Smith, Edwin R., musician, Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. Jan. 1, 1864.

Smith, Silas M., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. July 20, 1863; died May 24, 1865.

Small, Benjamin, Co. K, 31st Inf.; must. May 6, 1864.

Smith, James A., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861.

Sturgis, Marshall C., corp., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.

Swett, Mark D., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861.

Sturgis, William H., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864, with company.

Sturgis, William T., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861.

Stront, William E., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. to join Corps d'Afrique.

Sweatt, Joseph S. K., corp., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.; disch. with company.

Shaw, Carlyle W., corp., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Spinney, John D., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.

Sweatt, Joseph S. K., sergt., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864.

Sweatt, George W., sergt., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864.

Spaulding, William M., 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 16, 1861.

Shackleford, Theodore, corp., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Stackpole, Augustus J., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Shaw, Chauncey M., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company; pro. to corp.

Sias, Horace, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; missing Sept. 17, 1862.

Stevens, John C., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.

Smith, Frank W., corp., Co. A; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 6, 1861.

Speed, Frederick, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to 2d Lieut., Aug. 27; res. Nov. 15, 1861.

Summersides, John C., corp., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; 1st sergt., July 28.

Smith, David, musician, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24; trans. to non-com. staff.

Thomas, James, musician, Co. G, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862.

Twombly, Wilson M., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Tyler, James E., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.

Wilson, Joel, corp., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861.

Wentworth, Horatio, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.

Wescott, William F., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; made drummer Co. A; trans. to 1st Vet. Reserve.

Williams, Charles, Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861.

Whittier, Edward N., sergt., 4th Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 21, 1861.

Wight, Joseph, Co. E, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut.; disch. with company.

Ward, William W., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; died Oct. 20, 1863.

Whitney, Alonzo M., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Ward, Isaac, Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Wallace, John C., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.

Warren, Henry A., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.

Whitney, A. E., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.

Wallace, John C., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864, as a veteran.

Willis, John E., sergt., 7th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 30, 1863.

Ward, Charles M., corp., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 21, 1861; died of wounds, May 12, 1864.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Adams, A. E., — Rhode Island Battery.

Blake, Frank H., 11th U. S. Inf.

Cary, William H., 13th Mass. Inf.

Cary, Samuel E., 13th Mass. Inf.

Cannell, Marshall, escort to Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler.

Conley, James B., U. S. Navy.

Day, James H., — Mass. Regt.

Dyer, Charles F., — Mass. Regt.

Estes, Albert S., 13th Mass. Inf.

Estes, Oliver E., 13th Mass. Inf.

Howe, Warren, U. S. Army.

Jackson, Eliphalet W., U. S. Army.

Mann, James, paymaster, U. S. Army.

Parkhurst, Alpheus C., 17th U. S. Inf.

Phillips, James L., — Mass. Regt.

Stackpole, Theodore, — N. Y. Regt.

Wormwood, Samuel P., — R. I. Regt.

Waters, William G., — Mass. Regt.

Waterhouse, Horace F., — Mass. Regt.

GRAY.

Allen, William, drum-major, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1862.

Adams, John, Co. K, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.

Blake, Ozias G., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; transferred.

Benson, Edward, Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; died Oct. 13, 1864.

Benson, George W., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; died Sept. 6, 1864.

Brackett, Thomas, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. with company, Jan. 6, 1865.

Burgess, John F., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Feb. 22, 1864; trans. from 2d U. S. Sharpshooters.

Cobb, Charles G., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861.

Colley, William H., Co. B, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to sergt.

Colley, Charles H., sergt., Co. B, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

Cummings, Samuel P., sergt., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj., Jan. 1, 1863.

Cobb, Sylvester B., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Carey, Gustavus N., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; died July 18, 1864.

Colley, Orrin B., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; disch. July 9, 1865.

Colley, Albert F., Co. B, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 23, 1862; trans. 1863.

Dill, Daniel M., corp., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861; pro. to capt. and trans. 1863.

Dill, William H., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861.

Doughty, Joseph W., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; trans. to brigade band, Jan. 7, 1865.

Doughty, Daniel, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Doughty, Albert H., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.

Dolley, Daniel H., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Dickey, William L., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Dickey, William C., corp., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.

Dolley, Jeremiah P., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died April 14, 1863.

Duran, Rufus, corp., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861.

Dolley, Thomas W., corp., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; wounded April 9; disch. Nov. 22, 1864.

Dickey, William L., 1st sergt., Co. C, 30th Vet. Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; disch. with company.

Davis, William S., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March. 23, 1864; wounded May 12; disch. Nov. 29, 1864.

Evans, Eleazer, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Foster, James D., corp., Co. G, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861.

Foster, John A., Co. D, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; missing July 1, 1863; disch. September, 1864.

Frank, John W., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Ferguson, Nathan, Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; disch. April 18, 1864.

Foster, Levi S., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. F.

Foster, Samuel H., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. F.

Farwell, James E., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. March 7, 1865; died Oct. 22, 1865.

Gilbert, George, Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

Goff, Lindsay O., Co. C, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.

Goodenow, Charles, Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded Nov. 27, 1863; disch. with company.

Goff, Lucius S., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Gore, William H., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. with company.

Goff, Joseph H., corp., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Goff, Joseph, Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. with company.

Goff, Elias F., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865.

Goff, Lindsey A., Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.

Hodgkins, James, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.

Hodgkins, Jonas R., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; transferred.

Hodgkin, James, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864.

Hodgkin, Whitman, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; died Dec. 17, 1863.

Haines, John C., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. March 1, 1865.

Haines, Charles D., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. March 1, 1865.

Herrick, Greenleaf C., Co. K, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; died Dec. 22, 1861, at Relay House, Md.

King, Joseph P., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.

Lawrence, Luther, Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861.

Latham, Porter, Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

Latham, Otis L., musician, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Lane, Alvin A., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Legrow, Edwin, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Leighton, Joshua D., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Libby, Woodbury S., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; trans. to brigade band, Jan. 27, 1863.

Legrow, Edwin, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; died May 17, 1864.

Libby, Isaac H., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; transferred.

Mayberry, Thomas J., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; taken prisoner, April 9, 1864.

Mayberry, Daniel, Jr., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; died of wounds, April 30, 1864.

May, Rufus L., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864.

Marr, Edward A., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864.

Maxwell, Moses, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Mayberry, Charles T., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Nash, James, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Nash, James, corp., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; transferred.

Nash, Daniel, wagoner, Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; transferred.

Nash, Joshua M., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; disch. with company.

Orne, Charles L., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Pennell, William H., Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; disch. Jan. 8, 1863.

Perley, Roscoe, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.

Ramsdell, Seth A., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861.

Ricker, Melville, Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 16, 1864; pro. to corp., July 13, 1865.

Roberts, Cassius C., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to corp., 1862, and 2d lieut. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863.

Russell, Hiram, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Ross, George E., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.

Simpson, Lewis A., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed May 6, 1864.

Simpson, Henry C., sergt., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut.

Smith, John, corp., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Simpson, Samuel F., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Skillin, Thomas J., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Small, Edmund B., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Staples, David H., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Sawyer, John D., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Simpson, Samuel F., corp., Co. C, 30th Inf.; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.

Snow, Joshua S., sergt., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; disch. with company.

Smith, Daniel N., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865.

Stiles, Stephen, Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1862.

Sibley, Henry C., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861.

Simpson, William R., corp., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

Thompson, James M., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.

Turner, Charles E., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861.

Thompson, Augustus T., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1863, with company.

Thompson, James M., sergt., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861; pro. 2d lieut., May 1, 1863.

Thompson, Charles H., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.

Turner, Josiah M., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Feb. 24, 1863.

Thayer, Frank W., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Thayer, Frank W., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

Van Buskirk, Charles, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.

Whitten, Lorenzo D., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

White, James L., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died of wounds, Aug. 4, 1864, in hands of the enemy.

Webster, Armstrong, corp., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; died June 17, 1864.

White, John L., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; died June 6, 1864.

Whitten, James K. P., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; died in rebel prison, Aug. 1864.

Washburn, Edwin J., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Aug. 30, 1862.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Anderson, John D., 1st Minnesota Battery.

Anderson, Wendall A., cadet, U. S. Navy.

Hunt, Edwin F., 112th Illinois Vols.; enl. August, 1861; drowned in Clinch River, East Tennessee.

Tuttle, Daniel Y., 19th Mass. Inf.

Wood, Henry, U. S. Army.

HARPSWELL.

Alexander, Andrew D., private, Co. K, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; wounded May 5, 1864; discharged.

Allen, Joseph, private, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1863; must. out Jan. 18, 1866.

Aiken, Edmund, U. S. Navy, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; three years' substitute.

Ahrens, William, U. S. Navy; enl. Sept. 16, 1864; three years' substitute.

Brown, Thomas, private, Co. A, 1st Vets.; enl. Jan. 4, 1865; must. out June 28, 1865.

Blake, Peter, U. S. Navy; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; three years' substitute.

Coffin, John P., U. S. Navy; enl. 1862.

Coffin, Edmund, U. S. Navy; enl. 1862; re-enl. Sept. 16, 1864, for two years.

Coombs, William, private, Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; must. out July 10, 1863.

Curtis, Clement S., private, Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; must. out July 10, 1863.

Curtis, Oliver G., private, Co. F, 17th Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded; must. out June 4, 1865.

Catlin, William H., private, Co. K, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.

Courson, David H., private, Co. K, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died in rebel prison, Sept. 9, 1864.

Curtis, Stephen P., private, Co. K, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. in 1864.

Card, George W., private, Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; must. out July 10, 1863.

Cole, Robert, private, Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; must. out July, 10, 1863.

Coombs, Joseph E., private, Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; must. out July 10, 1863.

Dresser, Gilman L., U. S. Navy; enl. 1862.

Eastman, John R., U. S. Navy; enl. 1862.

Field, Seward, private, Co. K, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch. March 14, 1863.

Getchell, William H., private, Co. G, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. by Order No. 94.

Gray, Edward, private, Co. F, 15th Regt.; enl. March 7, 1865; disch. by order, Oct. 16, 1865.

Green, Albert, U. S. Navy enl. Feb. 23, 1865; three years' substitute.

Holbrook, Israel, U. S. Navy; enl. 1862.

Holbrook, James R., U. S. Navy; enl. 1862.

Johnson, James I., private, Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; must. out July 10, 1863.

Leavitt, Abijah, private, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. June 4, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 23, 1862.

Leeman, Thomas C., private, Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; must. out July 10, 1863.

McFarland, F. W., private, Co. K, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.

Matthews, Joseph, private, Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; not accounted for on muster-out rolls.

Merriman, Hugh, private, Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out July 10, 1863.

Merriman, James, private, Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out July 10, 1863.

McCarthy, Dennis, private, Co. F, 15th Regt.; enl. March 9, 1865; must. out July 5, 1866.

Mann, Solomon W., U. S. Navy; enl. 1862.

Newton, William F., private, Co. K, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; wounded Sept. 30, 1864; discharged.

Pennell, William B., private, Co. K, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; accidentally killed, Feb. 25, 1864.

Pennell, David, 1st lieut., Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; must. out July 10, 1863.

Pettigrew, Andrew W., private, Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; died Feb. 8, 1863.

Purinton, Woodbury S., U. S. Navy; enl. 1862.

Robinson, Thomas, U. S. Navy; enl. Feb. 23, 1865; three years' substitute.

Russell, Charles Edward, private, Co. B, 9th Regt.; enl. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enlisted; wounded May 18, 1864; disch. by order, Aug. 9, 1865.

Randall, George L., corp., Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; must. out July 10, 1863.

Ridley, Isaac M., private, Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 12, 1863.

Russell, George G., private, Co. E, 3d Regt.; enl. Nov. 13, 1861; trans. to 17th Maine; disch. April 7, 1865.

Rogers, Frank H., private, Co. G, 17th Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.

Russell, Henry, private, Co. F, 15th Regt.; enl. May 14, 1865; must. out July 5, 1866.

Roderick, Antonio, private, Co. G, 15th Regt.; enl. Feb. 1, 1865; died Aug. 26, 1865.
 Southard, Joel, private, Co. K, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. in 1864.
 Southard, James, private, Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; must. out July 10, 1863.
 Shea, John, private, Co. F, 15th Regt.; enl. March 9, 1865.
 Sawyer, John, U. S. Navy; enl. 1862.
 Smith, James C., U. S. Navy; enl. Sept. 16, 1864; two years' volunteer.
 Sheridan, Philip, U. S. Navy; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; three years' substitute.
 Smith, Henry, U. S. Navy; enl. Sept. 16, 1864; three years' substitute.
 Thomas, Benjamin C., private, Co. D, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; must. out July 10, 1863.
 Wilson, Edmund, sergt., Co. K, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 16, 1863.
 Worthington, William A., private, Co. K, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. in 1864 or 1865.
 Watson, James F., U. S. Navy; enl. Feb. 27, 1865; three years' substitute.

HARRISON.

Bucknell, Charles H., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Bicknell, Ichabod, Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 16, 1863; died June 3, 1864.
 Barrows, William, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 18, 1861; pro. to sergt.; died Dec. 30, 1864.
 Barrows, George, corp., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 Brackett, Horace N., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded May 6, 1864; disch. April 1, 1865.
 Burnham, John, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Jan. 15, 1863.
 Backett, Levis G., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Brackett, Llewellyn K., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865.
 Cummings, George H., sergt., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. June 17, 1862.
 Carsley, George F., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. in 1862.
 Cotter, Patrick, Co. C, 15th Inf.; must. March 1, 1865.
 Devine, John A., Co. F, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Edwards, Clark S., Co. K, 23d Inf.; must. Oct. 10, 1862; died Dec. 9, 1862.
 Eastman, John C., Co. B, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; died Feb. 23, 1864.
 Edson, Charles H., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Emerson, William, Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Emerson, William, Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861.
 Edwards, J. McClellan, Co. G, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861.
 Foley, John W., sergt., Co. G, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861.
 Freeborn, Frank H., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861.
 Green, William H., Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 16, 1863; died May 30, 1864.
 Gilky, Edward K., corp., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; died Jan. 7, 1862.
 Gray, Charles H., Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 16, 1863.
 Haskell, Merrill W., wagoner, Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; detached in 1863.
 Harmon, Joseph P., Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; dropped from rolls in 1862.
 Howarth, Alexander, Co. H, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Foley, John W., Co. B, 14th Inf.; must. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Hill, Joseph, Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865; pro. to corp.
 Haskell, George A., Co. B, 31st Inf.; must. March 10, 1864.
 Hall, Luther E., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. July 3, 1865.
 Haskell, Daniel W., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; detached for provost-guard in 1863; killed ct. 7, 1864.
 Hill, George B., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. March 10, 1863.
 Hill, Benjamin L., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Harmon, William S., musician, Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. Nov. 2, 1863.
 Harrington, William H., musician, Co. K, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. Nov. 2, 1863.
 Hamlin, Rufus K., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865.
 Harrington, William H., sergt., Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 16, 1863; pro. to capt.; transferred.
 Harmon, John A., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Hanson, Horace F., Co. G, 2d Inf.; must. May 28, 1862; pro. to corp. in 1862.
 Iilsley, Charles E., Co. A, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Jordan, Peter, Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 16, 1863; detached in 1864.
 Jordan, Peter, Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; detached in 1863.
 Keene, James L., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. 1861; re-enl. in 27th Co. Inf., April 6, 1865.
 Keene, Moses M., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. 1861; re-enl. in 27th Co. Inf., April 6, 1865.
 Kneeland, Chas. C., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. May 22, 1861.
 Kilburn, Andrew W., Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 16, 1863; died May 12, 1864.
 Keene, Seth M., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to corp., 1862.
 Kneeland, Ira A., Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Kneeland, Ezra, Co. H, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 24, 1864; died May 19, 1864.
 Lewis, Clark, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; pro. to corp. and sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Lewis, Henry W., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Libby, Alfred, Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Littlefield, John S., Co. B, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1865.
 McAllister, Co. B, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; pro. to corp.
 Mathews, Albert L., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Morrow, Lorenzo, Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Newcomb, Eleazer, Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 O'Connell, Henry, Co. H, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 30, 1864.
 Potter, Charles H., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. May 3, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Perley, David F., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Dec. 13, 1862.
 Pierce, Frederick R., musician, Co. F, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Pike, William H., Co. G, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va.; died at Lynchburg, in 1862.
 Riley, Reuben M., corp., Co. C, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861.
 Ryan, Thomas, Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 27, 1863.
 Russell, Perry, 7th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Rogers, Joseph B., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864.
 Rogers, Cyrus L., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Rowe, Alfred H., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Oct. 13, 1862; disch. with company.
 Rowe, Asbury T., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Rowe, Charles A., Co. E, 20th Inf.; must. Oct. 7, 1864; disch. July 16, 1865.
 Stone, William, Co. C, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 6, 1864.
 Steler, Silas B., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Steler, William H., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Smith, Francis, Co. F, 20th Inf.; must. Oct. 6, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Smith, John M., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Jan. 31, 1862.
 Scribner, Bourdon, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed, Nov. 27, 1863.
 Stiles, Stephen W., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died, Jan. 15, 1863.
 Stuart, Wentworth, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. April 2, 1863.
 Sampson, Edward, wagoner, Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt. 1863.
 Scribner, Eri, Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Stanley, Benjamin, Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 16, 1863; drowned, 1864.
 Spears, Samuel, Co. B, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864.
 Spears, Aaron, Co. B, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864.
 Seavey, Nathaniel H., corp., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Sealand, Stephen S., Co. B, 10th Inf.; must. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. 1865, with company.
 Tibbetts, Marshall S., Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1863; disch. April 22, 1864.
 Watker, Franklin (2d), Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with comp.
 Witham, Moses, Co. B, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Feb. 24, 1863.
 Whitney, Theodore, Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 16, 1863; disch. with company.
 Woodsum, Silas B., corp., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; died Aug. 22, '63.
 Wood, Daniel, Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861.
 Wetherby, William, Co. B, Bat. 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. 1864.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Burnham, Sumner, must. 104th Illinois Inf.
 Fogg, James A., 2d New York Regt.
 Howard, Brazilla P., 8th Vermont Inf.
 Thomas, Mellin, 2d Wisconsin Vols.
 Woodsum, John E., 8th Vermont Inf.
 Smith, John M., U. S. Navy.

NAPLES.

Archabald, John, Co. A, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Ayers, George W., Co. C, 4th Inf.; died in hospital, July 15, 1864.
 Archabald, John, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1864; taken prisoner at Fair Oaks; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 28, 1865.
 Ballard, Samuel F., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. 1863.
 Berry, James, Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.
 Burnett, Samuel E., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Brackett, Samuel L., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; wounded May 16, 1864; disch. with company.
 Brackett, Daniel, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died June 20, 1864.
 Bennett, George, Co. C, 2d Inf.; died June 26, 1864.
 Bartlett, Isaac H., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862; killed in battle at Drury's Bluff, 1864.
 Berry, Richard, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Blennerville, John, 1st Maine Cav.
 Blake, Charles A., Co. C, 2d Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1863; died June 16, 1864.
 Bodge, George M., musician.
 Bennett, Joseph F., Co. C, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Barker, Walter E., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Brackett, Albert A., 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Jan. 27, 1864.
 Brown, Daniel B., must. Oct. 7, 1864.
 Chaplin, Cyrus, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded; disch. May 9, 1865.
 Cash, Nathaniel, Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1864; trans. 1864.
 Chute, Watson, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.
 Chaplin, Alonzo C., Co. A, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Chaplin, Henry J., Co. C, 13th Inf.; died Oct. 15, 1865.

Chute, Edward P., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; died June 19, 1864.
 Cole, Corydon C., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Oct. 6, 1864; transferred.
 Cole, Charles C., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Oct. 6, 1864; transferred.
 Cannell, John S., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Oct. 6, 1864; transferred.
 Crowley, John, must. Nov. 21, 1864.
 Clark, Charles, must. Nov. 29, 1864.
 Cox, George, must. Jan. 3, 1865.
 Choat, Charles, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Chaplin, John, Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Chaplin, Henry, Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Cole, Wyman L., Co. —, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Cillea, John, Co. B, 17th Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1864; transferred. 1864.
 Dury, Lewis M., Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Davis, William, Co. K, 29th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1864; died at New Orleans, Jan. 23, 1866.
 Dunscomb, Peter, must. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Davis, Joseph M., must. Oct. 1, 1863.
 Foster, Charles W., — Bat., 1st Art.; must. Oct. 6, 1864.
 Fries, George, must. Dec. 6, 1864.
 Furbish, George W., must. Oct. 18, 1864.
 Goodrich, Lewis G., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Goodrich, William W., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with comp.
 Green, John W., Co. E, 12th Inf.; died Aug. 23, 1865.
 Gammon, William, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Gallagher, Jeremiah, must. Nov. 12, 1864.
 Gray, Richard, must. Nov. 15, 1864.
 Gammon, Thomas J., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Oct. 1, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Hoyt, George, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died at Washington, D. C.
 Haseltine, John, Co. A, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hall, Albert E., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt. and to 1st sergt.; disch. with company.
 Hall, Daniel E., Co. C, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1863; taken prisoner at New Orleans, April 9, 1864.
 Hoyt, George W., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died Feb. 20, 1863.
 Hill, George W., Co. H, 8th Inf.; must. April 24, 1864; died Feb. 5, 1865.
 Hurshell, John, must. Dec. 15, 1864.
 Hill, Lorenzo D, 3d Art.; must. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Hatch, Henry C., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.
 Harmon, Frederick J., must. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Hardy, Sidney, Co. C, 9th Inf.; died July 21, 1864.
 Humphrey, Henry P., 3d Art.; must. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Hill, Appleton T., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Hill, Francis J., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Jackson, Almon, must. April 14, 1865; died at Augusta, Ga., May 20, 1865.
 Jones, William, must. Dec. 1, 1864.
 Johnson, Peter H., must. Dec. 3, 1864.
 Jackson, Robert H., Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; died at Mt. Pleasant, Aug. 4, 1864.
 Johnson, Thomas, must. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Knapp, Joseph P., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Knapp, Joseph, Co. I, 10th Inf.
 Knapp, Joseph P., Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Lakin, Benjamin C., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Boonsborough, Sept. 22, 1862.
 Libby, Frank R., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Lord, Curtis J., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Lawler, William, must. Dec. 1, 1864.
 Mellen, Green, musician, Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. May, 1863.
 Mayberry, Enoch, Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 10, 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., Oct. 11, 1864.
 Miller, Charles, must. Nov. 16, 1864.
 Matching, George, 17th Inf.
 Marsh, John W., must. Sept. 4, 1863.
 Moody, Charles H., Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died Aug. 23, 1864.
 Morey, George M., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 12, 1864.
 Morris, John, must. Oct. 18, 1864.
 McCarthy, John, must. Oct. 19, 1864.
 Maxfield, Josiah C., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Paul, Calvin, must. April 14, 1865.
 Plummer, Daniel, Co. D, 10th Inf.; killed at South Mountain, Md., Aug. 9, 1862.
 Proctor, David, Oct. 4, 1864.
 Plummer, Samuel M., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1863.
 Quimby, Marshall, Co. E, 13th Inf.; died July 17, 1864.
 Quimby, Orrin, Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; died June 14, 1864.
 Rogers, Wilson D., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Oct. 1, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Richardson, John M., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Robinson, John, Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Randall, James, must. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Shaw, John F., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 12, 1862; died Sept. 22, 1862.
 Sanborn, David, Co. A, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Stevens, James E., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Staples, Charles M., 1st Heavy Art.; must. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Tappan, George W., must. Dec. 13, 1864.
 Treadwell, Nathan, wounded; discharged; re-enl. in Massachusetts.

Wood, Charles, Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Jan. 12, 1863.
 Wetherbee, William, Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Walker, Freelon, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 27, 1862; disch. with company; re-enl. in 8th Inf., Sept. 21, 1864; disch. with company.
 Walker, Elliot B., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company; re-enl. Oct. 4, 1864, in 2d Art.
 Willard, Evat, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Wetherbee, William H., Co. D, 29th Inf.; must. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
 Wood, Frederick, Co. H, 20th Inf.; died June 12, 1865.
 Woodward, Solomon, must. Oct. 7, 1864.
 Wetherbee, Charles F., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Weymouth, Richard, must. Dec. 1, 1864.
 White, Charles, must. Sept. 4, 1863.
 Willard, Evat, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; died Aug. 22, 1865.
 Wilkins, Charles B., must. Sept. 30, 1864.
 Whitney, Henry C., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Clark, Orrin, Pennsylvania Volunteers.
 Davis, John F., Massachusetts.
 Hardy, Charles A., 2d District of Columbia Vols.
 Hall, Eben, P., lieut., 1st Connecticut Heavy Art.; killed at Petersburg, Va.

NEW GLOUCESTER.

Averill, James H., Co. E, 3d Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1863; disch. April 14, 1864.
 Atkins, Wallace F., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 20, 1863.
 Allison, William, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 3, 1864; disch. with company, July 13, 1865.
 Allen, Henry C., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861.
 Burgess, Clark P., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Bailey, Tillisfor, sergt., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company; re-enl. in Co. K, 30th Inf., Jan. 9, 1864; died March 21, 1864.
 Blake, William E., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Butler, Edward C., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; trans. to 22d Maine Inf.
 Cummings, Charles H., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. July 12, 1865.
 Carney, Joseph, Co. C, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861; re-enlisted; pro. to corp.; re-enl. Jan. 9, 1864; wounded Oct. 7, 1864.
 Cunningham, John, Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Davis, Adomiram A., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Dawes, Alvin, Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Davis, Leander F., Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Jan. 29, 1864.
 Dunn, Chester J., drummer, Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 5; died May 20, 1864.
 Field, George D., corp., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. March 7, 1865; detached; re-enl. March 17, 1865, in Co. I, 12th Inf.
 Fields, Horace N., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Fogg, John S., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. March 18, 1864.
 Fogg, John S., 1st sergt., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865.
 Fogg, Charles N., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. May 7, 1865.
 Fairfield, Payson E., Co. K, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 16, 1861.
 Greely, Robert P. M., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gowell, William C., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gower, Francis L., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1864.
 Gower, Francis G., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865.
 Green, George A., Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to sergt., Co. E, 13th Inf., 1863.
 Gould, Elijah G., Co. K, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Green, George A., Co. H, 13th Inf.; must. as 2d lieut. July 1, 1864.
 Gould, Anthony B., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Hibbard, Orrin B., Co. I, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. by order of June 5, 1865.
 Hammond, Joseph P., Co. D, 32d Inf.; must. Nov. 10, 1864; pro. to capt.; resigned.
 Haggett, Sullivan H., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Oct. 6, 1862; disch. with company.
 Higgins, George S., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Oct. 6, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hall, William H., musician, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to fife-maj.; disch. October, 1862.
 Harmon, Edward P., musician, Co. E, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; re-enl. December, 1863, in 1st Maine Veterans.
 Hartman, Charles, Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861; detached to gunboat, 1863.
 Holman, Emery A., Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. July 24, 1862; trans. 1864.
 Haskell, Thomas H., sergt., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Harmon, George L., musician, Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. March 1, 1865.
 Harmon, Edward, Co. H, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 16, 1863; killed Oct. 19, 1864.
 Higgins, William C., Co. K, 29th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1863; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.

Holman, Asa, Co. C, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 3, 1863.
 Holt, Milton W., corp., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. May 17, 1865.
 Hilton, Joseph M., sergt., Co. G, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861.
 Jordan, Roscoe G., Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 4, 1863.
 Jumper, John Q. A., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company; veteran mail-carrier, 1863; pro. to corp., 1865.
 Jenkins, John, Co. G, 1st Cav.; must. Jan. 25, 1864; disch. June 19, 1865.
 Jumper, George E., 1st sergt., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Dec. 31, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut., 1865.
 Jordan, Charles T., Co. D, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Jumper, George, Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Keene, Josiah F., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Jan. 19, 1864, as 2d lieut.
 Lunt, M. William, Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 16, 1863; pro. to corp.; died Oct. 7, 1864.
 Low, Michael, Co. I, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 28, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Lyon, Andrew S., sergt., Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. Jan. 24, 1861; 1st sergt., Sept. 23; pro. to 1st lieut.
 Larrabee, Charles S., Co. E, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Larrabee, Fred., Co. E, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Morrison, Peter, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 15, 1864.
 Merrill, Amos G., Co. B, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 12, 1864.
 Markett, John, Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Merrill, David N., Co. E, 5th Inf.; must. Dec. 22, 1861; re-enl. in 1st Maine Veterans, Jan. 4, 1864.
 McGlinch, Jeremiah, Co. G, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 8, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. Aug. 28, 1864.
 McIntire, Benj., Jr., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company; re-enl. Jan. 9, 1864; disch. 1865.
 McIntosh, Edward K., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 McIntire, Levi, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Merchant, William H., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. July 4, 1861.
 Merrill, Benjamin B., sergt., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861.
 Merrill, Davis W., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861.
 Meader, John, Co. H, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. Aug. 12, 1864.
 Peterson, Orion I., Co. E, 6th Inf.; must. July 15, 1861.
 Plant, Charles F., Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. July 21, 1862.
 Potter, Hanson B., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 22, 1863.
 Quimby, John F., Co. B, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; pro. to corp.
 Russell, William O., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 20, 1863; disch. Sept. 11, 1863.
 Richards, Justus H., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Rand, John, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. April 11, 1863.
 Rand, David, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Rowe, Stephen, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Smith, Augustus, Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. July 21, 1861.
 Smith, James, Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863; pro. to corp.; disch. with company, Aug. 1, 1865.
 Smith, Silas M., Co. I, 3d Inf.; must. July 20, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt., 1864.
 Smith, Albert P., Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. July 31, 1862.
 Smith, Louvill, Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. July 24, 1862.
 Stinchfield, Samuel E., Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. July 26, 1862.
 Stevens, Joseph F., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 12, 1861; re-enlisted; wounded Aug. 16, 1864; pro. to sergt., July 13, 1865.
 Snow, David M., must. March 21, 1865; died June 24, 1865.
 Sweetser, William, Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1861.
 Stubbs, Charles E., corp., 2d Bat., 1st Cav.; must. Dec. 28, 1861.
 Thorn, Israel, Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. July 24, 1862; disch. Dec. 5, 1862.
 Thurlow, Richard, Co. G, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1864.
 Vincent, Julius, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1864.
 Watts, Albert S., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864.
 Watts, David, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Watts, Alfred Y., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; disch. April 4, 1864.
 Whitman, George E., Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Woodbury, Charles F., Co. G, 13th Inf.; must. Jan. 26, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 9, 1864; pro. to corp.; transferred.
 Watts, Alf. Y., sergt., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 20, 1865.
 Wormwood, Arthur, corp., Co. E, 8th Inf.; must. Feb. 29, 1864; missing in battle, Sept. 27, 1864.
 Wormwood, Alfred R., Co. E, 8th Inf.; must. Feb. 29, 1864; wounded May 16, 1864; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Dennison, William E., U. S. Navy.
 Potter, Silas H., 17th U. S. Inf.
 Sawyer, Andrew H., — Mass.
 Wormwood, A. Lorenzo, 19th Wis. Inf.

NORTH YARMOUTH.

Adderton, Josiah M., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 6, 1864.
 Blake, Elijah, corp., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Buxton, Willard, Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; wounded July 2; died July 10, 1863.

Boston, George H., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Bucknam, Charles W., 1st corp., U. S. Vet.; must. Jan. 25, 1865.
 Bodson, William.
 Byram, William C., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 15, 1863; died June 10, 1864.
 Butler, Daniel, musician, Co. F, 12th Inf.; must. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. April 18, 1866.
 Bradley, John, Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 1, 1865.
 Cary, William, Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 1, 1865.
 Colley, Charles L., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded May 12, 1864; disch. Feb. 27, 1865.
 Cushing, Charles R., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dunn, Cyrus, Co. A, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 12, 1864; died July 4, 1864.
 Dexter, William H., 16th Inf.; must. Feb. 27, 1865.
 Freeman, Thomas, 14th R. I. H. Art. (colored); must. March 8, 1865.
 Frost, Leander S., Co. E, 30th Inf. Vet.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; wounded April 23, 1864; pro. to corp. and sergt.
 Frost, John L., Co. E, 30th Inf. Vet.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; wounded April 23, 1864.
 Gooding, Albert J., sergt., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Grows, Dana B., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; died July 27, 1864.
 Holmes, John, Co. G, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 7, 1863; transferred.
 Hayes, David P., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Hayes, Francis E., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. June 4, 1865.
 Hamilton, Joseph, corp., Co. D, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to sergt.; wounded at Spottsylvania and taken prisoner, May 8, 1864.
 Harris, Edwin R., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Dec. 6, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded Oct. 19, 1864; pro. to corp.; transferred; disch. April 18, 1866.
 Herrick, Henry P., 2d Lieut., Co. D, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va.
 Holt, Wm. T., sergt., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; disch. March 22, 1862.
 Hamilton, Benjamin F., musician, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Hamilton, Edward, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Harris, David Y., corp., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Ives, John J., 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 31, 1861.
 Johnson, Charles H., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1863; disch. with company.
 Johnson, Nathaniel, Co. A, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 6, 1861.
 Jackson, James, 30th Inf.; must. April 6, 1865.
 Kelley, Jeremiah, Co. I, 4th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1863; transferred.
 Kenney, Stephen B., hospital steward, 23d Inf.; must. Sept. 18, 1862; disch. with regt.
 Lovell, Daniel K., corp., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Lawrence, James, 11th Inf.; must. March 23, 1865.
 Leighton, Gardiner, Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Lowe, Robert, musician, Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. April 9, 1862.
 Loring, William W., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. May 29, 1863.
 Le Blond, Auguste, Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Jan. 16, 1865.
 Morse, Winfield S., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; died Jan. 2, 1864.
 Marston, George W., corp., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865; disch. March 17, 1866.
 Morrill, Mark O., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Mitchell, Lewis, Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. with company.
 Merchant, Joel G., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Moran, John, Co. K, 1st H. Art.; must. Sept. 4, 1863.
 McGarrigal, John, 12th Inf.; must. April 6, 1865.
 McElwain, George N., unassigned Inf.; must. Feb. 28, 1865.
 Marston, Charles L., D. C. Cav.; must. May 20, 1864; pro. to sergt.; transferred.
 Noad, James, Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865; disch. with company, April 18, 1866.
 North, Charles A., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; re-enl. 1864; pro. to corp. and sergt. in Co. K, 1st D. C. Cav.
 Noyes, William S., corp., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; wounded at Slaughter Mountain; disch. with company.
 Noyes, Clinton, Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Prince, Albert F., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; re-enl. in Co. K, 1st D. C. Cav.; must. Feb. 20, 1864; transferred; pro. to corp. and sergt.
 Porter, Nehemiah, Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Porter, Charles C., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; drowned in Schuylkill River, Dec. 7, 1862.
 Parsons, Albert L., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Phillips, William H., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Pagorde, Cheri, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt.
 Phillips, Edward L., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Jan. 3, 1862; disch. May 27, 1862.
 Ring, Benjamin T., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; died May 6, 1864.
 Rider, Charles D., Co. D, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; disch. June 5, 1865.

Ross, Horace G., corp., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; veteran.
 Rowe, Abraham N., corp., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1862; pro. to 2d lieutenant and 1st lieutenant; died Nov. 21, 1864.
 Ross, Albert, Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Ross, Dana B., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; wounded April 23, 1864; pro. to sergt.; veteran.
 Ross, Thomas W., Co. E, 30th Inf.; veteran; must. Jan. 6, 1864; died July 16, 1864.
 Skillin, Joseph E., Co. A, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 12, 1864; disch. April 10, 1864.
 Sweetser, Charles S., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Oct. 6, 1862.
 Sweetser, Francis E., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Sweetser, Nathaniel W. F., sergt., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Sweetser, William H., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; died Dec. 22, 1862.
 Skillin, William B., 2d lieutenant, Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant; resigned July 4, 1864.
 Sargent, John F., Co. K, 2d Inf.; must. May 28, 1861; disch. June 4, 1863.
 Stackpole, Edwin, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; died Aug. 19, 1861.
 Sinclair, James, 20th Inf.; must. April 8, 1865.
 Stackpole, Eugene, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 12, 1863; died Aug. 24, 1864.
 True, Henry, Co. B, Coast Guard; must. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Sept. 9, 1862.
 Titcomb, Charles W., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; died July 1, 1864.
 Titcomb, Ammi C., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; wounded April 9; died in the hands of the enemy, April 14, 1864.
 True, Charles F., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Titcomb, Frank, Co. C, 32d Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; died in Maine.
 Titcomb, Roscoe, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wilson, John.
 Whitney, William J., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; killed in battle, May 5, 1864.
 Young, Charles H., Co. H, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. with company, Jan. 18, 1866.
 Young, Eleazer K., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; veteran; wounded April 23, 1864.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Hayes, Thomas H.; Hayes, Frederick; Harris, Charles H.; Loring, Charles R.; Orne, Charles S.; Pierce, David T.; Sweetser, William F.; Stackpole, Charles; True, William H.

OTISFIELD.

Atwood, George H., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1861; disch. with company.
 Andrews, William W., Co. A, 29th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1862; trans. 1864.
 Andrews, Wallace C., Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; wounded, Oct. 19, 1864; disch. April 20, 1865.
 Briggs, William O., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Caldwell, Charles B., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Caldwell, Isaiah A., must. Aug. 24, 1862; trans. 1863.
 Chute, Curtis, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Feb. 26, 1863.
 Couillard, Brulo, Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1864.
 Chute, William A., Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 16, 1863; taken prisoner, Oct. 19, 1864.
 Edwards, Alonzo, corp., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Edwards, Bryce M., Co. I, 5th Inf.; must. July 28, 1862; disch. May, 1864.
 Edwards, Abner, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.
 Edwards, Robinson G., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Edwards, Silas B., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Edwards, Sewall A., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Edwards, McFarland, Co. G, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861.
 Edwards, Sidney D., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; trans. 1864.
 Greenleaf, Zebulon D., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; died July 21, 1864.
 Greely, John W., Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; killed, April 8, 1864.
 Gage, William, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Greene, Edmond M., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company; re-enl. in 27th Co. Inf., April 6, 1865.
 Green, Ireson, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Greene, James L., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gage, George N., Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Henley, John S., Co. G, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Holden, Anson J., corp., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died Dec. 19, 1862.
 Henderson, Hiram W., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hamlin, Frank H., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865.
 Huston, John, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
 Henley, Pliny B., Co. G, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Jilison, Martin V. B., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1863; disch. with company.
 Jones, Charles, Co. G, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1864; disch. with company.
 Knight, Johnson, 27th Co. Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.
 Knight, Joseph L., Co. A, 12th Inf.; must. Sept. 27, 1864; disch. July 22, 1865.
 Knight, Joseph, Co. G, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Keene, William H., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

Knight, George H., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Knight, Zebulon, Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861.
 Lovell, Henry H., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Lovell, Lowell, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Lovell, David K., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Lewis, James, Co. G, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Lane, William R., Co. E, 15th Inf.; must. March 6; disch. May 14, 1865.
 Morse, Franklin E., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 12, 1863.
 Mayberry, Elbridge O., 27th Co. Inf.; must. April 6, 1865.
 Morse, Mark K., sergt., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; reduced; disch. with company.
 Potter, Gilbert F., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded September 19; trans. to 12th Battalion Infantry.
 Pitts, Nason A., 27th Co. Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.
 Peabody, William, Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 15, 1863; disch. with company.
 Piper, Cornelius, Co. I, 3d Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt., 1864.
 Randall, Isaiah, 27th Co. Inf.; must. April 6, 1865.
 Ross, Thomas, Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1864; disch. with company.
 Robinson, David H., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. 1864.
 Robbins, Wm. H., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Robbins, Wesley C., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Ricker, James M., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; pro. to corp., 1864; disch. with company.
 Spurr, Llewellyn, 27th Co. unassigned Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.
 Stone, John F., 27th Co. unassigned Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.
 Scribner, Fletcher, 27th Co. unassigned Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.
 Scribner, John F., 27th Co. unassigned Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.
 Scribner, James A., 27th Co. unassigned Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.
 Spurr, Sumner, 27th Co. unassigned Inf.; must. April 11, 1875.
 Smith, Nathan, Co. G, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Smith, Jonathan, Co. G, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; re-enl. in 27th Co. Inf., April 6, 1865.
 Smith, Ira N., Co. F, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 1, 1863; wounded Sept. 14; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Sanborn, Charles W., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Smith, Eli N., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. April 24, 1863.
 Spurr, Llewellyn, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded July 2; disch. Sept. 25, 1863.
 Scribner, Algernon H., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Scribner, Simon, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Smith, Nathan, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Smith, Lyman, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Scribner, Jackson, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; died May 2, 1864.
 Shedd, William, Co. D, 12th Inf.; must. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Turner, Elisha, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Thurston, David W., Co. H; must. June 24, 1861.
 Upton, John A., Co. G, must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Weston, Edward F., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1864.
 Wight, Hannibal H., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to H. Art., 1864.
 Wight, Elbridge, wagoner, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Whittum, Samuel, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Winslow, Caleb E., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Winslow, Cyrus R., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wight, Albert L., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to 1st Bat. 12th Maine Inf.
 Webb, Walter, Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Feb. 27, 1864; died Nov. 10, 1864.
 Warren, Nathaniel E., Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 16, 1863.
 Warren, James L., 27th Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.
 Wight, Charles F., 27th Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Bean, Albert C., 20th Mass. Inf.
 Bean, Ansel, 20th Mass. Inf.
 Edwards, Dexter, 17th U. S. Inf.
 Stone, John F., — Mass. Regt.

POWNALE.

Allen, William P., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 20, 1863.
 Allen, Charles W., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 20, 1863.
 Blackstone, Charles C., Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded; died May 9, 1863.
 Burr, Charles F., Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va.; exchanged.
 Blackstone, Benjamin W., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; re-enl. 1864; trans. to Bat. 12th Maine Inf.
 Blair, William H., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. Aug. 25, 1862.

Burke, Charles F., 10th Inf. Regt.
 Blake, Henry W., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Brown, Joseph, Jr., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Blake, George, Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
 Chase, Thomas R., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.
 Cushing, Samuel E., sergt., Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Oct. 25, 1862.
 Clough, John Y., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1863.
 Chase, Joseph A., Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded June 9, 1864; trans. to 1st Maine Vet. Regt.; re-enl. in Co. B, 2d Vet. Inf.
 Connor, Robert W., Co. H, 30th Inf.; must. Feb. 22, 1865.
 Dresser, Albion K. P., Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp., 1864; disch. with company, June, 1865.
 Estes, Seth W., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Foss, Frederick, Bat. C, 1st H. Art.; must. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Francis, Joseph, Co. E, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 16; died Oct. 2, 1865.
 Gilbert, James M., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Gilbert, William, Co. D, 30th Inf.; must. Sept. 23, 1864; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
 Hodsdon, Charles H., Co. B, Coast Guards H. Art.; must. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Sept. 6, 1862.
 Hodsdon, Reuben T., Co. B, Coast Guards H. Art.; must. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Hodsdon, James A., Co. B, Coast Guards H. Art.; must. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Sept. 6, 1862.
 Hutchings, Elbridge T., Co. B, Coast Guards H. Art.; must. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Sept. 6, 1862.
 Haskell, Charles H., sergt., 10th Infantry.
 Hayes, James, Co. B, 20th Inf.; must. March 9, 1865; disch. July 25, 1865.
 Harris, David, Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 9, 1865.
 Knox, Charles, Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. March 13, 1865.
 Kimball, William H., Co. E, 8th Inf.; must. Oct. 6, 1863; disch. with company, 1865.
 Knight, Joseph, Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Knight, Freeman, Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Jan. 4, 1862.
 Milliken, Edson H., Co. F, 5th Inf.; must. March 6, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded May 3, 1863; trans. to Invalid Corps, April 9, 1864.
 Libby, Lewis J., Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; taken prisoner at Winchester; exchanged.
 Low, Robert M., Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded Nov. 27, 1863; killed June 16, 1864.
 Loring, Andrew J., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Loring, George W., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Libby, Lendall A., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; disch. with company.
 Nason, Howard, Co. F, 5th Inf.; must. March 6, 1862; dropped.
 Noyes, David, Co. B, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; detached. 1862.
 Noyes, George S., Co. B, Coast Guards H. Art.; must. Oct. 29, 1861.
 Ordway, Benjamin, 1st D. C. Cav.; must. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Phinney, George W., Co. G, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; died Dec. 14, 1862.
 Page, Edgar F., Co. G, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded and missing, July 11, 1863.
 Paine, Junius D., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company; re-enl. Nov. 13, 1863, in 29th Infantry.
 Reed, Herbert L., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; trans. to Navy, May 3, 1864.
 Rider, Solomon C., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; disch. with company.
 Rider, Moses A., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Royal, Andrew J., 1st Cav.
 Royal, George S., 1st Cav.
 Royal, William F., 1st Cav.
 Sawyer, James W., Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; trans. 1863.
 Snell, John E., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Thois, C. R., 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; missing at battle of Antietam.
 Taylor, John L., corp., 8th Inf.
 Tuttle, Albion, Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 True, Hollis, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp., 1863; wounded June 16, 1864; disch. with company.
 West, Lewis F., Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Brown, Henry C., 11th Mass. Inf.
 Coffin, Ephraim, 11th Mass. Inf.
 Lobdell, Prentiss, 17th U. S. Inf.

RAYMOND.

Adams, Francis F., Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. Nov. 9, 1861; disch. Nov. 22, 1862; re-enl. in U. S. Art.
 Adams, William B., Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. Nov. 9, 1861; missing at battle of Fredericksburg.
 Bryant, John M., 7th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Berry, Timothy, Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1865; pro. to corp.; trans. to Co. D.
 Bartlett, Elias, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.

Brackett, Albert S., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Bryant, John M. (2d), Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Bartlett, William K., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died May 31, 1863.
 Cash, Hiram M., Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 12, 1863.
 Cash, Washington, corp., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Coffin, Charles H., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; transferred.
 Duran, Samuel D. S., Co. K, 5th Inf.; pro. to corp., 1862; wounded and missing in battle, May 10, 1864.
 Duran, William P., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1862; died Jan. 1, 1864.
 Davis, Thomas M., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Duran, Moses D., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Davis, Thomas M., corp., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; died July 1, 1864.
 Edwards, Wyatt T., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Edwards, Richard C., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 9, 1864.
 Farewell, John, Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 9, 1864.
 Holden, Anson J., corp., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Jones, George A., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; transfer ed.
 Jordan, James M., corp., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died Dec. 19, 1862.
 Jackson, Azariah, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Jordan, James M. (2d), Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Jordan, James E., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1861.
 Keene, Josiah F., Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. Nov. 9, 1861.
 Leavitt, Libbeus H., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. with company.
 Latham, Charles H., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. with company.
 Libby, Tyng, Co. K, 5th Inf.
 Leach, William, Co. G, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 11, 1862.
 Libby, Ebenezer H., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Leavitt, Daniel W., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. May 23, 1864; wounded May 12; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Meserve, Amos, wagoner, Co. B, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Mains, John, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 McLellan, Jordan, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Meserve, Merlin, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; wounded April 23; disch. June 3, 1864.
 May, Silas, Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1864.
 Mains, Ivory, 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Jan. 20, 1864.
 Morrill, Asa P., 6th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Feb. 11; disch. June 10, 1864.
 Moyant, Guzzle, Co. A, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Jan. 10, 1865.
 McCullough, Frank, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 18, 1863; disch. May 5, 1864.
 Plummer, Clement P., musician, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Plummer, Clement P., District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Plummer, Alvin E., District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Robinson, Levi S., Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. Nov. 9, 1861; missing May 10, 1864.
 Ricker, Samuel F., Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded May 10, 1864; trans. to 1st Maine Vet. Inf.
 Rolfe, James, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Rolfe, John, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Rolfe, Jordan, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Rolfe, Lemuel, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Stevens, James E., Co. E, 29th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1863; detached 1865; disch. with company, 1866.
 Staples, John M., Bat. M, 1st H. Art.; must. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Small, Simeon, sergt., Co. D, 15th Vet. Inf.; must. Jan. 25, 1864; disch. July 5, 1866.
 Smith, Ambrose G., Co. E, 1st Inf.; must. May 1, 1861; for three months.
 Strout, George A., Co. I; must. May 1, 1861, for three months.
 Sawyer, J. C., Co. I, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp., 1862; pro. to sergt.; killed May 3, 1863.
 Spiller, Joseph, Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. Nov. 9, 1861; disch. May 29, 1862.
 Small, Levi, Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. Nov. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 23, 1862.
 Skillin, Alvin, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. March 13, 1863.
 Small, Alonzo, Co. G, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. 1862.
 Strout, Cyrus T., Co. G, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. on requisition, 1861.
 Spiller, Joseph, sergt., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Small, Enoch S., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; taken prisoner; exchanged 1864; disch. with company.
 Tenney, James F., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; killed April 23, 1864.
 Tenney, Nelson, Co. —, 5th Inf.
 Tenney, Ambrose, Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Tripp, Jeremiah, Jr., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Tripp, Levi A., Co. C, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company; must. Co. C, 30th Inf., Dec. 19, 1863.
 Verrill, Sidney, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1861.
 Verrill, Edward P., corp., Co. E, 29th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Feb. 28, 1865.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Durom, Alonzo G., 12th Mass. Inf.
 McQuillan, Rufus, U. S. Army.
 Nason, William H., U. S. Army.
 Plummer, Charles A., U. S. Navy.
 Spiller, James F., 7th Mass. Inf.
 Whitney, Joseph M., Rhode Island Cavalry.

SCARBOROUGH.

Berry, Hiram, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. March 15, 1864.
 Best, Patrick, Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. Jan. 2, 1862.
 Brackett, Robert A., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Coolbroth, Ashbury, Co. F, 6th Inf.; must. July 15, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1864.
 Cook, William, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Davis, Enos M., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Ford, John, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Jan. 4, 1864; transferred.
 Fogg, Alpheus, corp., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gustin, Hiram, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Gustin, George B., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; detached at Hilton Head, 1863.
 Gustin, Charles R., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; died Aug. 10, 1863.
 Gero, Alexander, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861.
 Graffam, Ezra P., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Sept. 15, 1864; transferred.
 Graffam, John, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Sept. 5, 1864; transferred.
 Higgins, Alexander, Co. D, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Hight, Leroy, com.-sergt., 9th Inf.; must. September, 1861.
 Hayes, William, Co. C, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861.
 Harkin, John, Co. —, 10th Inf.; must. October, 1861.
 Harmon, Loring, sergt., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Sept. 15, 1861; died at Carrollton, La., March 16, 1863.
 Harford, Albion S., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Sept. 15, 1861.
 Higgins, Alexander, corp., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 12, 1863.
 Hanson, James L., Co. I, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Knight, Zebulon, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Sept. 27, 1864; transferred.
 Libby, Ellison, Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; missing May, 1862.
 Libby, Jefferson W., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. with company.
 Leavitt, Scott L., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; re-enlisted; transferred.
 Libby, Thomas J., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; taken prisoner Oct. 19, 1863; transferred.
 Lathrop, Joseph P., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; re-enlisted; died July 25, 1864.
 Lunt, George C., veteran, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Sept. 17, 1864; transferred.
 Merrill, William H. H., corp., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1863.
 Milliken, Melville L., sergt., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; re-enl. March 5, 1864; transferred.
 Merrill, Melville S., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. with company.
 Moses, Simon M., wagoner, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. with company.
 Moore, Horace W., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Sept. 15, 1861; re-enl. 1864; transferred.
 Meserve, Eleazer G., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Moody, Edwin, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Moody, Samuel E., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Newcomb, David L., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Newcomb, Joseph L., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Pillsbury, George W., sergt., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. with company.
 Potter, Eleazer, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; wounded; pro. to corp.; re-enlisted; transferred.
 Pillsbury, Noah, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. March 21, 1863.
 Royal, Theo. A., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; trans. to Ship Island.
 Rounds, Charles, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 12, 1863.
 Smith, George W., Co. D, 29th Inf.; must. July 26, 1862; re-enl. 1864; transferred.
 Stevens, William C., corp., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Tripp, Moses B., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Tripp, George B., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Waterhouse, Gardiner J., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; trans. 1863.
 Walker, Winfield S., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; wounded June 30, 1863.
 Walker, Alonzo, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Jan. 2, 1864; wounded Sept. 19; transferred.
 Waterhouse, Bartlett, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1864; disch. with company.

Whittaker, Wm. H., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1864; re-enl. 1864; transferred.
 Young, John, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Jan. 21, 1864.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Gustin, Lorenzo D., Massachusetts.
 Lemond, John, U. S. Navy.
 Milliken, S. Woodman, 44th Massachusetts Inf.
 Pillsbury, Francis, Massachusetts.
 Walker, Dennis, Massachusetts.

SEBAGO.

Blake, Charles A., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Brown, Sidney F., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Brown, William S., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Cook, Benjamin F., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Cole, Charles, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died Dec. 17, 1862.
 Cook, Alonzo S., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. from hospital.
 Cross, Lewis C., District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 19, 1864.
 Douglass, George, Jr., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dyer, Reuben M., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dunn, Thomas, Co. K, 1st H. Art.; must. Sept. 18, 1863; disch. Sept. 1865.
 Foss, Ambrose, Co., 10th Inf.
 Haley, David M., D. C. Cav.; must. Feb. 19, 1864.
 Hatch, Henry C., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.
 Haley, Ira H., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hill, William H., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Johnson, Charles, Co. G, 20th Inf.; must. Nov. 14, 1864; trans. from 16th Inf.; disch. July, 1865.
 McKenney, James, Co. A, 5th Inf.
 Martin, Daniel D., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; leg shot off Sept. 15, 1862.
 Martin, John, Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. D, Bat. 12th Maine Inf.; disch. with company.
 Martin, William H., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Mariner, Greenleaf T., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. July 21, 1862; trans. 1863.
 Martin, Ira L., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded July 2; died Aug. 19, 1863.
 Meserve, John, corp., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Martin, Jason, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Phinney, William S., sergt., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Pendexter, Noah J., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Pierce, Henry M., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died May 11, 1863.
 Richardson, Washington, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; wounded and prisoner, 1862.
 Richardson, Isaac, Co. D, 2d Sharpshooters; must. Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to 17th Inf., 1865.
 Robinson, Robert R., Co. D, 2d Sharpshooters; must. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Rodgers, John, Co. D, 2d Sharpshooters; must. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Saunders, Andrew, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded July 2, 1862; trans. to 3d Rhode Island Bat.
 Storer, Thomas T., corp., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Shaw, Benjamin, musician, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Usher, Joshua L., Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; trans. 1863.
 Weeman, William H. H., 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. with company, July 15, 1865.
 Weeman, Samuel H., 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. March 3, 1864; disch. with company.
 Wright, James, Co. G, 16th Inf.; must. Nov. 3, 1864; trans. to 20th Inf.
 Whitney, Alfred, Co. A, 5th Inf.
 Wentworth, Edward B., corp., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wentworth, William, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 15th Inf., Oct. 15, 1862.
 Ward, Eben, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Ward, David, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Witham, Jacob, Jr., Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

STANDISH.

Atchinson, Joseph H., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. 1861; re-enl. February, 1864; transferred.
 Burnham, John G., sergt., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. June 6, 1864; disch. July 31, 1865.
 Dorsett, Thomas, Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 20, 1861.

Davis, Albert H., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. with company.

Dow, Benjamin A., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.

Ellwell, Marquis G., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 14, 1864; killed April 9, 1864.

Gray, James S., 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Jan. 19, 1864.

Hanscomb, Stephen, Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; trans. 1863.

Howe, Francis O. S., sergt., Co. A, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 6, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., 1862; pro. to lieutenant, August, 1862.

Hobson, William A., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.

Hobson, Jeremiah, Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; killed April 23, 1864.

Harmon, William, Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.

Hanly, William, Co. D, 17th Inf.; must. Feb. 20, 1865; disch. April 28, 1865.

Kemp, Charles E., Co. B, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. with company.

Libby, William D., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Bat. 12th Maine Inf.

Libby, Henry T., corp., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., Nov. 1, 1862.

Libby, Major J., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to 1st H. Art. 1864.

Leavitt, Granville A., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. with company.

Meserve, Mark M., artificer, 5th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 22, 1862.

Moses, Alonzo, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.

Marr, William E., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. May 18, 1864.

McDonald, A. Fessenden, Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 12, 1864; wounded April 21; disch. with company.

Paine, John H., regimental band, 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1862.

Pease, John M., regimental band, 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; disch. with band, Aug. 12, 1862.

Prescott, Hiram S., must. Nov. 12, 1861.

Ridlon, Isaac, Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.

Ridlon, Franklin D., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. with company.

Ridlon, Andrew, Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 14, 1864; wounded April 23; disch. March 20, 1865.

Shaw, Clinton D. W., 29th Inf.; must. April 24, 1865.

Sawyer, Francis A., Co. K, 32d Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 31st Maine Regt.

Sturgis, William H., sergt., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to 2d lieutenant, 1863.

Sands, Thomas, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. with company.

Spear, Alphonzo A., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.

Sanborn, Orville S., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; detached to Signal Corps, 1862.

Strout, Frank, Co. G, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1861.

Simpson, Frank L., Co. I, 20th Inf.; must. Oct. 21, 1864.

Smith, Leonard B., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. March 23, 1864; disch. May 22, 1865.

Smith, Frank O. J., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. 1865.

Tripp, William A., must. March 12, 1862.

Warren, Edward B., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; wounded at Antietam; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.

Ward, William H., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.

Whitney, Nathan T., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; killed at Slaughter Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862.

Whitcomb, Robert B., corp., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.

Warren, Charles A., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 6; disch. May 16, 1865.

Watson, John, Co. I, 20th Inf.; must. Oct. 21, 1864; disch. with company.

White, Charles W., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. with company.

Welch, John W., Co. C, 31st Inf.; must. April 23, 1864; disch. for wounds, Jan. 11, 1865.

Welch, Thomas, Jr., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. with company.

Whitney, William G., 29th Inf.; must. April 26, 1865.

Whitney, Henry C., District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 19, 1864; transferred.

WESTBROOK.

Anderson, Edward A., corp., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; reduced by his own request; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.

Abbott, Sewall L., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Adams, Joshua, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Andrews, Martin B., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Atkins, Joseph R., Co. B, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 18, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.

Adams, Irving D., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; re-enl. in Co. I, 10th Inf., Oct. 4, 1861; missing, 1862.

Allen, William, musician, Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; re-enlisted.

Adams, George M., Co. A, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861, for three months.

Arnold, James B., Co. K, 2d Inf.; must. July 11, 1861; disch. for wounds, Oct. 25, 1862.

Adams, Joseph, Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.

Adams, David, Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.

Austin, Benjamin, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861.

Austin, Moses, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861.

Adams, Royal L., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; trans. to U. S. Artillery, 1863.

Allen, William C., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; wounded at Port Hudson, 1863; disch. with company.

Adams, Frank, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. corp., 1864; disch. with company.

Allen, Leonard, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Oct. 31, 1864.

Barry, Thomas, Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.

Barber, Lorenzo, Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.

Babb, Henry, Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.

Babb, Henry S., corp., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., July 10, 1862.

Bolton, William, Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., July 10, 1862.

Babb, Joseph H., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; dropped from rolls, 1862.

Bicknell, George W., 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.

Brackett, Richard O., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; dropped, 1862.

Berry, Elias B., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. with company.

Brown, Horace T., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; died at Fort St. Philip, Oct. 13, 1862.

Bacon, John M., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1861; re-enl. 1864; transferred.

Bicknell, George W., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Co. K, June 15, 1862.

Babb, Josiah P., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. 1865.

Barber, William, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Sept. 29, 1863.

Bixby, Benjamin F., corp., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Babb, Herbert L., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Best, Martin W., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Bailey, William, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Bennett, Erastus B., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Babson, Washington, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Burke, William T., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Brennan, James, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Buchenbacher, George, Co. D, 3d Inf.; must. Aug. 20, 1863; killed May 23, 1864.

Babb, Herbert L., Co. B, 30th Inf.; must. Feb. 27, 1865.

Babb, North L., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. with company, July 15, 1865.

Barney, Blase, Co. A, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 9, 1865; disch. June 26, 1865.

Belleau, Ferdinand, Co. A, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 10, 1865.

Curran, Michael, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1862; disch. with company.

Crediford, Charles H., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Crediford, Christopher C., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Cram, Silas H., corp., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Cram, Silas H., Co. B, Coast Guards; must. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Sept. 9, 1862.

Crockett, Henry C., musician, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. with company.

Chute, Charles A., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded May 6; disch. April 19, 1865.

Cobb, Solomon, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded July 2; disch. Oct. 10, 1863.

Crosby, Leonard E., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died March 6, 1865.

Crane, Algonson S., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Card, William R., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 4, 1863; trans. to 1st H. Art., 1864.

Cobb, James H., Co. G, 14th Inf.; must. March 19, 1864; killed July 30, 1864.

Clouser, John, Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 18, 1864; disch. with company.

Coffin, William, Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.

Carey, Martin, Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1862.

Cobb, Edwin B., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 13, 1862.

Crockett, David S., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 14, 1863.

Crockett, Daniel M., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; wounded and prisoner at Ponchatoula, Ark.

Cobb, J. H., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.

Cobb, Levi B., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1861.

Coffin, William H., corp., Co. C, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861.

Crockett, Horace, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 9, 1864; transferred.

Dodge, William T., Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 10th Vet. Inf., 1863.

Dresser, James L., Co. —, 5th Inf.; must. June, 1861.

Duran, James, Co. D, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

Day, William, Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1864.

Davis, Charles K., Co. B, Coast Guards; must. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Sept. 9, 1862.

Day, Ralph H., sergt., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to 2d lieutenant; disch. May 21, 1864.

Dyer, Charles M., sergt., Co. A, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.

Dow, Frank L., Co. A, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Davis, Amos S., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Drown, Washington I., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. June 29, 1863.

- Elwell, Hezekiah, Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; re-enl. in Co. I, 10th Inf. Oct. 4, 1861.
- Emerson, Fred A., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; dropped, 1863.
- Emery, Cephas, Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; disch. July 29, 1863.
- Fellows, James L., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Fogg, Albert R., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Foye, Charles W., corp., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Forbes, Andrew J., sergt., Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; disch. June 28, 1862.
- Fellows, James L., corp., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. May 31, 1862.
- Frost, Aaron T., 1st sergt., Co. A, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; trans. to Navy, 1863.
- Fitzpatrick, James, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Fogg, Albert R., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. with company.
- Grant, Albion K. P., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; trans. to band; disch. with company.
- Grant, Edwin L., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Gove, Charles H., corp., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; re-enl. in Co. F, 1st Cav., Oct. 19, 1861.
- Gove, Horace, Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Graham, Charles C., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut., Sept. 17, 1862.
- Greeley, John W., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Greeley, John W., corp. Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; prisoner May 25, 1862; exchanged.
- Goodrich, Charles H., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Grant, Daniel, Co. D, 6th Inf.; must. July 15, 1861.
- Grant, Samuel, Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.
- Graffam, J. F., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Sept. 10, 1861.
- Gulliver, Franklin, Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Sept. 10, 1861.
- Graham, Charles C., sergt., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
- Gore, Nathan, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; re-enl. 1864; transferred.
- Gray, John H., Co. H, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; discharged with company.
- Goodridge, Charles H., corp., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; reduced, 1863; pro. to corp., 1864; disch. June 23, 1865.
- Graffam, Francis A., Co. B, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 12, 1862; died Feb. 7, 1863.
- Graham, Peter S., Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 22, 1863; transferred.
- Holland, Charles, Co. I, 2d Cav.
- Howard, Alonzo, Co. A, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 6, 1865.
- Haskell, Foster M., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; re-enl. in company I, 10th Inf., Oct. 4, 1861.
- Hazen, John B., Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Hazen, John B., corp., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; disch. May 25, 1862.
- Houston, John S., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; discharged.
- Houston, Ithamer, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; discharged.
- Hodgdon, Charles A., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; discharged; re-enl. in Co. I, 10th Inf., Oct. 4, 1861.
- Hanly, Francis E., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company, July 27, 1864.
- Harris, William F., Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; died at Cape Griffin, 1862.
- Hunt, G. F., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.
- Hodsdon, Andrew J., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
- Hodgdon, William P., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; pro. to com. sergt. 1863.
- Hale, Lorenzo D., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
- Hall, Lorenzo D., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
- Howard, Simeon, Co. B, 10th Vet. Regt.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to 29th Inf.
- Hart, Stephen P., sergt., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.; wounded July 2, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
- Horr, Daniel P., corp., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; disch. May 11, 1863.
- Hatch, Royal S., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862; killed April 6, 1865.
- Horr, Granville C., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
- Hibbs, James, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Hayes, Marshall, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Hill, Charles H., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Harmon, Warren, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Harmon, Albert F., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
- Harmon, John O., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Harmon, Edward R., sergt., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Huston, Nathaniel L., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.
- Harmon, Howard, Co. A, 20th Inf.; must. March 15, 1865; transferred.
- Hawkes, Joseph C., Co. A, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 6, 1865; transferred.
- Hanson, William T., Co. B, 30th Inf.; must. Feb. 27, 1865.
- Hillsley, Enoch B., Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Jameson, George W., Co. E, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Jewett, William W., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; re-enl. in Co. I, 10th Inf., Oct. 4, 1861.
- Jameson, George W., sergt., Co. E, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Johnson, Albert H., sergt., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut., Sept. 17, 1862.
- Jones, Edwin W., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
- Johnson, Bartholomew, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; died in Maine.
- Jones, Matthew T., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; trans. 1863.
- Jack, Harrison J., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to corp., 1862.
- Jordan, Leonard, musician, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; trans. to Commissary Department.
- Jordan, William H., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Jewett, Orrin F., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Jack, Charles E., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 16, 1864; trans. Aug. 1, 1865.
- Knight, Levi G., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
- Kallock, Royal T., sergt., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; reduced 1863; re-enl. 1864; transferred.
- Knight, Charles, corp., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; died July 24, 1864.
- Knight, Storer S., Co. B, 10th Bat. Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. 1864.
- Kollock, Edward K., sergt., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Keenan, John, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1862; disch. with company.
- Kollock, Horace T., Co. B, 30th Inf.; must. March 3, 1865.
- Larrabee, David, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1864; disch. with company.
- Lewis, George P., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1864; disch. with company.
- Legrow, Richard P., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1864; disch. with company.
- Legrow, Cyrus, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1864; disch. with company.
- Lapoint, Lewis, Co. B, 3d Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1863.
- Leighton, Eben, Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 22, 1865; transferred.
- Littlefield, Charles, Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. with company.
- Libbey, Alonzo, Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Lewis, George P., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Leighton, Adrial, Co. —, 2d Inf.; must. July 15, 1861; trans. 1863.
- Leighton, William W., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; re-enl. 1864; transferred.
- Leighton, Chas. H., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; disch. with company.
- Lord, Cyrus E., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; re-enl. 1864; transferred.
- Larrabee, Andrew J., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp., 1864; disch. with company.
- Loring, James H., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt.; killed July 2, 1863.
- Lewis, Augustus J., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. March 17, 1863.
- Libby, Edwin D., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Mariner, Thomas B., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Mason, Edwin, Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Mayhew, Hebron, ensign.
- Meserve, Amos, Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Mulvey, John, Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Murray, Alvin, Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
- Mariner, George F., sergt., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; pro. to Corps d'Afrique, 1863.
- Mitchellson, A. T., sergt., Co. G, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; pro. in Corps d'Afrique in 1863; detached at Ship Island in charge of ordnance.
- Merrill, George B., Co. B, Coast Guards; must. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Aug. 23, 1862.
- Milliken, Asa H., Co. B, Coast Guards; must. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Sept. 9, 1862.
- Mariner, Jabez, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; commissary clerk, 1863; disch. Nov. 20, 1864.
- Morton, Van R., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; detached to Division Provost Guard; disch. with company.
- Merrill, Freeman T., corp., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; appointed wagoner; disch. with company.
- Meserve, John, wagoner, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; returned to ranks; disch. with company.
- Morris, James, Co. A, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 9, 1865; transferred.
- Merrill, Lemuel O., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. May 28, 1865.
- Merrill, Thomas H., Co. K, 3d Inf.; must. July 15, 1863; trans. to 17th Inf., 1864.
- Marr, Sumner I., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Morton, Abraham B., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Morton, Charles W., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- McCullough, Samuel G., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; trans. to 1st H. Art.; wounded June, 1864.
- McGrath, Joseph, Co. B, 3d Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1863; trans. 1864.
- Newton, John W., sergt., Co. B, 3d Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1863; disch. with company.
- Nason, William P., Co. H, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; pro. to corp., 1862.
- Noble, Thadeus J., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; detached to Livingston's Bat., 1862.
- Noyes, Charles W., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Oct. 7, 1862.
- O'Donnell, John, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Plaistead, Frederick S., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Philbrook, James A., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Pratt, Robert B., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Phinney, Augustus, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Peachy, John B., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Partridge, Charles A., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Jan. 23, 1864; pro. to corp., 1865; disch. with company.
- Phinney, William C., Co. F, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1865, as 1st lieut.
- Proctor, Royal B., 1st sergt., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; pro. to lieut., 1862.
- Pennell, George A., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Feb. 26, 1863.
- Plaistead, Joseph M., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Oct. 14, 1862.

Plaistead, Trafton S., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded June 16, 1864; disch. May 18, 1865.

Pride, Leonard, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; died of wounds, June 23, 1864.

Packard, John A. A., sergt., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.

Phinney, William C., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to sergt.; made brigade blacksmith; re-enl. 1864; trans. to 1st Maine Veterans.

Pennell, George A., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.

Pennell, John W., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; re-enl. Co. I, 10th Inf., Oct. 4, 1861.

Pratt, Thomas C., Co. C, 13th Inf.; must. Nov. 17, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.

Pride, Francis O. J. S., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 16, 1861; re-enlisted; pro. to corp.; transferred.

Quimby, Charles H., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. April 4, 1864; missing in battle at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.

Quimby, William A., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; re-enl. corp., Co. I, 10th Inf., Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to sergt., 1862.

Quirk, John, Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.

Quimby, Marshall H., corp., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; died July 18, 1862.

Quimby, John O., musician, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Ricker, Melville, Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.

Robinson, Elliot O., corp., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; reduced.

Roberts, Moses G., sergt., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Rackliffe, Charles A., corp., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; reduced by his own request; disch. May 21, 1863.

Rackliffe, Oliver S., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Roberts, William, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Roberts, John, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Richards, William, Co. G, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1864; disch. with company.

Rayden, Michael, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Sept. 27, 1864.

Splan, James V., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1861; disch. Aug. 31, 1862.

Scott, John G., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to 4th Bat. Art., 1864.

Swett, William H., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded June 16; disch. Dec. 6, 1864.

Staples, Jeremiah, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. April 7, 1863.

Stevens, Frank G., sergt., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to 2d lieutenant; disch. with company.

Sylvester, Alanson A., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.

Sawyer, Nathaniel, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; detached; disch. with company.

Sawyer, George F., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Sawyer, Charles E., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Stevens, Orrin B., Co. F, 5th Inf.; must. Nov. 22, 1862, as 2d lieutenant; wounded May 3, 1864.

Sarpied, Joseph, Co. B, 30th Inf.; must. Feb. 6, 1865.

Snow, Charles H., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. July 27, 1865.

Stevens, Franklin W., Co. D, 1st Bat. Inf.; must. April 5, 1865.

Smith, Estil G., corp., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. July 7, 1862.

Swett, Rolland H., musician, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. with company.

Sawyer, Frederic A., Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.

Sawyer, William E., Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.

Stanford, James W., Co. B, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.

Sweetsir, Frank C., sergt., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.

Stevens, George L., Co. A, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.

Sawyer, John (2d), Co. C, 3d Inf.; must. June 4, 1861.

Stevens, Orrin W., corp., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant, 1863.

Stevens, Alfred A., Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 5, 1864.

Stevens, George L., Co. C, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861; missing, 1861.

Stevens, Charles L., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1862.

Sturges, Eben, sergt., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; trans. to commissary department, 1863.

Towle, Arad H., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; re-enl. Co. I, 10th Inf., Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to drummer.

True, Eben, corp., Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt.; trans. 1862; re-enl. 1864.

Trundy, Charles A., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; disch. May 25, 1862.

Tole, Andrew J., musician, Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

Tole, Joseph H., musician, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Feb. 9, 1864.

Thomas, Charles W., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded June 18; disch. Dec. 14, 1865.

Thunborg, Charles, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Trask, William E., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; sick; unfit for duty.

Tullis, James, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1864; disch. with company.

Valentine, Leonard, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Wade, William, sergt., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.

Wade, William, 1st sergt., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant; killed at Antietam.

Waterhouse, Peter B., musician, Co. B, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

Welch, Robert B., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

Wescott, Enoch, corp., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

Welch, Albion F., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

Welch, Alvan F., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

Whidden, George D., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. 1864.

Webb, George, Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; trans. 1862.

Webb, Eli, Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.

Weber, Benjamin, Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; re-enl. 1864; transferred.

Winslow, George M., Co. B, Coast Guards; must. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Sept. 9, 1862.

Whidden, George A., sergt., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.; and 2d lieutenant, May 4, 1863.

Winslow, Sumner, corp., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec., 1862; killed July 2, 1863.

Webb, James M., corp., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to sergt., 1863; pro. to 1st sergt. and 2d lieutenant, Co. K, 1864.

Winslow, Nathaniel P., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. May 29, 1865.

Ward, John, Co. I, 19th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1863; killed May 6, 1864.

Walker, Orz, F., corp., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 23, 1864; missing in battle, Sept. 16, 1864.

Winsor, John, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1864.

Watson, Edward E., Co. D, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 26, 1864; disch. with company.

Wakefield, Dominicus C., sergt., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.; disch. with company.

Waterman, Mark P., corp., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Woodbury, Joel S., corp., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.

Walden, John C., corp., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; reduced by own request; disch. with company.

Woodford, Charles A., Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Warren, George, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Walker, Richard, Co. E, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.

WINDHAM.

Antoine, Ambrose, Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861; pro. to corp., 1862; to sergt., 1863; re-enlisted; trans. to 1st Maine Vet. Inf., 1864.

Antoine, John G., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861; disch. Feb. 15, 1863.

Austin, William K., 5th Inf.; must. June, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 10, 1865; killed March 3, 1865.

Bragdon, Levi, Co. B, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 30, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.

Brazier, Harrison, Co. A, 20th Inf.

Brown, William H., Co. D, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; for three months.

Bond, Charles J., sergt., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; returned to ranks, 1864; disch. with company.

Bolton, Sumner C., sergt., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; reduced; disch. with company.

Bradbury, Cotton M., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Bodge, William, Co. B, 1st Bat., 10th Vet. Inf.; must. Aug. 23, 1862; trans. 1864.

Brackett, John T., Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. with company, Aug. 20, 1865.

Cook, James M., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.

Cobb, George W., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. with company.

Cloudman, Francis, Co. F, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1864.

Cobb, Daniel, Co. D, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.

Cobb, Uriah, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. with company.

Cobb, George L., corp., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.

Cobb, Isaac, Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company; re-enlisted; trans. to 29th Inf., 1863; pro. to corp., 1865.

Cobb, Charles A., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.

Cash, James R., Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 15; died March 27, 1865.

Doughty, Joseph M., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Dial, Charles H., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.

Dole, Daniel H., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.

Dolley, Nathan D., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.

Doplais, Leon, Co. A, 3d Inf.; must. Aug. 22, 1863.

Doughty, J. J., regimental band, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. July 11, 1863.

Elder, Joseph G., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. May 31, 1865.

Emery, Charles E., wagoner, Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Elder, Stephen W., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Estes, Robert, Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Fairbanks, Willard A., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Felker, Ezra D., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Field, William W., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Freeman, Sargent S., corp., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, Nov. 1, 1861.

Field, Eben, Co. —, 7th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1861; trans. 1863.
 Graffam, Joseph A., Co. —, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Graffam, Robert, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; missing on furlough, May 17, 1863.
 Graffam, Albert, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; died Aug. 10, 1863.
 Gallison, Oliver R., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; re-enlisted; disch. April 25, 1865.
 Graffam, John N., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hanson, Jason, Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hanson, Franklin, corp., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hooper, Clinton B., sergt., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hall, Webb, sergt., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; reduced; disch. with company.
 Hanscomb, William S., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Hanson, Amos H., musician, Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; re-enlisted in Co. K, 9th Inf., on Sept. 21, 1861; killed by shell, July 17, 1863.
 Hooper, Clinton B., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Howe, Warren, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enlisted in 1863; pro. to corp.; trans. in 1864.
 Hunt, Moses, Co. —, 13th Inf.
 Hanson, Jason, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 9, 1861; disch. Feb. 27, 1862.
 Hanson, Lyman W., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 9, 1861; pro. to musician; re-enlisted 1864.
 Haskell, Samuel V., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 9, 1861; disch. with company.
 Hatch, David A., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 9, 1861.
 Hawkes, William H., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 9, 1861.
 Hill, Joseph, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 9, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Hodson, George D., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; pro. to corp.; died on transport, July 15, 1864.
 Irish, William H., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Jordan, Thomas H., corp., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt.; wounded May 6, 1864; disch. with company.
 Johnson, George, Co. H, 4th Inf.; must. June 15, 1861.
 Johnson, George F., 4th Inf.; must. June, 1861.
 Knight, William P., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; missing in battle, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Knight, John A., Co. A, 20th Inf.; must. Oct. 10, 1864; disch. with company.
 Lowell, Albert, Co. C, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Libby, Elbridge, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; detached, 1863; re-enlisted.
 Libby, Stephen, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; missing in action, July 11, 1863.
 Little, James W., Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; pro. corp. and sergt., 1864; disch. Nov. 18, 1864.
 Lombard, John W., corp., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; pro. sergt., 1863; wounded Sept. 19, 1864; disch. with company.
 Le Grow, Ephraim, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; re-enl. in U. S. Art., 1863.
 Libby, Lorenzo D., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. with company.
 Larry, Meshach P., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; missing in battle, May 6, 1864.
 Libby, Elias H., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Feb. 16, 1863.
 Little, Paul E., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 3; died July 24, 1863.
 Libby, Bela P., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Libby, Joseph, Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1865; disch. with company.
 Lombard, Charles, Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Little, Moses, Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. May 7, 1863.
 Libby, Daniel, Co. E, 29th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1863; wounded Sept. 22, 1864; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.
 Larry, James, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; died July 6, 1864.
 Leighton, Adria, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. with company.
 Lakin, John, Co. A, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 10; disch. June 15, 1865.
 Mathews, Albert L., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; disch. Jan. 8, 1862.
 Mayberry, Nelson, regimental band, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. with band, 1862.
 Manchester, Joseph K., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; died of wounds, 1863.
 Morton, Frank, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enlisted; detached, 1864.
 Morton, Charles E., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enlisted; killed at Petersburg, 1864.
 Maxwell, E. J., sergt., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; trans. to Corps d'Afrique, 1863.
 Morah, John, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
 Mayberry, James L., Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. 1862.
 Morton, Stephen T., Co. B, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Jan. 5, 1864.
 Mayberry, Samuel, Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Murphy, James, Co. A, 3d Inf.; must. Aug. 20, 1863; trans. to 17th Inf.
 Mayberry, William R., Co. C, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. for wounds, Jan. 7, 1863.
 Mayberry, William R., Co. D, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 30, 1864; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
 Mason, Nathan, Co. A, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 10; disch. June 28, 1865.

Nash, Charles, Co. K, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Powers, Albert, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; prisoner; exchanged; retaken Aug. 19, 1864.
 Pride, Jason N., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Paine, Frank, Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. 1863.
 Pettengill, John, Co. H, 3d Inf.; must. July 31, 1862; missing Dec. 20, 1862.
 Quimby, Alonzo H., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Dec. 5, 1862.
 Rogers, Osgood W., corp., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; taken prisoner, May 3, 1863; exchanged; disch. with company.
 Rogers, John A., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. July 3, 1862.
 Rackliffe, George W., Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. July 15, 1863.
 Rand, Royal, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded July 2; died July 3, 1863.
 Roach, Jeremiah P. W., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. 1863; pro. sergt.
 Robinson, Reuben, Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Shaw, Almon, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Strout, Nathan A., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enlisted; trans. to Co. E, 29th Inf.; wounded May 18, 1864; disch. with company.
 Small, James L., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. with company.
 Strout, Estes, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enlisted; wounded Sept. 29, 1864; disch. with company.
 Stewart, Peter, sergt., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Smith, Alonzo, Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died Dec. 19, 1862.
 Smith, Joshua W., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Stevens, David, Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Sylvester, Richard T., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Shaw, John Y., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; pris. April 8, 1864; died.
 Swett, Mark D., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Jan. 1, 1864; sick.
 Tyler, David, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Thomas, Emanuel, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.
 Tukey, Daniel R., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Varney, Mark S., Co. I, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Ward, Josiah B., corp., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; died March 25, 1864.
 Wallace, Elisha W., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861; killed May 12, 1864.
 Wescott, Daniel M., Co. K, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 30, 1864; disch. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Whitney, Benjamin F., Co. C, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861.
 Whitney, Isaac R., Co. C, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; re-enl. in Co. F, 16th Inf., 1862; pro. to sergt. and to 1st sergt., 1863; to 2d lieutenant, 1864.
 Wheeler, Charles H., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; missing July 26, 1861.
 Wiswell, Luther, Jr., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; re-enl. in 13th Inf., Jan. 9, 1864.
 Watson, Benjamin C., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861; disch. June 20, 1862.
 Westcott, D. M., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861.
 Wescott, Joseph, Co. B, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; detached to Ambulance Corps, 1862.
 Walker, Edwin H., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wheeler, George N., Co. F, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Anderson, Charles, U. S. Army.
 Dolley, Samuel, U. S. Army.
 Elliott, Elias, U. S. Navy.
 Graffam, Charles, Massachusetts.
 Graffam, Enoch, Massachusetts.
 Hudson, Josephus, U. S. Army.
 Lary, John, Massachusetts.
 Little, Josiah F., Massachusetts.
 Little, William M., U. S. Navy.
 Libby, Arthur, Vermont Volunteers.
 Merrill, Alphonzo, U. S. Navy.
 Parker, Isaac W., U. S. Engineers.
 Read, George W., U. S. Navy.
 Trickey, Edward H., Massachusetts.

YARMOUTH.

Andrews, Thomas J., 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 17, 1865.
 Adams, Thomas J., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. March 1, 1865.
 Adams, Thomas J., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 20, 1864; died Sept. 1, 1864.
 Anderson, Stephen; Brown, Thomas.
 Brown, George, must. in Navy, Sept. 29, 1864.
 Barrows, George P., Co. A, 30th Inf.; must. Feb. 23, 1865.
 Brown, George W., 20th Inf.; must. March 15, 1865.
 Bucknam, Alvin F., 2d lieutenant, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
 Bucknam, William E., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Brackett, Orrin, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
 Baker, Albert O., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp., August, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Baker, Charles W., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Bruce, Rufus T., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; missing May 7, 1864.

- Baker, George O., 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 31, 1861; died May 3, 1863.
- Brooks, John E., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Bates, James M., surgeon, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 5, 1861; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
- Brackett, Alvin M., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; killed March 1, 1864.
- Bond, Charles.
- Carroll, John, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1864.
- Clark, Patrick, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 3, 1864.
- Cobb, Edward, Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; pro. to corp., May 1, 1863.
- Corliss, George L., must. May 3, 1861; re-enl. as 1st sergt., Co. D, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; enl. in U. S. Army, Jan. 26, 1863.
- Chase, George H., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. and to sergt.; disch. Nov. 1, 1864.
- Chambers, James, Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 3, 1863; missing in battle, May 10, 1864.
- Cushman, William H., sergt., Co. L, 1st Cav.
- Corliss, Amos, Jr., Co. C, Bat. U. S. Inf.; died in prison at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 20, 1864.
- Cotton, Albert, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Oct. 14, 1862; disch. with company.
- Church, Joseph W., Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Corliss, James H., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Clark, John.
- Challis, Henry E., 1st D. C. Cav.; must. Jan. 19, 1864.
- Cummings, Calvin, Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 26, 1864; died Sept. 1, 1864.
- Corliss, Augustus W., 1st lieut. and maj., 7th Squadron R. I. Cav.; maj. and lieut.-col., 2d R. I. Cav.; 2d lieut. and 1st lieut., 15th U. S. Inf., July 21, 1865; trans. to 33d U. S. Inf., Sept. 21, 1866; 8th U. S. Inf., May 3, 1869; capt., 8th U. S. Inf., May 29, 1873.
- Chambers, James, Co. K, 1st H. Art.; must. Sept. 16, 1863; missing June 16, 1864.
- Doughty, James, sergt., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps.
- Dunbar, Charles A., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Dow, Charles H., corp., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company, July 10, 1863.
- Dolly, Nathan D., 1st D. C. Cav.; must. Jan. 20, 1864.
- Doughty, Julius H., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Dunning, Albion K. P., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
- Farewell, Horace A., Co. B, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Fanning, Michael, 15th Inf.; must. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Frazer, Thomas, 30th Inf.; must. April 24, 1864.
- Fountain, John A., unassigned Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.
- Grant, John W., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to 1st Maine; veteran; re-enl. Dec. 8, 1863.
- Grant, Gustavus, Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; taken prisoner, March 1, 1864; died in prison, July 28, 1864.
- Grant, Orrin L., sergt., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to sergt., Oct. 3, 1861; died June 4, 1862.
- Gooch, Isaac A., Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1863.
- Green, Mellen, musician, Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. March 16, 1865.
- Gordon, Thomas B., Co. A, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 6, 1865; disch. July 16, 1865.
- Green, John.
- Greely, Roswell P., Co. C, 30th Inf.; disch. with company.
- Gooding, Edward I., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Grant, Herbert, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Gooding, Albert, sergt., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Holyoke, Charles G., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. of regiment.
- Hall, James H., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Nov. 21, 1864.
- Hamilton, Andrew J., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died April 30, 1864.
- Harris, Thomas.
- Humphrey, Henry H., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1861.
- Holyoke, Horace P., corp., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 12, 1863.
- Hilton, Frank, Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 21, 1865.
- Hancock, William D., Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 23, 1865.
- Hodgkins, Stacy, unassigned Inf.; must. March 17, 1865; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
- Hall, Winfield S., unassigned Inf.; must. March 10, 1865.
- Ham, Freeman, unassigned Inf.; must. Jan. 8, 1864.
- Jones, Henry H., Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. May 7, 1863; re-enl. in 1st U. S. Vet.; must. March 11, 1865.
- Jones, Thomas, 1st Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Feb. 24, 1864.
- Jones, Charles W., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Nov. 1, 1862; trans. ; pro. to corp., 1st Inf.; trans. to Navy, 1864.
- Johnson, Peter, must. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Jordon, Joseph, Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Kilburn, Franklin, Co. B, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 14, 1864; died June 27, 1864.
- Leighton, Andrew, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 1, 1863.
- Loring, William, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp., October, 1862; wounded May 6, 1864.
- Livingston, Charles H., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1864.
- Lane, Sidney H., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Loring, Albert H., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Lufkin, Edward H., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Lane, Alfred E., Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Jan. 2, 1864.
- Lovell, Samuel W., corp., Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
- McClanning, William S., Co. G, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1864; re-enlisted; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
- Mullen, John, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1864.
- Mitchell, Orrin H., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1863.
- Mitchell, Tristram P., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 17, 1864.
- Moody, Benjamin, Co. B, 7th Inf.; must. Oct. 20, 1862; re-enl. in U. S. Army, Jan. 22, 1863.
- Marshall, David, Co. I, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1864; died Jan. 7, 1864.
- Marston, Greely E., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed June 16, 1864.
- Moore, George P., Co. A, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; missing at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Monaghan, John, 4th Bat. Art.; must. Jan. 16, 1864.
- McGlinch, James, Co. F, 19th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1863; disch. May 19, 1864.
- Moran, John, Co. K, 19th Inf.; missing in battle, May 10, 1864.
- Mahoney, Timothy, corp., Co. A, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Marston, Melvin S., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Maybury, Thomas L., Co. B, 1st Bat. Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 25, 1863.
- Mitchell, Sylvanus S., corp., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died at Fort Carroll, Md., Oct. 1, 1862.
- Oaks, George P., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; taken prisoner May 2, 1863; exchanged; wounded Nov. 27, 1863; wounded May 27, 1864; disch. for disability.
- Parker, Samuel, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Pratt, Freeman, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Perry, Frank, Co. B, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Porter, Charles D., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865.
- Porter, George D., 18th unassigned Inf.; must. March 7, 1865.
- Prince, Albert F., Co. B, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 20, 1864; trans. to D. C. Cav.; died in service.
- Roberts, William, 2d lieut., Co. B, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; transferred.
- Riordon, Michael, Co. G, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 3, 1864.
- Reed, Standish, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1861; transferred; wounded May 3; disch. Dec. 27, 1864.
- Robbins, Benjamin B., Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 15; disch. July 31, 1865.
- Stevens, James, Co. I, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 27, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
- Seabury, Ammi D., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1861; disch. with company, June 4, 1865.
- Seabury, Frank, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1863.
- Soule, George D., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1861; wounded May 15, 1864.
- Small, Samuel W., 10th Inf.
- Stevens, Isaiah L., sergt., Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; reduced; disch. with company.
- Shapleigh, Levi J., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 20, 1861; transferred.
- Shapleigh, Levi, Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 20, 1861; missing.
- Small, Edwin R., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. with company.
- Small, Nathaniel P., Co. E, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. April 11, 1862.
- Soule, Horatio B., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1863.
- Soule, Herbert, corp., Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergeant; wounded May 5, 1864.
- Stackpole, Edward F., Co. D, 16th Inf.; must. Sept. 10, 1863.
- Sabine, George C., 1st D. C. Cav.; must. Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to Co. M, 1st Me. Cav.
- Smith, Arthur W., 29th Inf.; must. Feb. 23, 1865.
- Stowe, Nathan, 1st D. C. Cav.; must. Jan. 19, 1864.
- Stowe, Gardiner L., 1st D. C. Cav.; must. Jan. 19, 1864.
- Stowe, Hartwell E., 1st D. C. Cav.; must. Jan. 19, 1864.
- Sparks, James E., Co. B, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Stackpole, Eugene, must. 1863.
- Seabury, William A., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Small, Isaac H., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Small, Daniel, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.
- Stevens, James.
- Twombly, Stephen, Co. B, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; missing in battle, Oct. 12, 1862.
- Turner, Daniel, 1st Bat., 1st Mounted Art.; must. Dec. 18, 1861; died at New Orleans, Aug. 6, 1862.
- Twombly, Rufus P., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; killed May 3, 1863.
- True, William W., sergt., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company, July 27, 1864.
- True, Frank W., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.
- Thompson, James, Co. I, 20th Inf.; must. Oct. 1, 1864; transferred.
- True, Charles H., Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24; disch. Oct. 1, 1861.
- Verrill, Abraham, Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 17, 1865.
- Verrill, Anson, Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 17, 1865.
- Verrill, William, Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 17, 1865.
- Walker, John, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Williamson, Henry C., 20th Inf.; must. March 8, 1864.
- Woods, William A., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1863; veteran; wounded; pro. to corporal.
- White, George, Co. I, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 28, 1864.
- Winslow, Frederick D., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Winslow, Frank, sergt., Co. H, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Walker, Charles, corp., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Feb. 7, 1863.
- Wilmoor, Charles, 1st Cav.; must. Jan. 5, 1864.

Webster, Chauncey B., Co. E, 1st Inf.

Young, Eleazer K., Co. F, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.

Young, Charles, Co. D, 30th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 30, 1864; pro. to corporal; transferred.

Young, Adin, Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

York, Asa F., Co. G, 25th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. with company.

Coombs, James; Doe, Levi; Hickey, Francis W., U. S. Navy.

Jackson, Darius W., 14th R. I. H. Art.; Col. Troops.

Hayes, Charles E.; Johnson, Charles; Johnson, Henry; McCue, James; Mason, John; Nelson, Peter; Nichols, Antonio; Quimby, Samuel; Scott, Robert; Steward, William.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Baker, Albert T., U. S. Navy.

Baker, Charles H., U. S. Navy.

Baker, Sylvanus, U. S. Navy.

Baker, Robert, U. S. Navy.

Brown, John F., U. S. Navy.

Brown, Edwin F., U. S. Navy.

Corliss, Amos Jr., U. S. Army.

Colier, Edward, U. S. Navy.

Curtis, Charles, U. S. Army.

Candroff, John, U. S. Navy.

Drinkwater, Watson G., U. S. Navy.

Humphrey, William F., U. S. Navy.

McGuire, Rufus, Massachusetts.

Pendleton, George H., U. S. Navy.

Pendleton, Ralph J. C., U. S. Navy.

Pratt, Edward C., U. S. Navy.

Pratt, Henry, U. S. Navy.

